Note to External Users

This Operational Policy Manual has been developed to assist Global Fund Secretariat staff in providing guidance on Global Fund policies and processes relating to grant management. The Operational Policy Notes (OPNs) contained in the Manual are based on policies approved by the Global Fund Board and operational procedures developed by the Secretariat.

The OPNs are updated, as necessary, to reflect changes in grant management policies and approaches. The Global Fund reserves the right to interpret the OPNs set out in the Operational Policy Manual.

Questions relating to their application to specific Global Fund-supported programs should be addressed to the relevant Fund Portfolio Managers.

Questions of a general nature that are not program-specific should be addressed to: operationalpolicy@theglobalfund.org.
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Introduction

The Operational Policy Manual describes how the Global Fund manages all activities at each step of the grant cycle from accessing funding through to grant closure. It captures both Board-approved policies as well as approaches to implementing those policies that have been endorsed at the Secretariat level.

For each step of the grant cycle, the Manual provides:

i. Relevant information and policies that are applicable; and

ii. A brief step-by-step process guide that summarizes important activities and those responsible.

As the Country Team is the primary mechanism to achieve effective and efficient oversight of the Global Fund grant portfolio, the OPM begins with guidance on how Country Teams should function and defines individual Country Team members’ responsibilities.
Overview of the Operational Policy Manual

OBJECTIVES

1. The Operational Policy Manual (“the Manual”) describes how the Global Fund manages different activities and steps of the grant cycle. It captures both Board-approved policies as well as approaches to implementing those policies that have been endorsed at the Secretariat level.

2. The Manual outlines the roles and responsibilities of different Global Fund actors (CCM, PR, LFA, TRP), as well as the Secretariat. It indicates when technical input from subject experts is required and recommended and defines delegated authorities for different grant management situations.

3. For each step of the grant cycle, the Manual provides:
   i. Relevant information and policies that are applicable; and
   ii. A brief step-by-step flowchart that summarizes important activities and those responsible.

4. The Manual is intended for both internal and external users, especially those involved in grant management such as Country Teams and the technical advisory teams. It also forms the basis of orientation materials for newcomers of the Global Fund and external stakeholders.

TYPES OF DOCUMENTS

5. The Operational Policy Manual comprises a number of Operational Policy Notes (OPNs).

6. OPNs explain how a particular step in the grant cycle must be managed. They integrate Board-approved policies and Secretariat decisions on how these policies will be operationalized into a single document. They also describe the roles and responsibilities of different teams in the Secretariat and define approval authorities. The summary flowchart is usually contained as an annex to the Operational Policy Note.

7. Operational Policy Notes are generally based on core policy documents, which include: Board decisions, Board Committee papers and guidelines, Memorandums of Understanding and Terms of Reference. These core policy documents establish the parameters and principles of grant management, and they may only be changed by the Board. Relevant core policy documents are referenced in the OPNs.

HOW OPERATIONAL POLICY IS CREATED AND ENDORSED

8. Operational policy is based on both core policy documents, as well as priorities that have been identified within the Secretariat. According to the policy, a team will take the lead in coordinating a consultation process (through a working group or task team), and drafting outputs. The Operational Support team supports that process and may also serve as the Grant Management Division’s lead team.

9. Operational policy requires consensus across different teams within the Secretariat. Operational policy materials are systematically reviewed and endorsed by the Executive Grant Management Committee.

DIFFERENTIATED PORTFOLIO

In line with the differentiation principles of the Global Fund, operational policies and processes outlined in the Operational Policy Manual are differentiated according to three portfolio categories: Focused, Core and High Impact.
The portfolio category is determined by the Global Fund Secretariat every allocation period, according to the following framework:

- **Disease Burden**
  - Allocation
  - Impact

- **Portfolio Categories**
  - **FOCUSED** (smaller portfolios, lower disease burden, lower mission risk)
  - **CORE** (larger portfolios, higher disease burden, higher risk)
  - **HIGH IMPACT** (very large portfolios, mission critical disease burden)

- **Cross-cutting Classifications**
  - Challenging Operating Environment
  - Transitioning
### Portfolio Categorization (as of December 2016):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focused: allocation &lt; 75m (87 portfolios)</th>
<th>Core: allocation &gt;75m &lt; 400m (30 portfolios)</th>
<th>High Impact or allocation &gt; 400m (25 portfolios)</th>
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An applicant submits a concept note to the Secretariat reflective of the indicative funding allocation (as determined by the Secretariat), its national strategy, and the outputs of an extensive multi-sectorial country dialogue process between the applicant, technical partners, donors (including the Secretariat) and civil-society organizations. Once the concept note is reviewed by the Secretariat and the TRP, the GAC determines an upper budget ceiling and the grant-making process begins.

The CT enters into negotiations with CCMs and their nominated PRs to develop disbursement-ready grants for submission to the Board approach through the GAC.
Access to Funding, Grant-making and Approval

**Issued on:** 4 December 2017  
**Issued by:** Access to Funding and Grant Management Support Departments  
**Approved by:** Executive Grant Management Committee  
**Purpose:** To describe the operational policies and processes to access grant funding, including the grant-making and Board-approval stages

### A. OBJECTIVES

1. This Operational Policy Note (OPN) describes the principles and processes for accessing the country allocation\(^1\) available for single and multi-country grant programs, in addition to the subsequent grant-making and approval processes, to ensure that Global Fund investments are positioned to achieve maximum impact in line with the Global Fund’s [Strategy 2017-2022: Investing to End Epidemics](https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/1176/bm35_02-theglobalfundstrategy2017-2022investingtoendepidemics_report_en.pdf) (Global Fund Strategy).\(^2\)

2. The following visual situates the Access to Funding and Grant-making processes within the grant management lifecycle:

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\(1\) Country allocations can be complemented by catalytic investments which are explained in Annex 2 and 3.  
B. PRINCIPLES

3. In line with the Board-approved access to funding principles\(^3\), the following core differentiation principles approved by the Board’s Strategy Committee are applied to the funding request review and approval processes\(^4\):
   
a. **Differentiated level of independent review:** The Technical Review Panel (TRP) will continue to be engaged in the independent assessment of all funding requests, but with a high degree of differentiation in the scope and depth of the process.

b. **Country ownership:** The access to funding process will continue to build on national systems and strategies, mechanisms for co-financing and engagement of in-country stakeholders, including key and vulnerable populations\(^5\), communities and civil society.

c. **Tailored process for funding request and review of funding requests:** The basis, scope and nature of the funding request process and review of funding requests will (i) be evidence informed, building on the challenges, results and impact of previous implementation periods, (ii) be tailored to the different contexts in which countries operate, including but not limited to epidemiology, challenging operating environments, transition stage, multi-country approaches and fiduciary and programmatic risk and (iii) take into consideration material change.

d. **Simplification and refocusing on implementation:** The access to funding process should facilitate effective investment and use of Global Fund resources to achieve the highest impact in line with the Global Fund Strategy, recognizing the need to balance the time spent developing funding requests versus the time spent implementing resultant grant programs.

e. **Focused and timely reprogramming for greater impact:** Access to funding processes and TRP review should encourage and facilitate efforts to achieve greater strategic focus and impact through reprogramming throughout the grant life cycle, as appropriate, rather than only during the funding request phase.

f. **Streamline and refocus on key information for decision making:** Documentation requirements should be tailored to elicit essential information needed to facilitate effective review and decision-making with respect to funding requests, including consistency across the portfolio or categories of the portfolio, building on existing national and portfolio information.

C. KEY CONCEPTS

4. **Country eligibility:** The Global Fund Eligibility Policy\(^6\) sets forth eligibility criteria to determine which country components may qualify to receive an allocation from the Global Fund, including those newly ineligible country components that may receive transition funding. The eligibility list is published on a yearly basis and available on the Global Fund website.\(^7\) Eligibility to receive an allocation does not guarantee allocation or funding.

5. **Transition Preparedness and Transition Projections:** In line with the Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing policy\(^8\), the Global Fund encourages all Upper-Middle-Income

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\(^3\) GF/B35/05 – Revision 1, Annex 3 - Affirmed Access to Funding Principles, Allocation Methodology 2017-2019

\(^4\) Approved by the Strategy Committee in June 2016 (GF/SC01/DP03) and set forth in GF/SC01/12 – Revision 2

\(^5\) As defined in the Global Fund Key Populations Action Plan 2014 – 2017

\(^6\) Annex 2 to GF/B35/06 – Revision 1 Eligibility Policy

\(^7\) https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funding-model/funding-process-steps/eligibility-transitions/

\(^8\) Sustainability, Transition and Co-Financing Policy, Annex 1 to GF/B35/04 – Revisions 1
countries and Upper Lower-Middle-Income countries with low or moderate disease burden to proactively integrate transition considerations and strengthen transition preparedness through Global Fund funding requests. In addition, a list of country components projected to transition fully from Global Fund financing in the next three allocation cycles due to improvements in income classification and based on current eligibility criteria is published on a yearly basis. These projections are an additional resource for the Secretariat and countries to consider as part of overall sustainability and transition planning and preparedness.

6. **Types of applicants.** Generally, applicants for Global Fund funding are Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs). In specific cases, the following entities may also submit a funding request to access Global Fund funding: Non-CCMs⁹, Regional Coordinating Mechanisms (RCM) and Regional Organizations (ROs). Applicants must comply with all relevant applicant eligibility requirements before they are considered for Global Fund funding (see Guidelines and Requirements for CCMs).

7. **Sources of funding:** Subject to the eligibility criteria specific to each source of funding, applicants may receive funding from the following sources:
   a. *Funding for Country Allocations.* These funds are apportioned to countries in line with the Board approved Eligibility Policy and Allocation Methodology¹⁰.
   b. *Catalytic Investments.* The Board may approve a portion of resources in addition to country allocations in order to address issues which cannot be adequately addressed by the country allocations alone¹¹:
      i. *Matching Funds.* These funds are available to selected countries to incentivize the investment of a country allocation in key strategic priorities including for key and vulnerable populations, gender-based programs and contributing to resilient and sustainable systems for health, in line with the Global Fund Strategy and partner strategies. For more details refer to Instructions and Guidance for Matching Funds Applications.
      ii. *Multi-country approaches.* These funds are available to target a limited number of key, strategic multi-country priorities deemed critical to meet the aims of the Global Fund Strategy and not able to be addressed through country allocations alone. Catalytic funding for a multi-country approach may be the only source of funding for the program, or may be provided in addition to funding provided from the country allocations of constituent country components. Certain multi-country programs may also be comprised fully of the combined allocations of constituent country components¹². In any case, close coordination between national programs and the implementation of multi-country initiatives must be demonstrated, as appropriate. For more details refer to Guidance on multicountry funding applications.
      iii. *Strategic Initiatives.* These limited funds are available for centrally managed approaches for strategic areas that cannot be addressed through country allocations due to their cross-cutting, innovative or off-cycle nature, but are critical to ensure country allocations deliver against the Global Fund Strategy (e.g., the Emergency Fund, and funding to strengthen community and civil society engagement). These are not covered by this OPN.

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⁹ In limited situations, the Global Fund accepts funding requests from applicants outside of the CCM. These include four types of situations: (i) Type 1: countries without a legitimate government; (ii) Type 2: countries in conflict or facing complex emergencies (identified by the Global Fund through reference to international declarations such as those of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)); (iii) Type 3: countries that suppress or have not established partnerships with civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); or (iv) Type 4: applicants eligible for HIV funding under the “NGO Rule” of the Eligibility Policy. For additional details, please contact the Access to Funding Department.

¹⁰ Annex 1, GF/B35/05 - Revision 1, Allocation Methodology 2017-2019


¹² Ibid
c. *External Complementary Restricted Financial Contributions (CFRC)*\(^\text{13}\): These include contributions by eligible Global Fund donors including corporations, foundations, High Net Worth Individuals and a limited number of authorized public mechanisms i.e. UNITAID and Debt2Health. This type of funding is restricted towards specific investments listed in the [Register of Unfunded Quality Demand](#) (UQD Register), effectively resulting in additional or complementary amounts of funding to Board-approved grants.

d. **Funds available derived from additional pledges and contributions by donors, actual unutilized funds remaining at the end of grants from a previous allocation period, or forecasted unutilized funds of grants arising from the current allocation period.** Portfolio optimization allows these funds to be made available for investments across portfolios in prioritized areas. Such funds are attributed according to prioritization criteria approved by the Strategy Committee and up to a total ceiling amount approved by the Audit and Finance Committee.

8. **Allocation.** The allocation is the initial upper ceiling of funding made available by the Global Fund for each eligible country for the applicable allocation utilization period, in line with the Allocation Methodology.\(^\text{14}\) The allocation includes the ‘co-financing incentive’ which will be made available upon increases in co-financing of the national disease response and/or related health systems (see [OPN on Co-financing](#)). Countries are informed of their overall country allocation across their eligible disease components and the co-financing incentive in an Allocation Letter\(^\text{15}\). The distribution across the components is confirmed through the program split (see paragraph 11 below).

9. **Allocation period:** The allocation period is the three-year period, aligned to each replenishment period, during which eligible applicants may apply for, and the Board may approve, such funding for grant programs. For the 2017-2019 allocation period, this period starts on 1 January 2017 and ends on 31 December 2019.

10. **Allocation Utilization Period:** The Allocation Utilization Period is the 3-year period\(^\text{16}\) during which the country allocation per disease component can be utilized to implement programs. It starts the day after the existing grant(s) ends. Any extension to existing grants will therefore consume funds and time from the new Allocation Utilization Period and proportionately reduce the remaining duration of and funding for the next grant. If the Allocation Utilization Period, as requested by the applicant, is shorter than three years, the allocation funding available will be reduced proportionately. The start date of the Allocation Utilization Period per disease component is documented in the Allocation Letter\(^\text{17}\).

\(^{13}\) [GF/B32/DP13, Amended and Restated Global Fund Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions](#)

\(^{14}\) Annex 1, [GF/B35/05 – Revision 1, Allocation Methodology 2017-2019](#)

\(^{15}\) In line with the Eligibility policy, countries or components funded under an existing grant that become ineligible may receive funding for up to one additional allocation period following their change in eligibility (Transition Funding), except a) upper-middle income countries that are members of the Group of 20 (G-20) countries unless they have an ‘extreme’ disease burden; b) high income countries; and c) countries that are Members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

\(^{16}\) Justifications for variations from the three-year standard will be provided to the Board as part of the Secretariat’s grant approval requests - Annex 1, [GF/B35/05 Allocation Methodology 2017-2019](#). Should the allocation utilization period be more than three years, the maximum funding available remains the same.

\(^{17}\) In order to incentivize joint programming and enable effective and efficient management of such grants in exceptional cases, flexibilities to the grant implementation periods may be applied to achieve this.
11. **Program split.** An indicative breakdown of the country’s allocation per eligible disease component (i.e., “program split”) will be communicated in the Allocation Letter. Before the submission of the first funding request, the applicant must use a documented and inclusive process to confirm or revise the program split communicated in the Allocation Letter. Whether the indicative program split provided in the Allocation Letter is confirmed or revised by the applicant, the applicant will provide the Secretariat a program split decision letter prior to or together with the submission of the first funding request, which will be reviewed by the Secretariat. Applicants can adjust their initially communicated and approved program split up until the corresponding grant(s) for the relevant diseases are approved by the Board. Program split revisions by the applicant are subject to review and confirmation by the Secretariat prior to the review of a funding request (see *Guidance Note on Program Split*).

12. **Funding available for the Allocation Utilization Period.** The approved program split ultimately defines the upper ceilings arising from country allocations for each disease component for the Allocation Utilization Period and includes the co-financing incentive\(^8\) (see *OPN on Co-Financing*). This funding may be supplemented by funding from other sources of funds (see paragraph 7), or may be reduced due to outstanding recoveries\(^9\) in extraordinary circumstances, or should the previous co-financing commitments (formerly called “willingness to pay”) have not been met. Unused funding from the previous allocation period (e.g. undisbursed funds, in-country cash balances, cash balances at a Procurement Agent), and any recovered funds relating to disbursements made with grant funds arising from the previous allocation period cannot increase a country allocation. Please see *Guidelines on Transitioning between Allocation Utilization Periods* and the *Guidelines for Grant Budgeting and Annual Financial Reporting* for further details.

13. **Timeframe to access Allocation.** For each country, the allocation for eligible components can be accessed, jointly with other components or separately by each component, once per allocation period, and must be approved by the Board prior to the end of the allocation period (e.g., by 31 December 2019 for the 2017-2019 allocation period)\(^{20}\). The implementation of grants should, however, generally be aligned with country planning cycles, as appropriate.

\(^8\) The upper ceiling represents 100% of available funding, the full availability of which being conditional on increases in co-financing contributions targeting disease program and/or RSSH investments based on the country’s income level (as described in the *Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy* set forth in Annex 1 to GF/B35/04 – Revision 1)

\(^9\) Reference to the OPN on Recovery of grant funds (for Global Fund Secretariat internal use only).

\(^{20}\) Annex 1, *GF/B35/05 – Revision 1, Allocation Methodology 2017-2019*
14. **Currency:** The funding request and the resulting grant may be denominated in either U.S. dollars or Euros and must be fixed for the relevant grant implementation period. The currency is communicated in the Allocation Letter and the applicant may request to change the currency indicated in the Allocation Letter. Requests for currency selection must be made in accordance with the Guidelines on Budgeting and Financial Reporting and subject to review by the Treasury Department at the Global Fund Secretariat.

15. **Application Focus and Co-Financing requirements:** All funding requests and resulting grants must comply with the application focus requirements, i.e. focus of interventions requested to be funded from the Global Fund which are differentiated according to country income classification specified for each country income level, and and with the co-financing requirements set forth in the Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy. All funding requests to the Global Fund are required to include evidence-based interventions, in line with their epidemiological context, which will maximize impact against HIV, TB and Malaria and contribute towards building Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH). Applicants should include, as appropriate, interventions that respond to key and vulnerable populations, human rights and gender-related barriers and vulnerabilities in access to services, regardless of income level, but differentiated along the development continuum. For those countries who are receiving transition funding for a component, the focus of the request must be on priority transition needs as defined by an agreed upon transition work-plan. For detailed guidance on the co-financing requirements, please refer to the OPN on Co-financing.

**D. COMPLIANCE WITH CCM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS**

16. **CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2:** As a precondition to initiating the funding request review, when the applicant is a CCM or a RCM, compliance with the CCM eligibility for requirements 1 “Transparent and inclusive funding request development process” and requirement 2 “Transparent and documented PR selection process” will be assessed and confirmed by the Secretariat. Non-CCM applicants need to demonstrate compliance with the overall principle of inclusiveness, as appropriate, given the country’s context.

17. **Differentiated Screening of CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2.** Upon receiving a funding request, the Access to Funding (A2F) Department, with support from the CCM Hub, and the Community Rights and Gender (CRG) Department (with respect to Eligibility Requirement 1), conducts a screening for CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2.

18. The determination of the appropriate level of screening for compliance for Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2 are based on the outcome of the annual assessment of CCM Eligibility Requirements 3 to 6 (which is conducted prior to funding request submission through the Eligibility Performance Assessment (EPA) tool) from the previous year and additional information from the CRG, and is notified to the Applicant via the Allocation Letter.

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21 Sustainability, Transition and Co-Financing Policy, Annex 1, GF/B35/04 – Revision 1

22 Ibid
CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2 Screening

For tailored and full funding requests, two types of screening are:

a. light screening - based on a CCM-provided narrative and statement of compliance for CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2. For Eligibility Requirement 2, if a new PR is selected or a low-performing PR is re-selected, additional supporting documents may be requested from the CCM; or
b. standard screening - based on a CCM-provided narrative and the review of key supporting documents.

For program continuation requests, light screening of CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2 will be applied, based on the completed and signed Program Continuation Request, including its annex 1 (Inclusiveness of Engagement with Key Populations relative to Eligibility Requirement 1) and question 5 on the inclusiveness of the process for Eligibility Requirement 2.

19. This differentiated review of CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2 is meant to incentivize overall performance and adherence to the CCM eligibility requirements and focus screening efforts on country components for which the level of risk of compliance to the eligibility criteria is deemed greater. Country components considered to have higher risk of non-compliance with regards to meeting CCM eligibility criteria would therefore require greater scrutiny.

20. In order to confirm the compliance of the CCM Eligibility Requirements 1 and 2, based on the applicable screening modality, the A2F Department may request from the CCM complementary documentary evidence to confirm its status. In some cases, the A2F will consult a panel of Global Fund senior managers and specialists that will assess the available elements of compliance for such applicants, with the final decision made by the GAC for cases where eligibility issues have been identified.23

E. FUNDING REQUEST AND REVIEW APPROACHES

21. Funding requests and review approaches: In order to accommodate the diverse portfolio needs with a view of a continuum from one allocation period to the next, there are three different funding request and review approaches: (i) program continuation, (ii) tailored request and review, or (iii) full request and review. Paragraphs 21 to 24 below outline these approaches, including with reference to grant portfolio categories for grant management24. A summary of these approaches is provided in Annex 1.

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23 This applies to cases deemed indeterminate compliant or where major eligibility issues have been identified.
24 Refer to the Differentiation for Impact Framework for grant management for related categorization of the Global Fund grant portfolio in focused, core and high impact countries.
22. **Determining the request and review approach**: Prior to the start of the allocation period, the A2F Department will coordinate a process to gather existing information from and analysis by the Country Teams, with support from the Technical Advice and Partnership (TAP) department, CRG Department, Risk Department, Health Financing team and other departments, as appropriate, on all country components receiving an allocation. Based on agreed differentiation and anticipated material change triggers (paragraph 22), the GAC will determine potential funding request and review approach for each country component, which will be communicated to the applicant in the Allocation Letter and may change based on the outcome of in-country discussions or TRP assessment of the applicant’s response.

23. **Material Change Triggers**: The triggers for material change, i.e., changes to scope and scale resulting to material changes in the overall strategic focus, technical soundness and potential for impact of investments in a disease program, which were jointly agreed by the Secretariat and the TRP, are as follows:
   a. Major changes to allocation and available funding (funding landscape);
   b. (Insufficient) results and performance (programmatic and financial);
   c. Risk considerations;
   d. Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing policy requirements (changes to application focus and co-financing requirements); and
   e. (Limited) Progress on grant approval conditionalities from previous grant(s) (TRP/GAC and Board recommendations).

24. **Program continuation approach**: Identified country components may access the allocation through a streamlined process for program continuation, which should significantly reduce the level of effort by the applicant, the Secretariat and the TRP during the access to funding stage. The program continuation approach thus maintains focus on program implementation, including promotion of on-going program monitoring and evaluation activities with the possibility to reprogram as needed during the course of grant lifecycle. The following country components may be eligible for program continuation:
   a. Focused and Core country components with demonstrated performance and no material change needed (High Impact country components may be considered on a case-by-case basis); or
b. Focused and Core country components with a signed implementation period of 2 years or less under an existing grant (High Impact country components may be considered on a case-by-case basis).

25. The overview of process steps for the program continuation approach is outlined in Figure 2 below:

![Diagram of process steps](image)

1. SECRETARIAT ASSESSMENT / GAC DETERMINATION OF REVIEW APPROACH
   - Assessment based on existing information
   - Checklist used for assessing against material change triggers agreed between the TRP/Secretariat

2. APPLICANT ASSESSMENT AND REQUEST
   - Consideration of allocation and program split
   - Assessment against material change triggers checklist
   - Request for program continuation
   - Compliance with CCM requirements 1 and 2

3. TRP VALIDATION
   - Secretariat Briefing Note
   - TRP validation of request against 'material change' triggers
   - Actions to be taken during grant making & implementation, or revision may be requested
   - GAC review, if needed

4. GRANT-MAKING
   - Flexible timing, based on current grant implementation period
   - Grant documents for most impactful investment
   - Negotiate co-financing and confirm application focus

5. GAC RECOMMENDATION
   - GAC review of disbursement-readiness

6. BOARD APPROVAL AND FIRST DISBURSEMENT
   - Approval of funding for the allocation period
   - Sign grant for 3 years
   - Monitoring and evaluation (during grant life-cycle), Reprogramming, as appropriate

*Prioritized Above Allocation Request (PAAR) could be submitted either at TRP validation stage or during grant making/implementation

26. **Tailored request and review approach** is aimed at better accommodating for specific objective(s) and the applicant type(s). It applies to the following country components:

a. Country components with material change in limited and defined programmatic area(s);

b. Country components with material change in Challenging Operating Environment (COE) countries\(^\text{25}\);

c. Country components receiving Transition Funding\(^\text{26}\), using a transition work plan as the basis of their funding request or that are requested by the Global Fund to submit a transition tailored funding request because of contextual considerations\(^\text{27}\); and

d. Country components where learning opportunities (like National Strategy pilots or results based financing modalities) are applied on a pilot basis.

\(^{25}\) Governed by the Challenging Operating Environments Policy, GF/B35/03 and the OPN on COEs. Does not apply for High Impact Countries that are COEs, who are subject to the Full Review or country components that qualify for Program Continuation approach.

\(^{26}\) Countries or components funded under an existing grant that become ineligible may receive funding for up to one additional allocation period following their change in eligibility (Transition Funding), as more detailed, and with the exceptions included, in the Eligibility policy.

\(^{27}\) Instances where the Global Fund may make such request are countries projected to become high income countries in the next few years, countries where the Global Fund determines that the country should account better for transition preparedness in their funding applications and other circumstances. See the Sustainability, Transition and Co-Financing Policy, GF/B35/04, and the Guidance on Transition, Sustainability and Co-Financing of Programs Supported by the Global Fund (STC Guidance).
27. **Full request and review approach** is aimed at comprehensive overall review of a country’s investment approach and strategic priorities. It applies to the following country components:

a. High Impact country components;  

b. Focused and Core country components that were not reviewed by the TRP during the previous allocation period; and  

c. Focused and Core country components referred to full review.

28. The overview of process steps for full and tailored request and review modalities are outlined in Figure 3 below:

![Figure 3: Process Steps for Full and Tailored Request and Review Modalities](image)

1. GUIDANCE AND APPLICATION FORMS  
   - Each type of tailored applications  
   - Full review  

2. FUNDING REQUEST  
   - Consideration of allocation and program split  
   - Funding request (including prioritized above allocation request)  
   - Compliance with CCM requirements 1 and 2  

3. SECRETARIAT AND TRP REVIEW  
   - Secretariat Briefing Note  
   - Compliance with application focus requirements  
   - TRP review  
   - Actions to be taken during grant making & implementation, or revision may be requested  
   - GAC review, if needed  

4. GRANT-MAKING  
   - Grant documents for most impactful investment  
   - Negotiate co-financing  

5. GAC RECOMMENDATION  
   - GAC recommendation  

6. BOARD APPROVAL AND FIRST DISBURSEMENT  
   - Approval of funding  
   - Sign grant for 3 years  
   - Monitoring and evaluation (during grant life-cycle); Reprogramming, as appropriate  

**F. COUNTRY DIALOGUE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FUNDING REQUEST**

29. **Country dialogue**: An ongoing inclusive country dialogue process, as described below, must form part of the grant life cycle, from funding request and grant making to implementation, and reflected accordingly in the submitted funding request. Prospective Principal Recipients are involved in the development of the funding request in order to ensure the resulting request can be implemented. It is also expected that meaningful community engagement is ensured throughout the grant cycle including differentiated funding request processes, grant making and oversight of grant implementation. The Country Team participates in country dialogue to provide guidance on relevant policies and processes, including the differentiated approaches and associated requirements. In addition, the Country Team coordinates discussions and

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28. Generally most high High Impact country components would fall under this category unless they are exceptionally assessed under program continuation or tailored approach by the GAC.  
29. Except if it is a COE country or a country receiving Transition Funding, in which case the corresponding tailored approach will be used, or due to exceptional circumstances, for which an appropriate tailored funding request and review will apply as determined by the GAC.  
30. By the applicant (when assessing their program continuation request), TRP or the Secretariat.  
31. Country dialogue is an ongoing process that occurs at the country level among all stakeholders, including implementers; key and vulnerable populations, communities and its networks; the government — including the National Ministries of Health, Finance and Planning; the private sector; the public sector; civil society and communities of people living with or affected by the three diseases; academia; and bilateral, multilateral and technical partners, to develop and revise health strategies to fight the three diseases and strengthen health and community systems. It is a nationally-owned and led process and is not Global Fund-specific. The Global Fund serves as an active participant in this process.
clarifications with the applicant and partners, to facilitate the Global Fund funding request process.

30. The following elements are considered during an inclusive country dialogue process (for Program Continuation funding requests, these elements are considered as relevant for the program continuation validation (paragraphs 33 to 35 and further discussed during grant making):

i. **National Strategies:** National Health Sector and Disease Strategies, National Health Systems Support Programs (NHSSPs) or other key strategies such as Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and health financing strategies. The applicant should identify interventions to be funded, based on robust national discussions around epidemiological considerations and national strategies, including lessons learned and recommendations from national program reviews and evaluations. In addition, the applicant should take into account findings from program assessments and consider opportunities for efficiencies within and across eligible country components aiming at stronger integrated planning and delivery of care, as well as improvements in program quality.

ii. **Governance:** The funding request development process should be led and governed by a properly functioning and inclusive CCM/RCM or other governance body (Non-CCM or RO) as appropriate where the roles and responsibilities are clearly defined. This includes ensuring participation of communities, key and vulnerable populations, subject-experts (e.g. human rights, gender, and experts in RSSH areas) and relevant government bodies beyond those represented at the CCM/RCM as relevant, and in line with the CCM Eligibility Requirement 1. It also includes mobilizing partner support and technical cooperation, as appropriate, resulting in a feasible and strategic funding request, positioned to achieve the highest impact in line with the Global Fund Strategy.

iii. **Program Split:** The applicant will determine and confirm the program split in line with paragraph 11 above.

iv. **Application Focus:** The applicant is responsible for ensuring the application focus requirements are met.

v. **Co-Financing requirements:** The applicant is responsible for coordination of discussions to ensure compliance with the co-financing requirements. As such, the relevant increase in co-financing of the disease program and/or related RSSH investments, based on the country income level, must be assessed and discussed in the context of the Global Fund’s additional support. Country discussions on co-financing must include the appropriate stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Finance. Commitments to access the co-financing incentive should specify the specific timing of investments, specific activities financed and how realization of commitments will be verified and reported to the Global Fund. For detailed guidance on co-financing requirements, please refer to the OPN on Co-financing.

vi. **Sustainability and Transition considerations:** All applicants are expected to take into account sustainability and transition considerations during the development of their funding request regardless of their income level. Upper-middle income countries regardless of disease burden and lower-middle income countries with low/moderate disease burden countries must consider measures to strengthen transition preparedness to ensure eventual transition of all Global Fund financed interventions to domestic financing. For more details refer to STC Guidance.

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33 Transparent and inclusive funding request development process.
vii. **Timelines:** In discussion with the Country Team, the applicant should determine the reasonable timeline for funding request development and submission based on the end of the current grant(s)’ implementation period, the national strategy, in-country planning cycles and Technical Review Panel (TRP) review windows\(^{34}\) to ensure timely finalization of the funding request and grant making processes prior to the end of the existing grant(s).

viii. **Implementation Arrangements:** The applicant is responsible for defining the program implementation arrangements, including nominating the Principal Recipient and other key implementers for each disease component. The applicant should identify new or confirm existing PR(s) and key implementers, including potential SRs, as early as possible. At the funding request stage, based on an open and transparent process, the applicant must consider which implementer is best suited for the proposed activities. This selection must be in line with relevant Global Fund policies, including the *Guidelines on Implementers of Global Fund Grants* and CCM Eligibility Requirement 2.\(^{35}\) Based on the selection, the applicant can use and/or update existing implementation arrangement maps (see also table below under grant-making). For countries applying through a Transition Tailored review, selection of PRs must also take into consideration the ability of the PR to manage the transition work-plan and advocate for uptake of key interventions by national authorities\(^{36}\).

ix. **Capacity assessment:**

(i) For existing PRs and key implementers, a capacity assessment is not required unless the PR will be conducting activities in a new area for which their capacity has not been assessed. The Country Team however can at any time choose to conduct a capacity assessment where they deem it necessary. The scope of such an assessment will be based on performance during previous grant implementation, previously-conducted assessments and information related to their known capacities and systems, as determined by the Country Team. In addition the assessment must be used to review the capacity of an existing PR in new activity areas that have not been assessed previously.

(ii) For new PRs and key implementers, a capacity assessment of the new PR/key implementer must be undertaken using the Capacity Assessment Tool. (See Capacity Assessment Tool User Guide and the Capacity Assessment Tool). The scope of the capacity assessment will be tailored by the Country Team, taking into consideration the implementer type (government/non-government/international organization), role of the implementer under the program, recent Global Fund or partner assessments or other relevant information available, value of the grant, etc.

For countries deemed very high risk\(^{37}\) where the proposed PR is known sufficiently in advance (e.g. where the Global Fund applies the Additional Safeguard Policy\(^{38}\) and selects a new PR), the assessment of the new implementer must be substantially completed prior to the submission of the funding request to the TRP. For all other countries, the assessment of key implementers, when applicable, must be initiated as early as possible and must be finalized

\(^{34}\) For the Program Continuation approach, TRP validation window will be determined based on the end date of existing grants in the portfolio. These will be validated in the first or fourth TRP review windows for the 2017-19 allocation period. For tailored and full reviews, TRP windows will be communicated at the beginning of the allocation cycle and applicants are requested to inform the Secretariat on expected funding request submission timing.

\(^{35}\) An open and transparent PR selection process

\(^{36}\) For more information please refer to the Guidance on Transition, Sustainability and Co-Financing of Programs Supported by the Global Fund (STC Guidance).

\(^{37}\) According to the External Risk Index

\(^{38}\) See *OPN on Additional Safeguards*. 
before the end of grant-making. (For details please refer to **OPN on Additional Safeguards** and **Guidelines on Implementers of Global Fund Grants**.

While the assessment of implementers below the PR (e.g. SR) is a PR responsibility, there may be cases where the Country Team decides to undertake the assessment such as when the PR is a pass-through PR or the PR has known capacity issues or is not deemed sufficiently independent to conduct a thorough assessment of key implementers (including where the Global Fund applies the Additional Safeguard Policy).

**x. Lessons Learned, Evaluations, Results and Key Risks**: The applicant is expected to consider lessons learned, challenges, results and impact achieved during the previous implementation period, including findings and recommendations of national program reviews and evaluations of program and data quality assessments, as well as impact assessments 39. As part of the early stages of the funding request development, Country Teams will share and discuss with applicants key risks and capacity issues identified during the previous implementation period that impact or may impact the ability of implementers to achieve expected program goals, key objectives and results. The applicant shall articulate in the funding request how it will build on the lessons learned and what strategic information areas need to be strengthened. Drawing on these assessments it will specify how each of the key risks shared by the Country Team will be addressed. *(See **OPN on Risk Management Across the Grant Lifecycle and Program and Data Quality Strategy**)*.

**xi. Feedback loop and progress on previous key issues raised by TRP and GAC**: The applicant must consider key issues raised by the TRP and GAC from the previous implementation period if applicable and demonstrate how the applicable key issues have been addressed and/or will be addressed in the current funding request.

**31. Funding request.** A funding request should be submitted to the Global Fund Secretariat for the entire eligible component’s allocation, including any investments towards RSSH, using the funding request template for the relevant approach for the component. An integrated funding request for more than one eligible country component or simultaneous submissions of separate funding requests are strongly encouraged. Alternatively, funding requests may be submitted per disease component and/or RSSH, based on the validated program split. Countries are strongly encouraged to discuss RSSH upfront, and develop a comprehensive approach. They should include all cross-cutting RSSH activities in one funding request, ensuring that it covers the needs for all eligible diseases. For countries with a high rate of TB-HIV co-infection 40, the Global Fund requires joint funding requests for TB and HIV disease programs 41. Joint funding requests may also be requested on operational grounds to enable efficient and effective management of such programs with simplified grant management processes, and to maximize impact to be achieved. *(Please see **Information Notes on HIV, Tuberculosis, Malaria and RSSH**)*.

**32. Core grant documents**: A funding request package will be provided to each applicant, customized per application and review modality. Core grant documents developed and submitted as part of full and tailored funding requests can be further detailed and negotiated during grant

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39 Findings and conclusions following any audits or investigations by the Office of the Inspector General of the Global Fund, should be also considered. For countries applying through the tailored transition approach, specific attention should be paid to the lessons learned related to sustainability gaps and challenges to the transition of Global Fund financed interventions to domestic sources of funding.

40 According to the WHO Global TB Report.
making and used for program implementation and reprogramming, as appropriate. Find the list of core grant documents below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core documents</th>
<th>Funding Request</th>
<th>Grant-making</th>
<th>Implementation and Revisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance Framework</td>
<td>High-level information: impact, outcome, modules, annual or bi-annual targets</td>
<td>Negotiation of details: Indicators, targets, reporting, etc.</td>
<td>Used for monitoring, reporting, disbursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alignment with D4I categories/requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td>Updated as needed in case of material and non-material revisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>High-level information: main interventions per module, implementer and year</td>
<td>Negotiation of details: cost assumptions, activities, etc.</td>
<td>Used for monitoring, reporting, disbursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level of detail aligned with D4I requirements</td>
<td>Updated at the time of material revisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic gap tables and</td>
<td>Submitted for Full and Tailored reviews</td>
<td>Update in case of significant change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding landscape tables</td>
<td>Starting point for Prioritized Above Allocation Request</td>
<td>Submitted for Program continuation (with Prioritized Above allocation request or grant documents)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Health Products (LoHP)</td>
<td>Alignment with D4I and depending on proportion of HP budget LoHP required for HI countries and key health products</td>
<td>Negotiation of details: List of all HP to be procured with grant funds</td>
<td>Serves as the basis for grant supply plan for health products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with assumptions /quantifications information</td>
<td>Assumption/quant. info. needed in free format</td>
<td>Values of the LoHP is imported/recoded in the budget</td>
<td>Used for monitoring procurement compliance with approved products and quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The LoHP is updated annually to accommodate changes in demand and supply factors or reprogramming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basis for contracting and allocation of suppliers for PRM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*33. Prioritized Above Allocation Request (PAAR) and Unfunded Quality Demand (UQD): In addition to developing a funding request in response to a country allocation, applicants are encouraged to identify key additional, evidence-based, prioritized and costed funding needs presented in the PAAR. These needs will be submitted together with the funding request (for tailored and full funding requests) or during grant making / implementation (for Program Continuation funding requests) and, where deemed technically sound by the TRP, will be registered and maintained in the UQD Register and may be updated during the grant lifecycle.

The UQD register aims to attract additional resources, such as those from the private sector or Debt2Health, and to facilitate reprogramming of savings or efficiencies often identified during the grant lifecycle. Interventions registered on UQD Register following a PAAR may also be used as a basis for the award of additional funding for catalytic investments to incentivize programming of country allocations to meet strategic priorities. Additionally, through portfolio optimization, the Global Fund plans to review and identify available funds that can be reinvested towards priorities across the portfolio throughout the grant lifecycle. (see Prioritization Framework for Financing Items on Unfunded Quality Demand Register)

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42 As defined in the Amended and Restated Global Fund Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions GF/B32/DP13 - Approval of the Amended and Restated Global Fund Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions
G. REVIEW AND VALIDATION PROCESS

Program Continuation:

34. **Applicant assessment for program continuation**: Applicants identified by the Secretariat to be eligible to proceed with program continuation approach will consider the following elements (material change triggers) to confirm whether the proposed approach is appropriate:
   a. Epidemiological contextual updates;
   b. National Strategic Plan revisions and updates;
   c. Investing to maximize impact towards ending the epidemics (noting choice of interventions, normative guidance, new technologies, results and performance, etc.);
   d. Alignment with the Global Fund Strategy ensuring appropriate resilient and sustainable systems for health and human rights and gender considerations;
   e. Effectiveness of implementation approaches, including program quality;
   f. Funding landscape and Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy.

35. **Applicant assessment for program continuation**: The applicant should also critically assess any opportunities for program refinements, adjustments or any need to undertake a material reprogramming in discrete or limited programmatic areas. Should a material change be appropriate, instead of the program continuation approach, the tailored review may be required or, in a case of an overall change in strategy or investment approach for the national program, the applicant may need to follow the full review, as determined by the applicant, the Secretariat and/or the TRP.

36. **Validation of program continuation**. Where the applicant deems appropriate to proceed with program continuation, it will submit a program continuation request for assessment and validation by the TRP. The Country team with support from other departments and specialists, as appropriate, will review the program continuation request and provide analysis as well as additional context through a Secretariat Briefing Note to inform the TRP assessment. In line with the TRP Terms of Reference the TRP will then review the information submitted by the applicant and the Secretariat and make one of the following recommendations for the program continuation request:
   a. To proceed to grant-making for program continuation. The TRP may recommend strategic actions during grant making or implementation and/or material reprogramming should a material reprogramming be needed either in a set time frame or when conditionalities are fulfilled; or
   b. Request tailored or full review with clear rationale.
Full or tailored funding requests:

37. **Secretariat analysis of funding request.** The Country Team, with support from the TAP, CRG, Risk Department, Health Financing team, Legal and Compliance Department and other specialists as necessary, will review the funding request prior to TRP review. The aim of the review is to:
   
   a. ensure completeness and consistency of documentation;
   
   b. ensure strategic focus is consistent with in-country discussions;
   
   c. provide analysis in regard to compliance with the application focus requirements and co-financing requirements;
   
   d. as appropriate, provide analysis in regard to appropriate focus of the request on sustainability considerations and transition preparedness, in line with Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing policy; and
   
   e. identify any issues for attention which could otherwise present challenges for grant-making or grant implementation and assess how well the applicant’s proposed activities address the key risks that were shared during country dialogue and what additional mitigating actions or controls may be required to be put in place during grant making to ensure effective program implementation and impact to be achieved.

Where necessary, issues arising from the Country Team review may be elevated to Regional Managers/Department Heads and Functional Hub Managers.

38. The Secretariat analysis will be captured in a differentiated *Secretariat Briefing Note*, which is submitted to the TRP. This input is intended to be an upfront and objective presentation of the Secretariat’s analysis of the investment proposed and provide additional context to inform the TRP review.

39. **TRP Review.** In line with the criteria specified in their *Terms of Reference*, the TRP will assess the information received from the applicant and the Secretariat, and will provide an independent assessment on the strategic focus, technical soundness and potential for impact of the proposed program to ensure Global Fund’s investments are positioned for the highest impact in line with the Global Fund Strategy.

H. GAC REVIEW

40. **GAC Review, as needed.** In line with the criteria and elevation procedure specified in their *Terms of Reference*, the GAC reviews funding requests following TRP review to:

   a. Provide strategic steer for critical management concerns for policy and management decisions for and during grant making and/or recommend additional controls to be put in place during grant making to address identified key risks;
   
   b. Revise or determine the upper ceiling for grant-making, as applicable, including recommending adjustments due to non-realization of government commitments in the previous allocation period;
   
   c. Award additional funding for matching funds and/or multi-country approaches from the catalytic investments funding pool based on TRP recommendations.

Most focused and core country components are not anticipated to undergo the GAC review prior to grant making. However, where deemed useful, a GAC review can be requested for any component by Country Teams, in consultation with A2F.

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43 This will be differentiated for each funding approach type, and considering portfolio differentiation (D4I).
41. The outcome of the TRP and/or GAC review is documented in the Review and Recommendation Form and provided to the applicant following the review as well as to the Board at the time of approval of the grant.

42. **Registration of prioritized, costed needs:** Following TRP review and GAC review, if applicable, of the PAAR interventions that are deemed technically sound by the TRP, but not otherwise funded will be included in the UQD Register and published on the Global Fund’s website.

43. **TRP and/or GAC actions requested/clarifications:** The Country Team, applicant and PRs must ensure that the required clarifications/actions are addressed and are fed into the grant-making process in line with the set timelines and, at the end of the grant-making process, the Country Team must report to the GAC should there be any outstanding issues through the Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form.

### I. GRANT-MAKING AND APPROVAL

44. **Objectives.** The purpose of grant-making is to translate funding requests into disbursement-ready grants that are positioned for signature and effective delivery. There are three interrelated work streams during grant-making:
   a. Review and agree on implementation arrangements;
   b. Identify capacity gaps and risks related to grant implementation and define mitigation measures to ensure Global Fund grant are positioned to achieve the greatest impact; and
   c. Develop / negotiate and finalize grant documents.

45. **Planning and Timelines.** The Country Team and the PR(s) should plan for grant-making milestones and timelines. They should manage the grant making process to ensure that the translation of the funding request to disbursement-ready grants happens as soon as possible and all approvals should be obtained at least a month before the existing grant ends. Grant-making should normally be completed within three months after the funding request has been reviewed by the TRP and, if applicable, approved by the GAC. A close collaboration between the Country Team and the PR(s) (and the LFA, subject to the paragraph 47 below) is required to ensure that the approved funding request is translated to a disbursement-ready grant within the required timelines. Relevant in-country stakeholders, including civil society, should also be engaged where possible to ensure that the intent of the funding request is reflected in the resulting grant.

46. Where new PRs require financial support to complete the grant-making process, a pre-financing may be undertaken (see OPN on *Pre-financing Grant Making and Start-up Activities*).

47. To avoid any gap in program implementation, the grant end date may be revised through an extension process while the new request for funding is being reviewed and negotiated. However, the overall budget during the extension period (irrespective of whether funding to finance such budget is drawn from unused funds remaining from the previous allocation period or from the new allocation) will be deducted from the 2017-2019 allocation amount for the disease component, and the length of the extension will be deducted from the three-year Allocation Utilization Period (see *OPN on Grant Revisions*).

48. **LFA services during grant-making.** Country Teams, in consultation with the Regional Manager/Department Head and Functional Hub Managers if relevant, are expected to tailor LFA services requested during grant-making in consultation with the relevant LFA, based on key considerations such as portfolio categorization, country context, risk profile and the funding...
amount requested. LFA services must be targeted to those areas they are expected to add most
value, providing additional information and/or addressing a particular risk. For further details,
see Guidelines for Tailoring LFA Services.

49. **Grant Documents.** Most of the grant documents that are negotiated during grant making are
initiated during the funding request stage. During grant making, the objective is to negotiate such
documents to arrive at finalized grant documents. The table below provides additional details on
the requirements and where the document can be differentiated based on portfolio
categorization.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant-making requirements</th>
<th>Guidance</th>
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</table>
| **Performance Framework:** | - A Performance Framework is developed per grant\(^{44}\) based on a core list of indicators.  
  - **Focused Portfolios** include a small set of key indicators and a limited set of workplan tracking measures.  
  - **Program continuation**: applicants will use the performance framework from the previous implementation period as a basis to define targets for the new implementation period.  
  - **Tailored and full review**: applicants will further detail the Performance Framework submitted with the funding request taking into consideration the recommendations by the TRP and GAC as relevant.  
  - Where (i) the modules/interventions under the program cannot be measured through coverage/output or outcome indicators, or (ii) where demonstrable impact on disease burden at the national level, based on the activities supported by the grant, is unlikely to be observed during the implementation period, programmatic milestones (i.e., "Workplan Tracking Measures") will be used. This may apply to select COEs as per the COE OPN and to Regional Grants for which coverage/output or outcome indicators are not applicable.  
  - The indicators and targets for each grant must be reviewed by the Country Team (with LFA review as necessary) to ensure that they are reasonable, feasible and consistent with the national strategic plan (NSP), aligned with the M&E plan and the approved funding request (taking into account TRP clarifications). |
| **List of Health Products** | - When applicable, developed during grant making based on initial quantification done during funding request stage.  
  - COE grants can submit a detailed LOHP for 18 months for grant signing (with the remainder being displayed as a lump sum) and further detail it consequently by month 15 of implementation. Where this impacts the budget, an IL will need to be issued. |
| **Detailed and Summary Budget** | - A detailed budget is developed per grant using a standard costing approach based on standardized list of modules, interventions and cost inputs. The detailed budget is aggregated into a summary budget at cost category, modules and implementer level.  
  - **Program continuation** grants will use the previous grant budget as basis for creating the budget for the next implementation period.  
  - **Tailored and full review** applicants will use the detailed budget submitted with the request, including TRP clarifications, as the basis for the negotiations.  
  - COE grants can include a negotiated budget for 18 months (with the budget for the remainder of the implementation period being displayed as a lump sum) and can further detail subsequent periods by month 15 of implementation, which can be adjusted through an Implementation Letter (IL).  
  - The budget will be reviewed by the Country Team\(^{45}\) (with support from the LFA as necessary) to ensure that the budget is within the agreed upper-ceiling amount\(^{46}\), reasonable to achieve the grant objectives and is based on the most economic and efficient use of grant resources and in compliance with the Budgeting Guidelines |
| **Assessment of (key) implementer(s)** | - Required for new PRs or existing PRs with new activity areas that have not been assessed previously. Scope of the assessment is tailored by the Country Team based on type of implementers (government/non-government/international organization), role of the implementer under the program, recent Global Fund or partner assessments or other relevant information available, among others.  
  - Required capacity assessment is initiated as soon as the PRs have been identified at the funding request stage and must be completed during grant-making. Country Team must identify risk mitigating measures for identified capacity gaps. |

\(^{44}\) This can also be a PF per component.  
\(^{45}\) Together with the Portfolio Services Team for the Focused Portfolios, as relevant.
46 As determined by the GAC or by the CCM in determining program split and TRP (in cases where no GAC took place in advance of grant making).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant-making requirements</th>
<th>Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation arrangement map (updated or new) <em>(see Guidance on Implementation Arrangements Mapping)</em></td>
<td>- Depicts: (i) all entities receiving grant funds and/or playing a role in program implementation; (ii) each entity’s role in program implementation; (iii) the flow of funds, commodities and data; (iv) the beneficiaries of program activities; and (v) any unknown information on the implementation arrangement. The mapping is an iterative exercise which captures known and unknown information about the implementation arrangement at a particular point in time. - Program/grants that are using existing implementation structures should update existing implementation arrangement maps. Programs/grants using new PRs should initiate an implementation arrangement map during funding request stage, which should be update it during grant making to capture additional information including the results of the capacity assessment of the new PR and other key implementers, as relevant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E plan (updated or new) <em>(see Guidance on M&amp;E Plan)</em></td>
<td>- A national M&amp;E Plan is required, which is either specific to a disease, combined for all diseases or is part of the national health sector strategy/plan. In some cases, however a grant-specific M&amp;E plan can be submitted. - In most cases this involves updating the existing M&amp;E plan to capture new indicators in the Performance Framework and M&amp;E strengthening needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Agreement <em>(see the OPN on Signing and Amending Grant Agreements)</em></td>
<td>- The grant agreement is the legal instrument which forms the basis of the contractual obligation between the Global Fund and the PR. In most cases, a grant agreement consists of two components: a framework agreement, which includes the Grant Regulations, and a grant confirmation, including an integrated grant description (that attaches the negotiated Performance Framework and Summary Budget). The grant confirmation covers the full duration of the implementation period. In most cases, a Framework Agreement has been signed with a country or headquarter offices for international organizations and Grant Making for a particular country and disease component is focused on negotiating the grant confirmation for the grant/new implementation period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic Gap and Funding Landscape Table</td>
<td>- <strong>For tailored and full review</strong>, this involves updating the programmatic gap and funding landscape table submitted during funding request. - <strong>For program continuation</strong>, this will be submitted during grant making in addition to the PAAR where possible (with Prioritized Above Allocation Request)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Data <em>(Guidance on Master Data)</em></td>
<td>- <em>The receipt and due diligence checks of the master data are required prior to finalizing grant documents.</em> - <strong>During funding request stage</strong>, the PR information and banking information should be gathered through the master data process from the PR as soon as the Principal Recipient is identified and confirmed: - o PR, CCM, LFA or Third Party Information containing critical contact information, such as name, type and address of the organization, focal point and contact details. - o PR or Third Party Banking Information: containing the bank account details, such as name, address, account holder name and routing requisites. - o PR or Third Party Signatory Specimen: containing Authorized Signatories for legally-binding agreements and disbursement requests (name and job title), together with their specimen signature. <strong>During grant making</strong>, grant relevant grant information will also be captured, in accordance with master data guidelines. This will be created by the Country Team and Secretariat staff members and included into the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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47 Starting from Q2 of 2017, it is anticipated that this will be conducted through the Grant Operating System (GOS)
48 Ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant-making requirements</th>
<th>Guidance</th>
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</table>
| Grant Final Review and Sign Off Form | - Internal document to capture sign-off by the Country Team and relevant managers on the grant documents and disbursement-readiness of the grant, residual risks and mitigating measures.  
- Annexed to the document is the **Financial Calculator** which defines the proposed grant amount for the implementation period, total allocation, amount of catalytic funding awarded, total amount reflected in funding request. |

50. **Risk Identification and Mitigating Measures.** If critical risks and capacity gaps are identified through the review of grant documents and capacity and implementation arrangement assessment for new PRs, or if there are known risks and gaps for continuing PRs, the Country Team and the PR must agree on mitigating actions and timelines, in line with the OPN on *Risk Management Across the Grant Lifecycle* during grant making. Mitigating Measures can include:

a. **Implement capacity building measures.** This can be through technical assistance from partners or the pre-financing approach (see *OPN on Pre-financing Grant-making and Start-up Activities*) if grant funds cannot be reprogrammed. Technical assistance, training and other capacity building activities to be financed by the grant during implementation must be captured in the budget.

b. **Change implementation arrangements.** This can be done through: (i) rejecting the nominated PR/ SR, whether new or existing, if there are critical risks or gaps that cannot be addressed within an acceptable amount of time, and the associated risks of using the implementer are deemed unacceptable; or (ii) requiring mandatory risk mitigation measures such as installation of a fiduciary agent or outsourcing of procurement (e.g. Pooled Procurement Mechanism (PPM), or a third party procurement agent) and/or supply and distribution functions. The decision to change the implementation arrangements will be taken by the Country Team with Regional Finance Manager and Regional Manager/Department Head approval.

c. **Reduce scope and scale:** scaling-down the grant (or focus the grant on essential services) so that the grant aligns with the capacity of the nominated PR (see *OPN on Grant Revisions*).

d. For all UMIC, regardless of disease burden, and LMIC with low and moderate disease burden, CTs should consider the major risks to sustainability and transition, and should incorporate mitigating actions in the grant, such as conditions and management actions that proactively address transition gaps and sustainability challenges as identified during the funding request or grant-making process. For a thematic overview of potential areas of risk, please refer to the **Sustainability, Transition Guidance Note**.

Critical measures to be completed before Board approval must be aligned to the grant-making timelines, to ensure timely Board approval and grant signing, keeping in mind that grants should be disbursement-ready when submitted for Board approval. Residual risks and capacity gaps, and the associated mitigating actions, must be reported in the **Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form**. As relevant, mitigating actions will be captured in the grant agreement as grant requirements, or included as management actions in performance letters, and monitored during implementation.

51. **Reinvesting Efficiencies identified during grant-making.** During the grant-making phase, Country Teams must work with CCMs and PRs to ensure resources are invested in the most impactful and efficient way. In this regard, efficiencies and savings identified during grant making can be invested in line with the TRP and GAC review and recommendations (i.e., do not constitute a material reprogramming) and/or the needs registered in the UQD register. For all
Upper Middle Income countries regardless of disease burden and Lower Middle Income countries with low and moderate disease burden, Country Teams should work with CCMs and PRs to address sustainability and transition considerations and may invest efficiencies and savings identified during grant-making in activities designed to strengthen transition preparedness.

**52. Due diligence screening.** Prior to GAC review of disbursement-ready grants, the Finance Team at the Secretariat conducts a due diligence screening against international terrorism, and sanctions lists for the Principal Recipient, the applicant, the authorized representative that executes the grant confirmation (for the PR and the applicant), the person identified in the grant confirmation for receipt of notices at the PR, and the bank account details provided for the grant, as part of the Master Data process. Following the signature of the grant agreement, upon submission of necessary information regarding additional lead implementers, the Finance Team will conduct further due diligence screenings of authorized representatives and bank details of the lead implementers.

**Final GAC recommendation**

**53. Determining disbursement readiness.** The grant will be submitted to the Board for approval only when it is disbursement-ready. Disbursement-readiness will be reviewed by the GAC in line with its Terms of Reference to make funding recommendations to the Board for approval of all disbursement ready grants, and make investment decisions to finance prioritized UQD with additional funding and/or through portfolio optimization:

i. when all required grant documents described above are in their final form and agreed with the PR;

ii. adequate risk identification, with mitigation measures are in place against residual risks;

iii. when issues to be cleared by the TRP during grant making have been addressed to the satisfaction of the TRP and recommended actions during grant making delegated to the Secretariat and the GAC have also been addressed; and

iv. all critical issues that need to be resolved prior to the first annual funding decision and disbursement release are addressed.

54. The Country Team captures the outcome of the grant-making in the Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form. This includes actions taken on issues raised by the TRP and GAC, if applicable, as well as the residual risks that remain at the end of the grant making process. In preparing the Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form, the Country Teams for Core and High Impact portfolios must consult with the Risk Department to ensure that (i) all key risks related to grant objectives have been identified and appropriately prioritized; (ii) mitigation measures are adequate to manage the risk at an acceptable level; and (iii) appropriate assurance mechanisms are identified (to the extent possible based on known implementation arrangements at the time of GAC review). When the FPM shares the completed form, reflecting Functional Specialist input, for CT sign-off, it will simultaneously be shared with the Global Fund Risk Department for review of the risk section on a “no-objection” basis within 48 hours.

55. The Country Team can use the escalation procedure provided for in the Country Team Approach to resolve areas of disagreement prior to submission of the documents to GAC. Any unresolved critical issues that impact disbursement-readiness must be escalated to the GAC. The FPM can

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49 The first disbursement release must take into account any in-country cash balance that has not been returned or requested to be returned by the CT and the cash requirement of the PR for implementation.

50 [OPN on Risk Management Across the Grant Lifecycle](http://example.com/risk-management)
request Functional Managers sign-off (MECA, HPM, and Legal and Compliance Department) for specific cases.

56. The Regional Manager/Department Head must provide sign-off prior to submission to GAC for approval. For all grants, the Regional Finance Manager must provide sign-off which serves as the approval of the first annual funding decision, if processed within 30 days of signature. For further details on processing the first disbursement, please see *OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements*.

57. The GAC reviews the outcomes of the grant-making stage and decides to: (i) recommend the proposed disbursement-ready grant for Board approval; or (ii) refer the proposed grant back to the Country Team for revision or adjustments to address any GAC comments and critical issues; or (iii) refer the proposed grant back to TRP if any of the changes between the funding request reviewed by the TRP and the final grant are considered material (as defined in the *OPN on Grant Revision*). The GAC may recommend actions for follow-up during grant implementation.

58. **Update of UQD Register**: Following the GAC recommendation, the Register of Unfunded Quality Demand will be updated to reflect activities arising from the PAAR funded using efficiencies, catalytic investments or portfolio optimization. This information may be further updated during the grant lifecycle.

**Global Fund Board Approval**

59. Board approval of disbursement-ready grants will be requested through an electronic report. The Board approves the grants resulting from each funding request on a no-objection basis. The Secretariat will present the scope of interventions and investments negotiated by the Secretariat for the grant. For each grant, the Board approves funding for the total budget amount for the duration of the new grant resulting from the 2017-2019 allocation period.

**K. TRANSITIONING TO THE NEXT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**

59. At the end of an implementation period, all assets (cash and non-cash) and liabilities (commitments of the Principal Recipient and any outstanding liabilities owing to the Global Fund) under the ending grant or implementation period must be addressed.

60. Any funds from an existing grant unused by the start of the Allocation Utilization Period (whether in-country cash balance or funds undisbursed by the Global Fund) will not be additional to the allocation. In addition, any extension to the implementation period to such existing grant will use the funding from the next Allocation Utilization Period, therefore decreasing the amount of funding available for the next implementation period, in accordance with the *OPN on Grant Revisions and Guidance on Transitioning between Allocation Utilization Period*.

61. **Continuing PRs for the same disease component**[^51]. If an existing PR will continue to implement a grant for the same component within a country during the next implementation period.

[^51]: For grants followed by a grant implemented by the same PR for the same disease component but with a different grant name, the previous grant must be closed in the Global Fund system following the steps described in paragraph 61 and a final Notification Letter will be issued to the PR communicating the conclusion of the relevant grant.
period, the Country Team must obtain the following in order to fulfill requirements under the previous grant agreement:

i. **Progress Update Report**: The PR must submit to the Global Fund a Progress Update reporting on the progress towards program objectives and targets, covering the last reporting period of the implementation period of the previous grant, within 60 days of the grant end-date.

ii. **Audit Report**: The PR must submit to the Global Fund an audit report covering the audit of financial statements up to the last day of the implementation period of the previous grant in accordance with the [Guidelines for Annual Audits of Global Fund Grant Program Financial Statements](#).

iii. **AFR**: The PR must submit to the Global Fund an AFR covering the period from the last submitted AFR up to the last day of the previous grant, within 60 days of the grant end date.

iv. **Inventory of fixed assets**: During grant-making, the PR must conduct an inventory of fixed assets for the ending grant, in order to determine the fixed assets to be procured in the new implementation period to reach the objectives of the new grant being negotiated. This inventory will be updated as of the implementation period end date and confirmed through the final audit. Such inventory will determine the list of fixed assets to be managed under the new implementation period.

Any programmatic and financial issues identified from these reports or already existing as of the implementation period end date, including any noncompliant expenditures, will be transferred and managed under the next implementation period.53

The new grant agreement will stipulate that fixed assets, liabilities of the Principal Recipient to the Global Fund and outstanding commitments of the Principal Recipient as of the end of the previous implementation period are governed by the new grant agreement. Following final financial reconciliation for the previous implementation period54, the final in-country cash balance for the previous implementation period (i.e., the balance remaining after the payment of any commitments transferred from the previous implementation period55) will be returned to the Global Fund and placed into the general pool of funding, or the grant funds amount of the new grant will be reduced proportionally.56

60. **Exiting PRs.** When an existing PR will not continue to be PR for the new grant for the same component, the grant must be closed (please see the [OPN on Grant Closure](#)).

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52 The progress report should use the PU/DR template without completing the Disbursement Request template.

53 In particular, the list of fixed assets as of the implementation period (IP) end date will be the starting list of fixed assets for the new IP; the amount and listing of noncompliant expenditures as of the IP end date will be the starting amount and listing of noncompliant expenditures for the new IP and will be addressed in accordance with the OPN on **Recovery of grant funds**; the outstanding commitments as of the IP end date will be the starting list of commitments for the new IP; and the in-country cash balance as of the IP end date will be the starting in-country cash balance for the new IP. Any management actions outstanding under the previous IP will be transferred to the new IP if relevant for the program implemented under the new IP.

54 Such final reconciliation will be included in the first Progress Update/Disbursement Request submitted by the PR under the new implementation period.

55 If the estimated cash balance at the end of the implementation period was taken into account in determining the grant funds amount (i.e., the signed budget was to be financed in part by the estimated in-country cash balance), the amount to be refunded to the Global Fund or reduced from the grant funds amount will be the amount in excess of such estimated cash balance.

56 The Secretariat will ensure that no more than the funding available for the Allocation Utilization Period is signed into grants for the relevant disease components, in accordance with paragraph 12 of the OPN on Access to Funding, Grant Making and Approval.
L. GRANT SIGNING AND FIRST DISBURSEMENT

61. **Grant Signing.** Following Board approval, the grant confirmation is signed as soon as possible to provide the necessary legal framework, to facilitate disbursement of funds and grant implementation. A grant confirmation will be signed for each grant resulting from the Board-approved funding request, including for the program continuation approach. For additional details please refer to the *OPN on Signing and Amending Grant Agreements*.

62. **Signatory Authority.** The Grant Agreement documents are signed by each of the authorized signatories of the contracting party (see Master Data information paragraph 46) and the Global Fund (see *Signature Authority Procedure*). The CCM chair/vice-chair and the CCM civil society representative on the CCM acknowledge the Grant Agreement prior to the Global Fund’s signature.

63. **First Annual Funding Decision.** Following grant agreement signature, the Country Team completes the Annual Funding Decision and Disbursement Form for the first annual funding decision for processing. See *OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements* for more information.

M. PROCESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Please refer to Grant-Making Process Flow and RACI Matrix

N. ANNEX

Annex: Summary table for funding request and review modalities
## Annex: Summary of differentiated funding request and review approaches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Guidance on potential funding request and review approach</th>
<th>Country dialogue-funding request development</th>
<th>Funding request</th>
<th>Funding request timing</th>
<th>Applicant (CCM) eligibility screening</th>
<th>Secretariat analysis</th>
<th>TRP review/assessment</th>
<th>GAC1 review for grant making</th>
<th>Grant-making</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Program continuation</td>
<td>Analysis by Secretariat of existing information against the material change triggers</td>
<td>Applicant assessment to confirm Program Continuation or material change triggers: which would result in tailored review or full review in case of change to the overall investment approach, as determined by the TRP.</td>
<td>Request for Program continuation</td>
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<td>Analysis and additional information based on material change triggers, to be included in a Secretariat Briefing Note</td>
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<tr>
<th>Approach</th>
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<th>Country dialogue-funding request development</th>
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<th>GAC1 review for grant making</th>
<th>Grant-making</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tailored funding request and review</td>
<td>Tailored to the specific context and/or applicant: • - COEs with material change • - Transitioning Funding • - Material Change • - Learning opportunities (e.g., NSP pilot) or RBF on a pilot basis</td>
<td>TRP Review Window, or remote review for specific cases</td>
<td>TRP Review Window</td>
<td>Light or Standard screening</td>
<td>1) ensure strategic focus is consistent with country discussions; 2) identify issues/risks that could impact grant-making or implementation • 3) assess compliance with co-financing and application focus requirements, and documented in a Secretariat Briefing Note</td>
<td>In accordance with the TRP review criteria</td>
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<td>Negotiation of grant documents based on high level documents submitted at the funding request stage</td>
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<td>Full funding request and review</td>
<td>Comprehensive overall discussion</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>OPN on Accessing Global Fund Financing</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16 December 2013</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>OPN on Grant-Making and Approval</td>
<td>Separation of Access to Funding part and issuing of updated Grant-making OPN</td>
<td>24 July 2015</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>OPN on Access to Funding and Grant-Making</td>
<td>Updates reflecting changes stemming from new Strategy, refined allocation, differentiation, various updated processes from country dialogue to first disbursement</td>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>OPN on Access to Funding, Grant-Making and Approval</td>
<td>Revision introduces precisions in the CCM eligibility requirements 1 and 2 based on differentiated screening approach. Also captures release of guidance and processes associated to Catalytic Funding modalities: Matching Funds and Multicountry approach, reference and link to OPNs on Grant Revisions, Recoveries and Co-financing.</td>
<td>December 2017</td>
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Challenging Operating Environments

Issued on: 16 January 2017
Issued by: Grant Management Division
Approved by: Executive Grant Management Committee

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. In April 2016, the Global Fund Board approved the Policy on Challenging Operating Environments (COEs) to provide overall guidance on future Global Fund engagement in such contexts\(^8\), based on the principles of flexibility, partnerships and innovation. COEs are critical to the Global Fund mission as they account for a third of the global disease burden and a third of Global Fund investments. However, COE portfolios often face heightened programmatic and implementation challenges. A differentiated approach is hence needed to increase the impact of Global Fund investments in COEs.

2. The objective of this Operational Policy Note (OPN) is to provide operational guidance including flexibilities for Country Teams to manage COE portfolios in an agile and timely manner, within the principles defined in the approved COE policy.

3. Flexibilities are not limited to those described in this OPN. Additional flexibilities to the Board or Secretariat policies may be granted through EGMC normal approval channels to ensure an adequate response in these environments, in accordance with Global Fund policies and processes.

4. Categorization as a COE does not automatically guarantee eligibility for a flexibility. Country Teams need to obtain EGMC approval for the package of portfolio management flexibilities proposed for each COE portfolio through a memo. COE portfolios that are categorized as “High Impact” under the Global Fund differentiation framework will be generally managed following the standard approach for High Impact portfolios as defined in relevant OPNs.

5. This OPN will continue to be updated based on lessons learned and best practices.

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

Principles

6. The approach for managing COE portfolios is guided by the following principles defined in the COE policy with the aim to maximize access to essential services and/or coverage:

   - **Flexibility.** The grant management approach will be tailored to each COE context, with the types of flexibilities differing based on each situation. Flexibilities should increase impact through enhanced grant design, implementation, management and assurance. They should allow for greater responsiveness and timeliness of Global

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\(^8\) GF/B47/DP09.
Fund investments, reduce administrative burden for implementing partners and Country Teams, and facilitate more effective service delivery to populations in need.

- **Partnerships.** The Global Fund will optimize the types of partners in COEs to address implementation weaknesses and strengthen grant performance. Given that the Global Fund does not have in-country presence, operational collaboration with development, humanitarian, private sector and non-traditional partners are essential for impact especially in COEs.

- **Innovations.** New approaches will be encouraged throughout the grant cycle in order to maximize results in COEs.

**COE Classification**

7. COEs refer to countries or unstable parts of countries or regions, characterized by weak governance, poor access to health services, limited capacity and fragility due to man-made or natural crises. COEs may be experiencing either acute or chronic instability which will be considered in tailoring the country approach (see Annex 1).

8. The Global Fund classifies COEs based on an external risk index (ERI). The ERI is a composite index that is derived by compiling data from 10 authoritative indices\(^\text{59}\) and is updated annually by the Risk Department.

9. The ERI categorization drives the classification of a portfolio under COEs. The list is based on the countries under the “very high risk” category of the ERI. Depending on emerging needs, ad-hoc adjustments can be made to the COE portfolios list, in line with the ERI updates and other contextual factors during the allocation period. For instance, countries facing an emergency situation can also be classified as a COE. An emergency is defined as an event or a series of events which has resulted in a critical threat to the health, safety, security or well-being of a large group of people. It can be the result of an armed conflict and coup-d’état, natural disasters, epidemics or famine, and often involves population displacement. Moreover, countries recovering from acute emergencies but continuing to face critical threats may, on a case-by-case basis, continue to be classified by the Secretariat as a COE.

10. The list of country portfolio classified as COE is determined for every allocation period and reviewed annually with the possibility to add countries based on updates to the ERI and emergency status by the Executive Grant Management Committee (EGMC). Once a country is categorized as COE, it will remain in the list for the corresponding allocation period.

11. The Operational Policy Hub in the Grant Management Division, working closely with the Risk Department and the Policy Hub, is responsible for defining the list of countries classified as COEs. Potential additions to the COE list can be triggered by the Country Team, the Operational Policy Hub or the Risk Department.

12. Annex 2 provides the existing list of COEs for the allocation period 2017-2019\(^\text{60}\).

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\(^{59}\) The 10 indices used to establish the ERI are: The Fragile States Index (Fund for Peace); INFORM Index (Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience); Global Peace Index (Institute for Economics and Peace); UN’s Safety & Security Index; Ease of Doing Business Index (World Bank); and five of the six World Bank Governance Indices (Voice and Accountability Index, Government Effectiveness Index, Regulatory Quality Index, Rule of Law Index; and Control of Corruption Index).

\(^{60}\) Annex 2 will be revised based on updates to the COE list.
PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Management Approach

13. Given governance and capacity challenges in COEs, the overall engagement approach for a particular country will be determined by the Country Team, who will define an operational strategy for the portfolio that shall be tailored to achieving impact within the context and needs of the COE based on an analysis of the portfolio. The portfolio analysis and operational strategy will be reviewed by a Secretariat advisory committee and approved by EGMC, prior to its application.

14. Each Country Team managing a COE portfolio shall undertake a portfolio analysis to define a strategic approach for the portfolio management. The portfolio analysis and operational strategy will cover, to the extent possible, the following:
   - Country and epidemiological context;
   - Lessons learned from past implementation;
   - Portfolio risks and challenges;
   - Potential areas for Global Fund investment for the next allocation period (what is the impact that the country needs to achieve in a COE and how can the investment be best focused to achieve that?);
   - Potential activities that may not be achieved given the country context;
   - Proposed implementation arrangements;
   - Proposed policy flexibilities for the portfolio.

15. Ideally, the Country Team should prepare the portfolio analysis and operational strategy before the initiation of the country dialogue and funding request development process, namely if the Country Team is planning to access flexibilities at the country dialogue and funding request stages. In case the Country Team is not able to finalize the portfolio analysis and operational strategy within this timeline, an extension of the timeline may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

16. The portfolio analysis and operational strategy can serve as the Global Fund engagement and investment approach in a COE during the next allocation period. Changes to the EGMC-approved operational strategy will require EGMC approval again, if the changes are deemed material. Materiality will be determined by the Country Team, in consultation with the advisory committee.

DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH THROUGH GRANT LIFECYCLE

17. This section captures differentiated approaches and flexibilities that may be applied for COE portfolios depending on the context. As indicated in the section above, a Secretariat advisory committee will review and advise on the tailored approach, before submitting to EGMC for final approval. Additional flexibilities may be accessed at any point in time through the normal EGMC approval channels. Examples of such flexibilities are summarized below:

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61 The advisory committee membership and ToRs will be defined soon.
18. **Sources of Funding.** Global Fund financing for COEs is provided through country allocations. Under exceptional circumstances, funding may be provided to COEs through the Emergency Fund.\(^6^2\)

19. **Eligibility for Allocation.** To be able to access an allocation, a country should be eligible to receive Global Fund financing as defined in the **Global Fund Eligibility Policy.** Country components with existing grants that would otherwise be ineligible to receive an allocation and apply for funding under the Eligibility Policy due to either disease burden or income level, will be eligible to continue to receive an allocation as long as their country remains classified as a COE. The application of this flexibility to a particular COE should be requested by the relevant Country Team and approved by the EGMC, prior to the country allocation exercise which is undertaken every three (3) years.

20. **Use of the Allocation.** In situations of significant cross-border displacement, the funding allocated by the Global Fund to a host country can be used to cover services and access to medicines and health commodities for the populations seeking refuge in the host country, in addition to providing services for the host population. The funding allocation from the country of origin may also be used for services in the relevant country hosting displaced populations from the country of origin, including where the host country is not eligible for Global Fund financing, taking into account whether:

- The host country lacks the capacity and resources to deliver the necessary services through their national health systems; and
- The provision of services for populations remaining in the country of origin continue, wherever possible.

The use of a country’s allocation for supporting displaced populations in a host country is determined on a case-by-case basis by the EGMC.

21. **Country Dialogue.** The manner in which country dialogue is conducted may be differentiated in COEs, including how to engage relevant stakeholders appropriately given the context. The country should, however, ensure the principle of striving for partner and stakeholder engagement is achieved as optimally as possible within the prevailing context.

22. **CCM and Non-CCM Arrangements.** Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs) are central to the Global Fund’s commitment to country ownership and participatory decision-making processes. Where possible, this multi-stakeholder partnership at the country level should be the main body to develop and submit grant proposals to the Global Fund based on priority needs and oversee the progress during implementation.

23. COE Countries that historically applied through CCMs that wish to continue doing so, may benefit from a lighter review of compliance with the CCM requirements provided they have a track record of compliance with these requirements, as demonstrated by previous Eligibility and Performance Assessment (EPA) results. As such, those CCMs may submit simplified supporting documentation to confirm compliance with CCM requirements. The CCM EPA conducted on an annual basis to determine the level of functionality of a CCM may also be tailored to the context to focus on self-assessment and light review (see **CCM Eligibility and Performance Assessment Guidelines**).

24. The Global Fund Framework document states that the Global Fund will consider proposals arising from partnerships in circumstances such as (i) where there is no legitimate

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\(^6^2\) As noted in the COE Policy, the Emergency Fund is expected to be used for funding beyond COE country allocations to support activities that cannot be funded through the reprogramming of existing grants during emergency situations. In such circumstances, Country Teams will consider charging back to a grant funded by the country allocation to replenish the Emergency Fund.
government; (ii) where there is conflict, or natural disasters; (iii) countries that suppress or have not established partnership with civil society and non-government organizations.

25. In exceptional circumstances, alternative governance arrangements will be coordinated by the Global Fund, on a case-by-case basis, depending on the context of the COE and may include partner coordination mechanisms such as health clusters or use of one integrated regional grant management platform.

26. Application Channel. In accessing the allocation, COEs will be subject to any of the following application channels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Continuation</th>
<th>Components with no material change needed or with less than 2 years of implementation under an existing grant (High Impact country components may be considered on a case-by-case basis).</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tailored Review</td>
<td>Components involving material changes, in line with the OPN on Grant Revisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Review</td>
<td>Components in COEs categorized as High Impact</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Each application channel follows a distinct process with its specific set of application materials. The Grant Approvals Committee (GAC) and the TRP decides on the application track for each of the disease component. For further details on these processes, please refer to the **OPN on Access to Funding and Grant Making**.

In its review of funding requests from COEs, the Technical Review Panel (TRP) will tailor their standard review criteria on a case-by-case basis, by applying considerations and flexibilities as appropriate to the specific COE context.

27. Funding Request and Program Designs
a. Funding requests to use the allocation shall be based on the country’s National Strategic Plan or Health Recovery Plan, if available and updated, capturing the most current context and epidemiology of the COE.

b. Global Fund investments in COEs aim to increase coverage of HIV, TB and malaria preventive and therapeutic services, to reach key and vulnerable populations, and maximize efficiency in existing country partnerships. Investments in COEs also aim to build resilience through stronger community and health systems; and to address gender-related and human rights barriers to services. During emergencies, the scope of Global Fund investments may be more limited, aiming to provide continuity of essential treatment and prevention services for people affected by the three diseases, as well as to help identify, prevent and contain outbreaks. During recovery, the scope of Global Fund investments may be more expansive and support countries rebuild health and community systems. For additional information on focusing and tailoring investments in COEs, please refer to the Guidance Notes on HIV, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH) in COEs (links forthcoming).

c. Global Fund investments shall be tailored to the specific context, with flexibility to rapidly respond to the changing environments. As part of their funding request, COE portfolios, in countries facing crisis and emergencies, may indicate their emergency preparedness plans, if available, i.e., define the minimum or altered scope that will be implemented if circumstances deteriorate, including the triggers for shifting to an emergency plan. Where such plans do not exist, Country Teams will work with in-

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63 This was the approach followed for the Middle East Regional Grant.
64 In line with the OPN on Grant Revisions – Link forthcoming.
country stakeholders and partners in COE portfolios to identify potential suitable options to implement the grants when situations escalate, namely in acute emergency and volatile settings.

d. Where there are weak capacities in program management, the program should be simplified to ensure operational feasibility. Country Teams may also explore innovative program designs and grant management approaches such as:

- Consolidating three disease components into one grant for synergy and operational efficiency, if the Principal Recipient has a relatively strong capacity to manage and coordinate activities across multiple components;
- Payment for results where data quality is sufficient and routine results monitoring and verification are possible;
- Direct payment from the Global Fund to identified service providers as part of a payment for results contractual framework;
- Participating in pooled funding with other donors if this ensures a more coordinated and synergistic response and reduces transaction costs, provided adequate measures are in place to ensure appropriate access and audit rights are maintained, including attribution and traceability of Global Fund funding.

28. Implementation Arrangements

a. In COE countries managed under the Additional Safeguard Policy (ASP), the Global Fund may directly appoint the Principal Recipient and/or Sub-Recipients and/or Service Providers which are best placed to implement the grant given the country circumstances. During implementation, Country Teams will continue to adjust implementation arrangements as necessary to address operational bottlenecks, including changing the Principal Recipient, or recommending the Principal Recipient to discontinue working with one or more Sub-Recipients, if their performance was deemed unsatisfactory. For COE countries that are managed under ASP, Country Teams may consider one of the organizations pre-qualified under the Emergency Fund following a competitive tender process.

b. To address weaknesses in project implementation capacities in COEs, service contract arrangements may be applied to support and build capacity of implementers in project, financial, procurement and supply chain management. This includes the flexibility for Country Teams to appoint a combination of fiscal, fiduciary or procurement agents for specific programs, as required. Such arrangements will not only ensure achievement of project objectives but also build the capacity of implementers.

29. Co-Financing Requirement. COEs may be exempt from meeting the co-financing requirement. Such an exception may be granted if the country experiences a protracted emergency, or in situations where a transitional government is in place, and where partners and/or the government shared with the Global Fund an official and substantiated communication confirming the country’s inability to meet the co-financing requirement. Exceptions to the co-financing requirement are approved by the Head of Grant Management Division.

30. Grant Documents

a. Performance Framework. The Performance Framework for COE portfolios may be tailored to the context and simplified (i.e., include a limited number of indicators, in line with the Performance Framework simplification guidelines for the Focused portfolios or work plan tracking measures). Indicators and targets should be realistic in acute emergencies with volatile and rapidly changing context, and more ambitious in chronic instability situations. Country Teams should work closely with their Public Health and Monitoring and Evaluation (PHME) Specialists, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Country Analysis (MECA) Team and selected implementers to
determine the indicators and targets to be included in the Performance Framework given the context.

b. **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan.** In acute emergencies and unstable contexts, the M&E plan and any subsequent updates should focus on critical components such as: 1) the indicators, data collection methods and reporting; 2) the identified needs for strengthening capacity and Strategic Information, where possible as part of health systems strengthening; and 3) analysis of available data and possible surveys, studies and assessments to further generate data to improve situational awareness and programs.

c. **Budget.** In COEs, and as part of the differentiated approach provided for in the [Guidelines for Grant Budgeting and Annual Financial Reporting](#) for low value grants (below US$ 15 million), implementers are authorized and strongly encouraged to budget and report using the broad categories by interventions and cost groupings.

In some instances, where the context is volatile and long-term planning is difficult, COE implementers shall be allowed to submit a budget, with quarterly details only for the first 18 months (i.e. 12 months execution period and 6 months of buffer period to allow for the processing of the first Annual Funding Decision) and annual budget for the remaining periods. The quarterly budgeting breakdown for the remaining period will be submitted with the PU/DR and finalized when processing the next Annual Funding Decision. An Implementation Letter (IL) will then be signed to detail the budget for the remaining periods upon agreement.

d. **List of Health Products, Quantities and Related Costs.** Where appropriate, COE implementers shall provide detailed information on the health products to be procured on a quarterly basis through the Global Fund financing for a period of 18 months only and annual estimate for the rest of the implementation period. The subsequent quarterly forecasting can be finalized through the annual updating of the procurement forecast. This is a good practice to ensure the forecast is adjusted to correspond to the changing situation and the most updated circumstances in-country.

**GRANT IMPLEMENTATION**

31. COEs will generally follow the defined grant implementation approach for the portfolio category that they fall under in the differentiation framework (focused, core and high impact). The Overview of Grant Implementation provides a summary of the grant implementation approach that is applicable for each portfolio category. Flexibilities outside of the defined grant implementation approach may be applied for COEs.

32. **Reporting**

a. A semi-annual progress report will be generally applicable only to COEs in Core and High Impact portfolios using the Global Fund Progress Update template. Recognizing capacity challenges in data collection and reporting in COEs, the due date of semi-annual reporting will be 60 days after reporting period, instead of the usual 45 days.

b. In emergency situations, the Country Team may decide to focus reporting on selected indicators that are relevant for tracking. This will be determined in consultation with the MECA Team. In such case, the remaining indicators will be deactivated for the relevant period, hence not affecting the grant rating. Such revisions will be documented through amending the Grant Agreement.
c. In case of pooled funding with other donors, reporting and annual funding decision timelines should align with the defined reporting and reviews for the program agreed among donors.

d. In compelling circumstances, the Global Fund may at its own discretion accept alternative, suitable and appropriate financial and programmatic reporting for the purposes of assessing progress where it is impossible for the implementer to submit the standard Global Fund reports. Such alternative reports may include available reports from another project, program or development partner with relevant information that the Global Fund can use to assess the progress of its programs.

33. **Monitoring and Evaluation**
   a. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements should be tailored to best enable impact. Programmatic assurance providers could be expanded outside of the traditional service providers especially when there is poor accessibility to certain areas. The Country Team should consider alternative service provider approaches when Local Fund Agents do not have access to certain service sites in some geographic regions. For example, the Country Team may plan for grant budgets to remunerate service providers for M&E verification and assurance work.

   b. COEs shall follow the approach for program and data quality assurance as defined in the *OPN on Program and Data Quality*. The OPN allows for customization to the country context to best respond to the situation and the identified program and data quality risks in the country. For example, in acute situations, Country Teams may opt for spot checks whenever the access permits. Other possibilities may include triangulation of different data sources and real-time data from partners on the ground, where possible, to verify the program quality, instead of using LFA/service providers reviews in such settings.

34. **Procurement and Supply Chain Management**
   a. The Country Team should conduct a thorough assessment of the Principal Recipient’s procurement capacity. Principal Recipients deemed to have weak capacities in procurement may be registered to the Pooled Procurement Mechanism (PPM), or use a recognized procurement agent.

   b. In areas of difficult access or where supply chain management and governance are poor, Country Teams may opt for contracting established supply chain management agents or services acceptable to the Global Fund, such as humanitarian agencies to manage the transfer of goods and commodities financed with grant funds until they reach the target populations.

35. **Financial Management**
   a. Where the Principal Recipient systems are weak, the Country Team may outsource financial management, in its entirety, to fiscal agents (i.e. private consultancy and accounting firms), or use fiscal/payment agents to monitor payments. In such cases, the Country Team should ensure to include in the grants’ budget a provision to strengthen the Principal Recipient’s financial management capacity.

   a. On an annual basis, and in accordance with the Grant Agreement, the transactions and balances of Principal Recipients and Sub-Recipients have to be audited, as well as at the closure of the grant. Depending on the context and the Principal Recipient, the auditor may have up to six (6) months after the end of the reporting period to submit the audit report, instead of the usual three (3) months.
36. **Grant Revisions**

a. Grants implemented in COEs experiencing high volatility and rapidly changing environments require regular revision to the approved grants to quickly address the changing situation. In such cases, all COE portfolios, including in Focused countries, will be allowed to submit programmatic revision requests any time during the grant implementation, if warranted by the program context. The OPN on Grant Revisions (*Link Forthcoming*) has several built-in flexibilities to support regular programmatic revisions for COEs.

b. Adjustments that are purely budgetary and that do not affect the performance framework are governed by the Global Fund’s Guidelines on Budgeting and Annual Financial Reporting, and shall follow the approval process defined for the relevant thresholds.

c. In some acute emergency situations where one Principal Recipient in a certain country is not absorbing funding, the Country Team may authorize shifting activities and budgets from one Principal Recipient to another for the same approved application with the approval of the Regional Manager or Department Head (please see OPN on Grant Revisions – *Link Forthcoming*).

d. Where an emergency preparedness plan was included and approved as part of the funding request, the program may shift to the emergency plan when the triggers are met. This shift will be approved by the Department Head and will not require a review by the TRP. If the emergency plan changes materially, as determined by the Country Team in consultation with the advisory committee, by the time it is triggered or if the plan was not initially reviewed by the TRP at the time of the funding request, TRP review will be required.

**RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR COEs**

37. Risk management should be informed by the Board, Strategy, Investment and Impact Committee (SIIC)\(^\text{65}\) and TERG conclusions\(^\text{66}\) that “among the multiple risks, the main risk for the Global Fund in fragile states is operational: the risk of not achieving its mission, due to not reaching key affected populations with priority services and thus not achieving impact in the three diseases.”

38. Risk analysis for COEs shall be conducted through the portfolio analysis and operational strategy discussed above. Portfolio risks will be captured in a Key Risk Matrix which will clearly define the key risks preventing achievement of impact, as well as the controls and risk mitigation measures to help address and overcome those risks.

39. On an annual basis, or whenever the context changes, the Country Team will update the Key Risk Matrix and assurance plan and present an update to a Secretariat advisory committee. Updates to the portfolio risk profile that result in significant changes to the operational strategy and the program’s implementation modalities should be presented to a Secretariat advisory committee.

**PARTNERSHIP AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

40. Partnerships are central to an effective engagement in COEs. As part of the portfolio analysis and operational strategy, Country Team should undertake a mapping of existing in-country partners. This mapping exercise will facilitate Country Teams work in further

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\(^{65}\) SIIC paper on COEs from June 2015.

\(^{66}\) TERG Position Paper on fragile states presented to the SIIC in June 2014.
defining how these partnerships could be leveraged to strengthen in-country governance, enhance service delivery and improve technical assistance, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the grants implementation.

41. **Strengthening in-country governance.** Country Team should leverage existing in country coordination and partnerships mechanisms whenever possible, including meaningful engagement of national key stakeholders and communities in decision making and oversight. Linkages with health, logistics, protection, gender-based violence and other clusters/sectors, where applicable, should be made both at national and global levels to improve coordination and foster integrated approaches during emergencies.

42. **Enhancing service delivery.** To enhance service delivery, the Country Team will work closely with national stakeholders and relevant partners to ensure coordination and harmonization of the suggested interventions and implementation approaches. Country Teams should explore the involvement of non-traditional implementation partners such as civil society organization and communities and the private sector, particularly in settings where public health services are primarily provided by the informal sector.

43. **Improving technical assistance.** Country Teams will collaborate with academic institutions, technical partners, civil society organizations, and other relevant actors with expertise in COEs to provide medium to long-term support and capacity building for COEs such as project management, monitoring and evaluation, data collection and reporting, financial management and supply chain management. Country Teams should also link with existing rosters of COEs specialists which can be mobilized to provide short term technical assistance to implementers. Capacity building initiatives may be supported through the Global Fund grants and partners’ support and commitment shall be formalized at the approval of the grant.

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

44. **Oversight.** Within the Secretariat, the EGMC oversees the implementation of the differentiated approach for COEs, including the flexibilities for each COE.

45. **Secretariat advisory committee.** This committee will review the portfolio analysis and operational strategies submitted by Country Teams, advise on best approaches before the tailored strategies and flexibilities are submitted to EGMC for approval. It will be open to relevant external humanitarian partners on ad-hoc basis.

46. **Country Teams.** Led by the Fund Portfolio Manager, the Country Team is primarily responsible for defining and implementing a tailored operational strategy for each COE portfolio they manage.

47. **Support to COEs.** Several teams within the Secretariat provide support to Country Teams in managing COE portfolios:

| COE Support Team | - Support Country Teams in accessing proposed flexibilities  
|                 | - Map relevant partners  
|                 | - Compile and share best practices and innovative solutions in implementing program activities in COEs  
<p>| TAP (MECA and Disease and HSS Advisors) | - Provide guidance on focus of Global Fund investments in COEs |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Roles and Responsibilities</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Supply Chain Department          | - Gather and share evidence-based best practices in COEs  
- Provide guidance in tailoring M&E and information strengthening  
- Provide guidance on external service providers for verification tasks and technical assistance |
| Program Finance                  | - Provide guidance on tailoring procurement and supply chain management  
- Gather and share best practices on supply chain management  
- Provide guidance on external service providers for commodity storage and distribution |
| Risk Management                  | - Provide guidance in tailoring budgets and financial management  
- Gather and share best practices on financial management, including the use of national v/s parallel systems |
| Policy Hub                       | - Update COE policy as needed  
- Facilitate reporting to the Strategy Committee and Board on COEs as part of the Strategy Implementation. |
| Operational Policy Hub           | - Coordinate and provide guidance in the management of COEs portfolios  
- Assist Country Teams in interpreting and applying policies relevant to COEs  
- Develop and update operational policies and guidelines related to COEs  
- Consolidate and document best practices and lessons learned on COEs  
- Facilitate EGMC review and approval of COE tailored portfolio strategies, including requested flexibilities |
| Legal and Compliance Department  | - Ensure compliance with Board policies  
- Assist Country Teams in structuring, drafting and negotiating relevant contractual arrangements to support COEs |
## Annex 1. Characteristics of Acute Emergency and Chronic Instability Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute Emergency</th>
<th>Chronic Instability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ongoing humanitarian crises due to armed conflict, emerging disease threats or outbreaks or natural disasters.</td>
<td>• Precarious security situation relating to periodic political strife, governance change or weak leadership or localized conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Volatile security situation, with large numbers of internally displaced persons and/or refugees or other persons of concern</td>
<td>• Accessibility challenges due to insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Health system significantly destroyed or overwhelmed by crisis</td>
<td>• Protracted economic crisis, low political will, and high levels of corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Major constraints to accessing certain areas and populations due to crisis</td>
<td>• Health system weak and/or is in the process of rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rapidly evolving context, hence significant challenges with data representativeness, timeliness and availability</td>
<td>• Service coverage levels are low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disease strategic plans not available or are not a reliable reflection of the context and evolving epidemiology</td>
<td>• Data collection and analysis systems are weak or not established in certain cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CCM is not functional or is not well placed to coordinate country disease response in the crisis.</td>
<td>• Disease strategic plans are not available or not robust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• National entities may lack legitimacy, and capacity to implement including systems to ensure adequate fiduciary control and accountability</td>
<td>• Coordination is led by a provisional stakeholder coordination forum; or CCM was only recently revived, or has long-standing challenges with respect to leadership, inclusiveness and transparency of decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National entities have low capacity for implementation, with sustained weak performance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2. List of COE countries – as of January 2017

The list below is valid for the 2017-2019 allocation period. Countries identified as challenging operating environments are enumerated below under their respective portfolio categorization following the differentiation framework:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focused</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>High Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Congo (Democratic Republic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guinea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 3. Tailoring LFA/Assurance Services in Challenging Operating Environments

The below guidance outlines some key principles and considerations for engaging assurance providers, and specifically LFAs, in COEs and for tailoring their assurance work.

**Engaging assurance providers, including LFAs, in Challenging Operating Environments (COEs)**

1. The volatile nature of many crises and the continuously changing context in which grants are being implemented in many COEs, but also the distinct architecture of these countries’ grants and implementation arrangements require risk management and assurance responses that are flexible and tailor-made to each country specific situation.

2. The management of a COE portfolio does not necessarily require more assurance work but rather smart assurance approaches that are rigorous and yet adapted to the challenges presented in the given country and grant context.

3. Important considerations to take into account when defining the scope and nature of assurance, including the LFA role are:
   - (i) the complexity of the grants/country environment;
   - (ii) the volume of funding, scope and geographical coverage of program activities;
   - (iii) the capacity and performance of the country systems and implementers;
   - (iv) historical grant performance;
   - (v) the risk levels and prioritized mitigation actions
   - (vi) Global Fund Country Team resources and capacity;
   - (vii) Availability and capacity of partners/assurance providers in country
   - (viii) Reliance on partners’ work;
   - (ix) Effectiveness of implementers’ controls and/or risk mitigating mechanisms
   - (x) Existence of early warning systems
   - (xi) LFAs having adequate access to PR/SR information and program locations;
   - (xii) Security to operate in country.

4. As far as available and appropriate, the Country Team may need to use various assurance providers in country to allow for a timely and adequate response to the crisis. The LFA can be one such assurance provider and important source of information.

5. The LFA’s ability to operate as much as possible in country is critical to managing the COE. This, however, may not always be feasible. The Country Team should assess and discuss with the LFA whether the latter is able to execute the Country Team’s tailored assurance plan that guides the LFA work. In cases where the LFA cannot access certain areas of the country or restricts its staff from travelling to the country due to security concerns, the Country Team may need to consider using partner agencies or contracting other independent assurance providers that are well versed in operating in insecure/COE environments to undertake required verification tasks in country complementing LFA routine desk reviews. In addition to working with the LFA and other assurance providers, as relevant, the Country Team should coordinate closely with the PRs (particularly where these are international agencies such as MSF, Save the Children, IRC etc) to devise an assurance plan that builds on the PRs’ institutional experience in operating in COEs.
6. The nature of the crisis and associated risks/mitigations, which drive the assurance responses vary greatly from country to country. Hence, the management of risks in COEs is based on a flexible application of and differentiated country-specific approach to assurance requirements and controls, including LFA services.

7. This means that based on its risk analysis the Country Team has full flexibility to adapt the level of LFA verification and the scope of LFA service Terms of References to the needs of the COE portfolio. For some COEs this may result in a significant reduction of the LFA scope of work while in others a shift of focus of LFA work may be required, depending on the Country Team’s consideration of the above listed factors (points 3 above).

8. For instance, settings with programs of very limited scope (e.g. only focus on treatment), a small number of implementation locations or beneficiaries and trusted implementers with a good track record may require only a limited involvement of an LFA, e.g. spot checks to address specific risks.

9. In other settings with weak implementation capacities and more complex programs, e.g. including large procurement and wide geographical coverage with limited or no access to sites, tighter fiduciary and programmatic controls are likely to be required. Here, the Country Team may decide to engage the LFA in more regular financial, programmatic and procurement checks, particular in countries where reliable information from partners/other assurance providers is not available.

10. Where feasible, the Country Team may also choose to use the LFA, or another country-based assurance provider in the absence of the LFA in country, as one of the resources for early warning as part of the ongoing monitoring of the situation and to act as the ear on the ground to be able to inform the Country Team as timely as possible of any issues/risks that require mitigation and management. Such information, for instance, can inform the reprogramming of grants as the implementation adapts to the evolving situation in country. In order for the LFA to provide up-to-date information to the Country Team it is critical that it engages regularly with relevant actors in country under the guidance of the Country Team.

11. As it determines the assurance strategy and plan for the grant portfolio, the Country Team should from the start seek the advice and closely consult with the Regional Manager/Department Head and the Regional Finance Manager for finance-related matters to ensure there is a shared understanding of the risks to adapt to and of the operational requirements to mitigate them. Further, the outcomes from the review of the portfolio by the Operational Risk Committee, and updated assurance plans are opportunities for making course corrections to the assurance activities based on the prioritised risks and mitigations.

12. The Country Team’s close communication, timely information sharing, planning and coordination with all relevant assurance providers, including the LFA, are key to setting expectations and managing programs in COEs. This, for instance, can comprise regular joint briefings from risk monitoring and updates to action plans and risk maps.

**Competencies of LFAs operating in COEs**

13. While most of the below competencies are expected of LFAs in any setting, they are of particular importance for LFAs operating in COEs:

- Experience in providing LFA services in COE countries;
- Good understanding of the national health system, government processes and procedures; incl. Ministries of Finance and other aid / governing bodies;
✓ Good intelligence insight with regards to the Ministry of Health and Government;
✓ Good intelligence on partner environment - organizations and entities involved in the fight against the three diseases in the country
✓ Previous experience in the country where services are proposed or at least three key staff (Team Leader, Finance and Programmatic/M&E Expert) have minimum one year experience in the country context and have been performing ground work;
✓ Ability to be flexible and adaptable upon requests from the Country Team, including making staff available as and when required, and able to adjust under changing workload;
✓ Able to move around the country according to security protocols; and open to building partnerships for areas which may not be accessible due to security protocols;
✓ Able to manage Country Team requests within the proposed timelines, able to provide high quality and practical reviews and propose solutions based on experience with the country context;
✓ LFAs have their own security protocols or base the security protocols on professional security organization.

Examples of tailoring LFA services in COEs

14. The following examples may serve as guidance to the Country Teams when determining the LFA scope of work for COEs (this list is not exhaustive):

(i) In the case of COEs where LFAs are limited in the services they can provide due to their travel and security policies restricting their staff from travelling to and within certain COE countries, engaging vetted organizations could be considered to provide assurance services in country, as needed, to complement LFA routine desk work.

(ii) The Country Team may consider to host workshops with the PR, CCM and LFA outside the country, e.g. at the GF in Geneva, to discuss roles and responsibilities, including how reporting and risk would be managed. This can help to set expectations and resolve blockages.

(iii) Where the LFA has no access to a country, the Country Team may consider flying the PR to the neighbouring country for PU/DR reviews or other verification activities.

(iv) Moreover, if the LFA is unable to operate in the country, the Country Team may consider financing a consultant (e.g. emergency health professionals) on the ground to monitor risks and follow grant implementation. This may be done through close cooperation and sharing of such resources with partner organisations, such as UNHCR or ICRC.

(v) In some COEs, the Country Team may consider investing in alternative data collection methods that ensures the greatest reliable information, e.g. using cell phones.

(vi) The Country Team may need to review the staffing of the LFA team and discuss the required competencies for the given COE context with the LFA to ensure competent and experienced experts are in place who are well versed in operating in challenging environments.

Important considerations for tailoring LFA services in COEs
15. When considering the level and scope of engagement of LFAs in COEs the following needs to be taken into account:

(i) The flexible tailor-made approach to defining the LFA role in a given COE requires close coordination and timely planning with the LFA and relevant actors internally to ensure that required LFA resources are available when needed.

(ii) Depending on the severity of the crisis, as a last resort the LFA may have to relocate some or all of its staff, either to other safer parts of the country or to a neighboring country. While an in-country presence of the LFA is preferable, the LFA’s own risk management procedures to ensure the wellbeing of its staff need to be acknowledged and respected. While the LFA would not be able to perform certain tasks, such as spot checks, it may still be requested to perform other desk-based reviews and to keep itself abreast of the latest developments in country. At the same time, the Country Team needs to explore which, if any, other entities in country could assist with providing some assurance tasks, e.g. local NGOs.

(iii) In cases where unforeseen events in the country require significantly more LFA work than was originally included in the annual work plan/LFA budget the Country Team should consult the Regional Manager/Department Head, Regional Finance Manager and the LFA Coordination Team to decide on next steps.

(iv) In some security sensitive COEs the LFAs’ costs for providing security to their staff in country can be substantial. Such costs are normally covered by the LFA budget under Other Direct Costs (ODC). However, before agreeing to include such costs in the LFA budget, the Country Team should request the LFA for a breakdown of security related costs and consult the Regional Manager/Department Head, Sourcing and the LFA Coordination Team.
Pre-Financing Grant-Making and Start-Up Activities

Issued in: 11 June 2014

Purpose: To provide guidance on pre-financing mechanisms to support grant making and start-up activities for new Principal Recipients

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. In order to support and expedite grant making and signing as well as program delivery with minimal delay for new Principal Recipients ("PRs"), the Global Fund allows the pre-approval of certain expenditures that may be made prior to the signing of the relevant grant, to be funded from the grant. These approved grant expenditures will be pre-financed either through:
   i. an advance using resources of the PR to be reimbursed from the grant after it is approved by the Board and signed; or
   ii. a transfer of funds by the Global Fund prior to signing a grant agreement, which will eventually be recovered from the amount of grant funds approved by the Board.

POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

Eligible PRs

2. Subject to paragraph 3 below, local entity PRs (governmental and non-governmental entities) that are going to implement a Global Fund grant for the first time are eligible to receive pre-financing for approved expenditures. This could be when the PR is nominated as a PR for a new grant or taking over an existing grant from another PR.

3. In the case of international, multilateral, and other organizations acting as PRs which traditionally would be expected to have sufficient resources to fund eligible expenditures, these organizations can apply for, and may receive pre-financing approval from the Global Fund Secretariat in exceptional circumstances (e.g., when the organization is taking on the PR role in a country for the first time and has significant start-up costs, and/or when pre-financing would facilitate fast PR transition and prevent treatment disruption).

4. Only local entity PRs that do not have other sources of funds, including an advance of their own resources, to pre-finance the grant start-up expenditures are eligible for a transfer of funds by the Global Fund prior to signing the grant agreement.

Eligible Expenditures

67 The Board’s approval of special initiatives at the Thirty-First Board Meeting in March 2014 included authorization for the Secretariat to use funds prior to the Board’s approval of grant amounts to work with some new PRs without access to existing grant funds or other sources of funds, including an advance of the Principal Recipient’s own resources, to strengthen capacity during the grant-making process, provided such funds would eventually be recovered from grant funds upon the Board’s approval of grant amounts and the signature of a grant agreement. These principles are outlined in the Board paper setting forth the recommendation to the Board on special initiatives (GF/B31/08A – Revision 1).
5. Expenditures for activities that are essential to the negotiation of grant documents and to fulfilling grant signature requirements (i.e., preparing a disbursement-ready grant) are eligible for pre-financing. Some sample activities include:
   i. Recruitment and salary costs for core staff essential for start-up activities (e.g., Program Manager/Coordinator and Finance Manager, etc.)
   ii. Procurement of limited office equipment and furniture including accounting software essential for start-up activities.
   iii. Technical Assistance to improve PR capacity and/or short-term measures to address critical capacity gaps identified from the capacity assessment that must be implemented prior to Board approval and grant signing.

6. Expenditures related to program implementation and/or service delivery are not permitted for pre-financing, including the procurement of health products.

7. The pre-financing request and detailed list of expenditures must be endorsed by the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) and agreed on between the PR and the Secretariat. Expenditures not previously approved by the Secretariat will not be reimbursed and/or financed from the grant.

**Amount and Source of Pre-Financing**

8. The maximum amount allowed for pre-financing is US$ 500,000 or 5% of the upper ceiling, whichever is less. The amount should be negotiated between the PR and the Country Team based on the agreed expenditure items.

9. Pre-financing should as much as possible come from the PR. If a local entity PR does not have resources that can be used for pre-financing, the Global Fund may transfer funds prior to the signing of a grant agreement, in accordance with the principles and conditions set forth in Paragraph 12 below.

**Applicable Conditions**

10. Requests for pre-financing may only be submitted after the Concept Note (or simplified application to access the allocation) has been reviewed by the TRP and/or GAC, and the applicant has been directed to commence the grant-making process. Pre-financing will be allowed when there is high degree of certainty that a grant will be signed with the new PR. The Secretariat will consider the risk that a Grant Agreement may not be signed with the new PR, prior to agreeing to the pre-financing request.

11. **Pre-financing by PR:** The approved expenditures pre-financed by the PR will be reimbursed from grant funds after signing. If the funds are advanced by the PR, the PR must agree in writing that if the grant is not signed with them, the Global Fund will not be liable for the expenditures incurred by that PR.

12. **Pre-financing through a Transfer of Funds by the Global Fund:** The transfer of funds by the Global Fund to a nominated PR prior to the signature of a grant agreement must be authorized by the Grant Approvals Committee. The Country Team reviews eligibility of a local entity PR for such funds transfer prior to grant signature and

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68 The recruitment process (ToRs, advertisement and other selection elements) of other service providers required for implementation (Community Health workers, medical staff etc.) may be initiated, however, the contract mechanism and salary should not be completed until finalization of grant making and signing of the grant agreement.

69 This may be done during GAC1 review if there have been appropriate assessments of the nominated PR that demonstrate it meets minimum requirements to perform its role as the PR and the grant making and start-up expenditures are already known at that time. Otherwise, GAC approval may be requested after GAC 1 through electronic approval after such assessments and information are known.
recommends an estimated amount to the GAC based on the pre-financing request submitted by the PR. It is mandatory to sign a pre-financing agreement with the PR and the CCM stipulating that the (i) funds transferred will be deducted from the grant amount; and (ii) in case the Global Fund eventually does not approve funding for or sign the grant agreement with the PR, the disbursed funds shall be recovered from the PR or the relevant country disease component’s allocation amount.

**Approving Pre-Financing Requests**

13. Pre-financing requests will be approved based on the source of pre-financing and the status of the grant. The signature of pre-financing agreements or undertakings is a prerequisite and will follow the Signature Authority Procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Pre-financing</th>
<th>Approval Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pre-financing from the PR | **If GAC 1 approved:** Department Head and Head, Program Finance and Controlling Department  
**If GAC 2 recommendation or Board-approved but experiencing delays in signing:** Regional Manager (or Head, Regional Department for High Impact countries) and Regional Finance Manager |
| Transfer of funds by the Global Fund prior to grant signature | **Grant Approvals Committee** authorizes the pre-financing and the amount for the pre-financing. |

**Disbursement**

14. Once grant making expenditures have been approved for pre-financing from the grant funds, the Secretariat will release the funds to the PR following the process indicated in Annex 1.

15. Pre-financing using PR’s own resources will be reimbursed from grant funds following grant signing. The PR includes the approved grant making expenditures in the final grant budget. The relevant expenditures will be reimbursed to the PR as part of the first annual funding decision (please refer to OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements) in the event that such were financed using PR’s own resources.

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70 In very exceptional cases where the funds transferred by the Global Fund cannot be recovered from the PR or the country’s disease allocation, funds lost will be charged from the US$500,000 PR Grant-Making Capacity Building fund approved by the Global Fund Board.
Responsibilities

16. The Principal Recipient prepares the pre-financing request and detailed list of expenditures. The PR is also expected to provide the following information using the templates attached to this document:

(i) Principal Recipient information (Name, Address and contact) and the authorized signatories for all legally binding agreements with the Global Fund;

(ii) The relevant bank account information for the grant. The Global Fund strongly recommends the PR to open the bank account for the “final grant agreement” and use the same account for the pre-financing, unless there are strong legal justifications to the contrary.

17. The Country Coordinating Mechanism endorses PR requests for pre-financing and detailed list of expenditures.

18. The Country Team assesses the PR’s eligibility and need for pre-financing. The Country Team also reviews the pre-financing request and list of requested expenditures, recommends to the approval authority and prepares the pre-financing agreement and all relevant supporting documents as stipulated in this OPN.

19. The LFA verifies expenditures if requested by the Country Team.

Processes

20. Annex 1 provides guidance on the pre-financing and reimbursement processes.

CHANGE HISTORY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Issued/Changed By</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>February 2009</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>Clarify pre-allocation rules for multilateral, international and other organizations</td>
<td>September 2012</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>Update to reflect the NFM terminology and include transfer of funds from Global Fund prior to grant agreement signing.</td>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 1: PRE-FINANCING PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Relevant Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessing the Need for Pre-financing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>The PR expresses the need for pre-financing to carry on with the negotiation process and preparations for the grant implementation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. | Country Team | During the country dialogue and negotiation of the grant documents, the Country Team assesses:  
(i) The likelihood of signing a grant with the nominated PR; and  
(ii) The PR’s need for pre-financing.  
If the Pre-financing is appropriate for the PR, the FPM notifies the PR of the possibility of requesting pre-financing. | | |
| **Prepare Pre-financing Request** | | | | |
| 3. | PR | The PR submits the following documents:  
(i) List of expenditures necessary during the negotiation of grant documents providing justifications; and  
(ii) CCM endorsement of the request for pre-allocation.  
**Control Point:**  
The CCM must review the request and provide its endorsement to the expenditures proposed by the PR. | Pre-financing request with the list of expenditures and CCM endorsement | |
| **Review and Approval of Pre-financing Request** | | | | |
| 4. | Country Team | The Country Team reviews the request, and makes recommendations on:  
(i) The expenditure items to be pre-approved; and  
(ii) A reasonable total amount of pre-financing in light of efficiency savings (maximum US$ 500,000 or 5% of the committed amount, whichever is less)  
(iii) the source of pre-financing and the relevant disbursement details if pre-financing from the grant funds. | Memo to Management on pre-financing request | |
| 5. | Relevant Approval | Reviews and approves the pre-financing request.  
*(see paragraph 12 of the OPN)* | | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Once the pre-financing is approved, a written agreement should be signed with the PR. For this purpose, the FPM sends a letter:</td>
<td>A written agreement shared with the PR for signature</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i) outlining the expenditures approved for pre-financing and the relevant conditions related to the pre-financing; and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) if the Pre-financing is from the PR, a written agreement is sent for PR signature, explicitly stating that the Global Fund will not be liable for incurred expenditures if the Grant Agreement is not signed with the PR; OR</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(iii) if pre-financing is from the grant funds, a pre-financing agreement is sent for the PR and CCM signature.</td>
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<td><strong>Control Point:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Signature of the agreement or undertaking is a pre-requisite for pre-financing and will follow Signatory Authority Procedure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>(If pre-financing from the PR): The PR countersigns the agreement and sends it back to the Global Fund to confirm its approval.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recording of Pre-financing Agreement**

(This step is applicable only when Pre-financing from Global Fund – i.e., transfer of funds from Global Fund)

| 8. | Country Team | Following approval of pre-financing, sends the following information to Finance (GrantPO@theglobalfund.org with a copy to Joelle.Ndikumasabo@theglobalfund.org). | Memo and PO |
|   |   | - scanned copy of the GAC approval |   |
|   |   | - pre-financing agreement with the PR |   |
|   |   | - Core data forms (PR details, Bank and proposed grant details) |   |
| 9. | Finance Officer | Creates a Purchase Order for the pre-financing and notifies the Country Team and the PR of the disbursement |   |
### ADMF & Disbursement for Pre-financing

(This step is applicable only when Pre-financing from Global Fund – i.e., transfer of funds from Global Fund)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Submits simplified first disbursement ADMF with the required disbursement information</td>
<td>ADMF with associated GFS interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>Processes the ADMF and disbursement release</td>
<td>GFS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reimbursement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>PR and Country Team</td>
<td>The PR includes the approved expenditures in the final grant budget. Following on the Board approval, proceed with the signing of the grant agreement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Include the reimbursement instructions (to the PR) in the first annual funding decision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Based on instructions in the first ADMF, approved expenditures will be reimbursed to the PR.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LFA Verification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>LFA</td>
<td>The LFA verifies the PR expenditures and reports to the Country Team, as required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Support Costs and Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR) Policy for Non-Governmental Organizations

**Issue Date:** 13 March 2015

**Purpose:** To define the policy and principles related to Support Costs/Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR) for non-governmental organizations.

### OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs) implementing programs funded by Global Fund grants may request to include funds in their budgets to compensate for services that are provided by their headquarters, regional offices and/or parent organization (together referred to as “Headquarters” in this policy). Headquarters are generally located outside the country where the grant is implemented and support the in-country office of the organization to fulfill their activities and meet the grant’s objectives. This may be the case either when the Grant Agreement is signed directly by the in-country office or when it is signed by the Headquarters while the program is implemented by the local office.

2. The Global Fund encourages the development of in-country capacity and strives to ensure optimal allocation of resources to service delivery and maintaining the overall level of administrative costs at a minimum level.

3. Local non-governmental organizations (local NGOs) are generally expected and strongly encouraged to include all costs associated with the implementation of program activities as direct charges to the grant. In exceptional circumstances as indicated in the Global Fund guidelines for grant budgeting and reporting, and at the sole discretion of the Global Fund, where a local NGO is implementing programs and activities supported by several donors and has the financial system and capacity to demonstrate transparent cost recovery, the Global Fund at its sole discretion may authorize the relevant local NGO to charge a percentage of direct costs as ICR.

### POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

4. This policy does not apply to UN agencies for which separate arrangements for ICR apply.

5. The in-country common costs of implementing entities (e.g. salaries, office rent, utilities, security, etc.) related to the management and administration of Global Fund programs should generally be charged directly to the grant “as direct costs” and are not affected by this policy.

6. Funding for support costs and ICR shall not be applied when a financial management intermediary (i.e. a “fiduciary agent” or “fiscal agent”) is appointed to oversee and verify expenditures of grant funds, unless there is a prior approval of the Grant Approvals Committee.

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71 This may include a clear audit trail on cost recovery mechanisms that are in place and subject to independent external audit review.

72 If a UN agency is selected as an implementer for a grant financed under the Emergency Fund, they must comply with this policy on indirect cost recovery.
7. The maximum rates which an eligible non-governmental organization may charge to support costs/ICR under Global Fund grant agreements and grant extensions signed are established in Annexes 1 and 2 of this OPN. However, where an organization is currently charging rates on Global Fund grants which are below or above the maximum rates established in Annexes 1 and 2, but in accordance with the approved budgets, these rates may be maintained until the end of the current implementation period. Any requests for support costs funding via ICR under a new implementation period or grant extension must be in accordance with this policy.

8. In the event the nomination of the Principal Recipient (PR) is not finalized at the time of Concept Note development and approval (as permitted under Global Fund policies and procedures), support costs/ICR costs of eligible PRs may be incorporated in the grant-making budget within the limits of the total funding ceiling. The budgetary implications of such costs should be disclosed to the CCM before submitting the final grant-making budget to the Global Fund.

9. If the Global Fund at its sole discretion approves funding for support costs/ICR, the Global Fund may include a special condition in the relevant Grant Agreement to specify terms such as the applicable rates, approved budget, description of services to be covered or other terms it may deem appropriate in accordance with this policy.

10. Each PR that receives funding for support costs or ICR is required to acknowledge and agree in the relevant Grant Agreement that it shall use such funding only in compliance with the Global Fund’s policy and principles on Support Costs/ICR for non-governmental organizations and any conditions relating thereto in the Grant Agreement.

11. The support costs/ICR may be used exclusively to finance the following activities in support of the program:
   a) accounting, treasury management, reporting support and internal audit;
   b) human resources administration support;
   c) procurement services
   d) management support and oversight;
   e) legal support;
   f) IT support; and
   g) routine technical assistance and capacity building of in-country staff and structures

12. The PR shall ensure that support costs/ICR generated from grant funds are not used for fundraising, marketing, or for costs related to the development of Concept Notes\textsuperscript{73}.

13. All funds generated and costs charged will form part of the organization’s Annual Financial Statements\textsuperscript{74} which will be subject to external audit. In the event that this is part of the Statutory Financial Statements, a copy of the audit report for the organization as a whole may be requested by the Global Fund. The audit report and auditor opinion should be submitted no later than six (6) months following the end of the organization’s regular fiscal year.

14. Accepting support costs commits the Headquarters organization to providing timely support to the country office for the effective and efficient implementation of grant activities and reporting. It is also expected that should weaknesses be identified in the management and administration of the grant by the country office, the Headquarters services or entity (in the case of local NGO) would implement appropriate and/or recommended actions in a timely manner.

\textsuperscript{73} The Global Fund at its sole discretion may in exceptional circumstances approve the use of such funds to support the country dialogue and Concept Note process

\textsuperscript{74} The Annual Financial Statement referred to in this OPN for purposes of support costs/ICR may be an integral annex in the Global Fund grant external audit or the Statutory Financial Statements of the Principal Recipient.
15. The organization commits to providing the Global Fund with all the necessary information to allow the Global Fund to confirm that funds have been charged to the grant in accordance with the approved budget (including any budgetary adjustments as per section 3.5.1 of the Global Fund Guidelines for Grant Budgeting and Annual Financial Reporting) and to confirm that the Headquarters have provided any agreed services (when applicable).

16. The disbursement of funding for support costs/ICR by the Global Fund will follow the Global Fund’s standard annual funding and disbursement procedures and may be charged to the grant in proportion of the actual expenditures incurred.

17. Support costs/ICR will be considered eligible expenditures when charged to the grant based on actual expenditures and disbursement to Sub-Recipients (SRs) made by the PR. For SRs, the eligibility is based on actual expenditures.

18. In the event that a PR charges SR disbursements to a grant as support costs eligible for ICR, but the services not rendered by the SR, the SR shall refund in full the disbursed amounts to the PR. The PR shall be required to make an adjustment to ICR in its accounts based on amount refunded by the SR and the original rates applied.

19. Any support costs/ICR charges on accrued expenses and/or budget will be considered as ineligible expenditures by the Global Fund.

International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) Implementers

20. Eligible implementers, whose legal structure, reporting line and historical relationships demonstrate strong Headquarters involvement in their operations, may request financing for the support they receive from their Headquarters to be included in the Global Fund’s grant budget.

21. Costs related to the Headquarters’ own public relations, marketing and fundraising activities are not eligible for funding.

22. The percentage-based charge is designed to contribute to costs incurred by the Headquarters of an INGO and therefore costs related to the Regional Office or Headquarters should not be budgeted as direct costs in the grant. In certain instances based on the operational structure of the INGO, the Global Fund at its own discretion may approve charging limited costs incurred at the Regional Office or Headquarters level as direct costs under the grants.

23. In cases where the PR identifies an activity which would be undertaken in the most cost-efficient way by an employee of the INGO Headquarters office, these costs may be included as direct costs in the grant budget, provided that they are not part of the services to be provided against the payment of the ICR/support costs. The PR should provide justification demonstrating value-for-money, efficiency in the execution of activities using Headquarters staff, the nature of the activity, deliverable, costs, and the expected outcome. Such direct costs should be classified as “consultants” and managed using internal invoicing mechanisms and not considered as human resources costs.

24. Some INGOs may have a robust mechanism of charging local administrative costs using a “shared-costs” approach. Shared costs can be defined as expenses that can be allocated to two or more funding sources (government, the Global Fund, other donors etc.) or different Global Fund grants on the basis of shared benefits and administrative efficiency. Such mechanisms should be clearly outlined in the framework agreement to be considered as eligible expenditure under Global Fund grants. Section 2.6 of the Global Fund Guidelines for Grant Budgeting and Annual Financial Reporting provides additional information on the “shared-cost” concept.
Local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Implementers

25. Percentage-based ICR is generally not applicable when the Global Fund is the main funder\(^75\) of the NGO’s operations.

26. Local NGOs implementing programs and projects for multiple donors are encouraged for the purpose of the Global Fund budgeting and expenditure reporting, to apply a cost sharing methodology across the different funders based on the principles in section 2.6 of the Global Fund Guidelines for Grant Budgeting and Annual Financial Reporting.

27. The same assumptions and methodology used for apportionment of budgets of shared activities in the latest approved budget should be applied for expenditure apportionment. The actual shared costs expended and reported to the Global Fund should be based on the actual expenditures incurred by the implementer and not the budgeted amount.

28. In the event the provisions in paragraph 26 create additional administrative burden and inefficiencies in the management of shared-costs, local NGOs with the appropriate financial management capacity may be allowed to charge a percentage-based support costs/ICR. The Global Fund in approving this mechanism expects a proportional reduction in direct costs charged to the grant for administrative overhead to avoid duplication of costs for the same purposes.

RESPONSIBILITIES & PROCESSES

Responsibilities

29. The Principal Recipient:
   a) includes in the request for funding for support costs/ICR in the budget submitted to the Global Fund as part of the concept note and/or grant-making budget. The rates applied shall be in accordance with the Global Fund rates in effect as described in Annexes 1 or 2 for new grant agreements and grant extensions signed from 18 December 2014;
   b) provides the Secretariat with a narrative description of the services to be provided by Headquarters and/or the services that will charged as ICR as part of the grant-making documents when support costs/ICR provisions are not included in the signed framework agreement. In the event of any exceptional requests for Headquarters related direct costs for an individual grant, the narrative description shall be updated to ensure it is specific to the country context and grant implementation needs;
   c) integrates in the Annual Financial Report (AFR)\(^76\) that include support costs/ICR charged to the grant, both at the PR and SR level. These amounts for each grant could be included in available annexes to the AFR by disclosing the calculations; and
   d) submits to the Global Fund a copy of the Annual Financial Statements for the organization no later than six months following the end of the organization’s fiscal year. All funds generated and costs charged will form part of the organization’s Annual Financial Statements which will be subject to external audit.

30. The Country Coordinating Mechanism endorses the budget submitted in the concept note including the support costs or ICR. In the event that support costs/ICR costs was not included in the concept note submission, the Principal Recipient is

\(^75\) The Global Fund annual budget represent 70\% or more of the implementers (PR or SR) operations.

\(^76\) Enhanced Financial Report for grants that are not part of the new funding model.
expected to inform the Country Coordination Mechanism on the implication of such changes in the overall budget.

31. The **Local Fund Agent**, as requested by the country team:
   a) ensures that the budgeted support costs/ICR are within the maximum upper ceiling defined in Annexes 1 or 2;
   b) verifies on a regular basis that rates charged to the grant are in accordance with the agreed rates per the detailed budget; and
   c) assesses the NGO implementers (including INGO) capacity to perform transactions falling under their responsibility may be done on an annual basis. This assessment shall not be done by the LFA for each grant-making involving this organization but may be mandated by the Global Fund once a year or more frequently as necessary with the view to inform all relevant grant-makings, confirm that any agreed services to be provided by the NGO implementers (including INGO) have been performed, and assess any relevant issues related to the ongoing implementation of grants managed by this organization. The assessment will be coordinated by the Global Fund LFA team.

32. The **Country Team**:
   a) reviews the request for ICR in the budget submitted by the PR and the recommendations of the LFA (if applicable);
   b) notifies the PR of the outcome of the concept note review, including the budget; and
   c) verifies that rates charged to the grant are in accordance with the agreed rates in the detailed budget.

**CHANGE HISTORY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Issued/Changed By</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Program Finance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18 April 2011</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Financial Development Team</td>
<td>Key changes include the eligibility and methodology of charging ICR by local NGOs.</td>
<td>13 March 2015</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 1: Maximum Headquarters Support Costs/ICR Applicable to International NGOs (INGO) Implementing Global Fund grants.

_These rates are the maximum that may be applied to any eligible INGO requesting Headquarters support costs/ICR for new grant agreements or grant extensions signed from December 18, 2014._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Maximum Percentage Rates</th>
<th>Indicative guidance on the application of rates in the budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INGO Principal Recipient (PR)</td>
<td>Health Products(^7)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>• Where a procurement agent is used, the maximum rate that can be applied is 1%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the SR is procuring directly, the PR may only charge a maximum of 1% on the value of the procurement in addition to a maximum of 3% which may be charged by an INGO SR and 2% by NGO SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Direct costs incurred by the PR</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds managed by Sub Recipients</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>• The PR may charge up to a maximum of 5% on SR direct costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the SR is also an INGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 5% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 2% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the SR is NGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 3% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 4% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO Sub Recipient</td>
<td>Health Products(^1)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>• Where a procurement agent is contracted by the SR, the maximum rate that can be applied is 1%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the PR is managing the procurement, the SR is not entitled to charge any overheads on these amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Direct costs incurred by the SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional</td>
<td>All Rates remain the same with the following exceptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^7\) All costs included in the cost categories Health Products-Pharmaceutical Products (category 4), Health Products - Non-Pharmaceuticals (category 5), Health Products – Equipment (Category 6), and cost input 7.2.
| Safeguard Countries | • The PR may charge up to a maximum of 7% on SR direct costs.  
• If the SR is also an INGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 7% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 3% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR).  
• If the SR is an NGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 5% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 5% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR).  
• Where an INGO is an SR of a UN agency, they may charge up to 7% on their own direct costs.  
• If a fiscal agent is contracted, no ICR should be paid to the PR. |
| Direct Costs from Headquarters | • The percentage based fee is designed to contribute to costs incurred by the Regional or Headquarters of an INGO and therefore no direct costs related to the Regional Office or Headquarters should be budgeted in the grant, unless approved as part of the Framework agreement signed with the Global Fund.  
• However, in cases where the PR requests to directly charge a limited number of costs incurred at Headquarters level or where the Global Fund has requested the Headquarters to provide a specific service to the Country (e.g. more than 1 internal audit per year from the Headquarters), the PR should provide sufficient justification as to why the costs are not part of the normal Regional or Headquarters support to the grant. Requests for inclusion of these costs should normally be addressed during the grant making process and should include a detailed description of the activity, a detailed budget for the activity, and a confirmation that none of the related costs are included in the indirect costs of the Headquarters and the services specified. |
| CALCULATION NOTE: | • The PR charge on funds managed by SRs should be exclusive of the percentage based charges applied by the SR.  
• These rates may only be charged to the grant based on actual cash expenditure and disbursement to SRs. Therefore they may not be charged based on accrued expenses. |
ANNEX 2: Maximum ICR Applicable to Local NGOs (NGO) Implementing Global Fund grants.

*These rates are the maximum that may be applied to any eligible INGO requesting Headquarters support costs/ICR for new grant agreements or grant extensions signed from December 18, 2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Maximum Percentage Rates</th>
<th>Indicative guidance on the application of rates in the budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NGO Principal Recipient (PR)          | Health Products\(^7^8\)       | 2\%                      | • Where a procurement agent or PPM is used, the maximum rate that can be applied is 1%.  
• If the SR is procuring directly, the PR may only charge a maximum of 1% on the value of the procurement in addition to a maximum of 3% which may be charged by an INGO SR and 2% by a NGO SR |
| All other Direct costs incurred by the PR |                                | 5\%                      |                                                                                                                                 |
| Funds managed by Sub Recipients       |                                | 3\%                      | • The PR may charge up to a maximum of 3% on SR direct costs.  
• If the SR is an INGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 5% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 2% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR)  
• If the SR is NGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 3% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 2% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR) |
| NGO Sub Recipient                     | Health Products\(^3\)         | 2\%                      | • Where a procurement agent is contracted by the SR, the maximum rate that can be applied is 1%.  
• If the PR is managing the procurement, the SR is not entitled to charge any overheads on these amounts. |
| All other Direct costs incurred by the SR |                                | 3\%                      |                                                                                                                                 |
| Additional Safeguard Countries        | All Rates remain the same with the following exceptions  
• The PR may charge up to a maximum of 5% on SR direct costs.  
• If the SR is an INGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 7% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 2% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR). |

\(^7^8\) All costs included in the cost categories Health Products-Pharmaceutical Products (category 4), Health Products - Non-Pharmaceuticals (category 5), Health Products – Equipment (Category 6), and cost input 7.2.
| | If the SR is an NGO claiming ICR, the SR may charge up to a maximum of 5% on their own direct costs, and the PR may charge a maximum of 2% on the SR direct costs (the calculation should exclude the SR ICR).  
| Where an eligible NGO is an SR of a UN agency, they may charge up to 5% on their own direct costs.  
| If a fiscal agent is contracted, no ICR should be paid to the PR.  
| **CALCULATION NOTE:**  
| The PR charge on funds managed by SRs should be exclusive of the percentage based charges applied by the SR.  
| These rates may only be charged to the grant based on actual cash expenditure and disbursement to SRs. Therefore they may not be charged based on accrued expenses.  |
ANNEX 3: Sample Calculation

GRANT X – an INGO PR with 2 SRs (1 INGO and 1 NGO). The PR and SRs require ICR.

Budget Breakdown

PR – 10,000,000 (8,000,000 Health Products, 2,000,000 Other Direct Costs)
SR 1 (INGO) – 5,000,000 (Other Direct Costs)
SR 2 (NGO) – 3,000,000 (Total Budget including common costs which are detailed)

Total Budget before Support/ICR – 18,000,000

Headquarters Support/ICR Calculation

PR – Health Products – 8,000,000 X 3% = 240,000
PR – Direct Costs – 2,000,000 x 7% = 140,000
PR – Disbursements to SR 1 (INGO) – 5,000,000 X 2% = 100,000
PR – Disbursements to SR 2 (NGO) – 3,000,000 X 2% = 60,000

Total Percentage Charge by PR – 540,000

SR 1 (INGO) – 5,000,000 X 5% = 250,000
SR 2 (NGO) – 3,000,000 X 5% = 150,000

TOTAL GRANT VALUE – 18,940,000

Total Headquarters Support Costs/ICR levied on the grant at both PR/SR combined = 5.2% or 940,000
ANNEX 4: ICR APPROVAL PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Relevant Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concept note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>Submits the Concept Note (along with the budget) including the request for Headquarters support costs/ICR.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Informs the CCM of the outcome of the TRP/GAC1 review and pursues the grant making.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant-making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Conducts and finalizes the capacity assessment of the PR (with support from the LFA as necessary), in order to confirm the suitability of the PR.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Submits the detailed budget including the ICR costs as well as a narrative description of the services to be provided by Headquarters and a confirmation that the PR agrees to comply with the requirements for the use of Headquarters support costs/ICR.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Undertakes initial review of the documents provided by the PR and decides on the areas of focus for the LFA review.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>LFA</td>
<td>As relevant, reviews the documents based on CT requirements and provides recommendations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Revises the documents taking into account the Country Team and LFA recommendations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Approves the final grant documents, as well as the final grant amount, including the relevant ICR costs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grant Agreement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Safeguard Policy

Approved on: 1 May 2019
Approved by: Executive Grant Management Committee
Process Owner: Grant Management Division

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. The Additional Safeguard Policy (the “ASP”) is one of an array of Global Fund risk management tools. It was instituted by the Board at its Seventh Meeting. The ASP can be invoked in full or in part whenever “existing systems to ensure accountable use of Global Fund financing suggest that Global Fund monies could be placed in jeopardy without the use of additional measures” (see ASP Policy). The ASP is primarily focused on addressing material issues that arise when program implementers (e.g., Principal Recipients and Sub-Recipients) have demonstrated a lack of capacity or failure to effectively deploy, implement and/or safeguard Global Fund grant funding and assets as a result of factors within and beyond the control of existing implementers in a particular country (e.g., civil unrest, an influx of displaced persons, governmental instability, and inadequate national program capacity).

3. This OPN situates the ASP within the overall portfolio risk management framework of the Global Fund and provides the parameters for the application of the ASP within that risk framework. This OPN complements the existing policies on Challenging Operating Environments (COE) and Risk Management across the grant life cycle.

OPERATIONAL POLICY

Scope of ASP

4. The ASP may be invoked for an entire portfolio of Global Fund grants in a particular country or for a specific disease component.

5. The ASP may be invoked when there are significant portfolio or disease-specific risks that compel the Global Fund to take the primary role in prescribing and deciding the implementation arrangements for a particular portfolio or disease component.

6. Triggers. Applying the ASP may be prompted by the following:
   - Global Fund Secretariat assessments;
   - Findings of the Office of the Inspector General;
   - Reports from Local Fund Agents (“LFAs”);
   - External auditor reports; and

Report of the Governance and Partnership Committee GF/B7/7 - https://www.theglobalfund.org/board-decisions/b07-dp14/
• Assessments from partners or other sources assessing risk factors in a particular portfolio.

7. Examples of these triggers include (but are not limited to):
   • Political instability or lack of a functioning government;
   • Poorly developed or lack of civil society participation;
   • Lack of a transparent process for identifying appropriate implementing partners;
   • Identified fraud or misuse of Global Fund financing and/or any other funds; and
   • Recent or ongoing conflict limiting capacity for the Country Coordinating Mechanism (“CCM”) to conduct a transparent selection process for implementers.

8. **ASP safeguards.** In determining specific implementation arrangements under the ASP, the Global Fund may select the Principal Recipient(s) ("PR(s)"), and/or Sub-recipient(s) ("SR(s)"") and other implementing entities.

   • **Selection of PRs.** The Global Fund may elect to lead the selection of implementers for the program. The nomination of the PR(s) may be made directly by the Global Fund, in consultation with the CCM and other development partners. Such PR(s) may include multilateral or bilateral organizations, NGOs or other suitable entities as determined by the Global Fund.

     When selecting a PR, the applicable Global Fund Country Team is expected to conduct a capacity assessment of potential organizations to transparently select the most suitable entity for the implementation of the grant(s). The capacity assessment will be tailored to identified risks specific to the portfolio or disease component and consider existing assessments.

   • **Selection of SRs and Other Implementing Partners.** The Global Fund may also select or make final decisions on the nominated SR(s) and implementing entities. The selection will be based on assessment of risks which may include review of existing financial management systems, institutional and programmatic structures, procurement systems, and where applicable, monitoring and evaluation structures.

9. **Additional Risk Mitigation Measures.** The ASP safeguards, whereby Global Fund selects the implementer(s), can complement or be complemented by risk mitigation measures such as the installation of fiscal/fiduciary agents, restricted cash policy, use of GF Pooled Procurement Mechanism and other measures as specified in the Risk Management OPN and the Global Fund Guidelines on Financial Risk Management. The proposed additional risk mitigation measures and the ASP safeguards form part of the overall risk management approach for a particular portfolio and/or disease component.

**Invoking the ASP**

10. The decision to invoke and subsequently revoke the ASP for a particular portfolio is taken by the Global Fund Executive Director based on recommendation from the Head, Grant Management Division in consultation with the Portfolio Performance Committee (PPC). In emergency and crisis situations, the Head, Grant Management Division can recommend invoking the ASP to the Executive Director in consultation with the Chief Risk Officer as PPC Co-Chairs. The decision to invoke the ASP by the

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80 In the event that UNDP is selected as Principal Recipient, the special ASP standards terms and conditions of the grant agreement for UNDP should be used.
Executive Director will be succeeded by a PPC Executive Session to further discuss the situation and review the overall risk mitigation measures applied to the country.

11. A decision to invoke the ASP can be taken prior to or during the submission of a funding request for a particular funding cycle, so that the decision to invoke ASP can inform the design of funding requests and resulting grants. However, in some cases, significant risks may arise during the implementation stage which would justify the subsequent invocation of ASP for a particular portfolio.

12. A Country Team proposal to apply ASP for a portfolio should be supported by a comprehensive risk assessment. In proposing to invoke the ASP, the Country Team should clearly state:
   a. the rationale for proposed invocation of the ASP and clear identification of applicable risk factors;
   b. the proposed implementation arrangements that will be determined by the Global Fund
   c. any additional risk mitigation measures that are or will be applied to the portfolio proposed for ASP; and
   d. specific conditions to be met to revoke the ASP status.

13. Proposed conditions to revoke ASP status include clear, time-bound, strategic actions to be implemented by the CCM and/or the PR(s), for factors that are within their control, as a precondition to the revocation of ASP status.

14. Risk factors and Country Team recommendations to invoke the ASP should be discussed with the CCM including the implications of invoking ASP for the applicable country portfolio. The CCM should be notified about the final decision to invoke the ASP status.

15. ASP status is valid until the Global Fund has made a decision to revoke the ASP for a particular portfolio or disease component based on an analysis of risks, the effectiveness of implementation arrangements, the status of the additional risk mitigation measures and the extent to which the conditions to revoke ASP status have been met.

**Monitoring and Revoking the ASP**

16. As part of the routine operational risk management functions, the Country Team monitors risk factors, the implementation arrangements, the additional risk mitigation measures and the conditions related to ASP.

17. For High Impact and Core portfolios, the review of ASP-related risks will be conducted as part of the annual review of portfolio risks by Country Team and Risk Department as captured in the Key Risk Matrix (see OPN on Risk Management). For Focused portfolios, such review will be conducted annually as part of the Annual Funding Decision-making process. The review will focus on the current status of relevant risks and the effectiveness of the implementation arrangements, the existing risk mitigation measures and conditions previously identified to revoke the ASP status. When assessing the mitigation measures in place, such as a requirement to use an international organization as PR, the value for money of management costs are a factor to be considered but should not be the sole basis for a transition to a national PR and must always be part of a risk-based discussion with approvals at the appropriate level.

18. As part of the regular ASP monitoring process, the Country Team may propose the revocation of ASP status for a particular portfolio. The proposal to revoke ASP status will be presented to the PPC. This review may occur through scheduled country portfolio reviews as applicable or through a PPC Executive Session (as defined by the PPC TORs). In proposing to revoke ASP status, the Country Team should clearly indicate to the PPC:
   a. the rationale for the proposed revocation, providing an update on the status of risk mitigation measures and fulfilment of conditions to revoke the ASP for the applicable portfolio; and
b. the continuing relevance of the implementation arrangements that were originally imposed on the portfolio.

19. The PPC will review the proposal and analysis conducted by the Country Team. The ASP may be revoked if:
   a. circumstances that gave rise to the original decision to invoke the ASP for the specific country portfolio have materially changed and/or the country or grant implementers have put in place systems and safeguards to ensure accountable use of Global Fund financing; or
   b. further grant implementation experience has demonstrated that the risks identified at the time the ASP was invoked have not materialized, such that the applicable ASP measures are no longer necessary.

20. In circumstances where the annual risk review reveals a negative upward risk trend and worsening situation of a specific country portfolio, the PPC will review the full scope of risk mitigation measures and flexibilities in place including the ASP.

Secretariat Tracking and Reporting of ASP

21. The Secretariat will report cases in which the ASP has been invoked or revoked to the Strategy Committee on a regular basis.

22. The Operational Efficiency Team, GPS Department will track the status of ASP countries and the Head, Grant Management Division will report newly added and removed ASP countries to the Strategy Committee.

Amendments to this Policy

23. The ASP, as set forth in this Operational Policy Note, will be reviewed and updated as necessary based on specific cases and experiences.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

Responsibilities

24. The Country Team is responsible for the monitoring of the ASP within the risk management of country portfolios and in proposing to the Portfolio Performance Committee whether:
   - Any country portfolio should be managed under the ASP;
   - The imposed implementation arrangements and additional risk mitigation measures imposed on the country portfolio managed under the ASP are effective or require revision; and
   - The ASP should be revoked for any country portfolio currently being managed under the ASP, based on the fulfilment of the special conditions to revoke the ASP status.

25. The Risk Specialist is responsible for reviewing the risk analysis undertaken by the CT, ahead of the PPC review for invoking, revoking or monitoring the progress of the ASP. The Risk Specialist conducts annual review with the Country Team of the portfolio risks as a part of the annual update of the Key Risk Matrix.

26. The Operational Efficiency Team, GPS Department is responsible for managing the list of ASP countries and updating the ASP portfolio categorization in the Global Fund Operating System (GOS).

27. The Portfolio Performance Committee (PPC) reviews the proposals to invoke or revoke the ASP for a particular portfolio. The PPC also reviews the progress on the additional risk mitigation measures and ASP conditions.

28. The Head, Grant Management Division is responsible for reporting to the Strategy Committee on country portfolios where ASP is invoked or revoked. The Head, Grant
Management Division will recommend invoking or revoking the ASP status to the Executive Director for final decision.

29. The **Executive Director** considers the recommendation from the Head, Grant Management Division and makes final decision to invoke or revoke ASP in a particular portfolio.

30. The **Country Coordinating Mechanism** is informed of the Secretariat risk assessment and decision to invoke or revoke ASP. The CCM oversees the implementation of ASP conditions as part of its in-country oversight and holds the relevant stakeholders accountable.

31. The **Principal Recipient** is responsible for safeguarding the Global Fund investments and implementing the grant as agreed with the Global Fund. They are responsible for ensuring the implementation of the specific risk mitigation measures and reports to the CCM on the status of mitigation measures.

32. The **LFA** assists the Country Team, by assessing the risks of a particular country portfolio and recommending appropriate risk mitigation measures and/or conditions and, as requested, oversee ASP mitigation measures such as in-depth assessments of the PR and SRs and review progress on conditions to revoke the ASP status.

**Procedures**

**Annex 1** provides detailed procedures and RACI on invoking, revoking and monitoring of ASP.

**CHANGE HISTORY:**

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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version No</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Office of the Director, Country Programs Cluster</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>February 2008</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Operational Support Team and Legal and Compliance Department</td>
<td>Updating the general process of invoking and revoking the ASP, including the list of criteria for invoking the policy as well as the list safeguard measures.</td>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Operational Efficiency Team</td>
<td>Updating the general process of invoking and revoking the ASP linked to the creation of the Portfolio Performance Committee as well as expanding the monitoring of the status and completion of conditions to revoke the ASP status.</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
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OPERATIONAL POLICY NOTE

Conditions and Management Actions

Issued on: 10 November 2014
Purpose: To define Conditions and Management Actions and the process for setting and managing them.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. Under the new funding model, following the review of a concept note by the TRP and the GAC, the proposed Principal Recipient(s) and the Country Team enter the grant-making phase. During grant-making, capacity gaps and risks associated with the program, if any, will be identified and final grant documents will be negotiated. The grant-making phase will result in “disbursement-ready grant(s)” for submission to the Board for approval, such that all critical issues that impact the first annual funding decision and disbursement release are addressed by the time of grant signature, though adequate risk mitigation measures. Where issues that impact overall grant implementation are not resolved by the time of signature of the Grant Agreement, risk mitigating measures that remain to be addressed are incorporated into the grant documentation as conditions or are dealt with through management actions. These are tailored to take into account the contextual and programmatic aspect of each grant (i.e., varying levels of capacity among Principal Recipients and implementation arrangements).

POLICY, PRINCIPLES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Definitions

2. References to the “Country Team” should be read in line with the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

3. A condition is a legal obligation to address a critical risk or issue related to program implementation. Conditions are captured in the Grant Confirmation of the Grant Agreement. There are two types of conditions:

   (i) A condition precedent is a measure to address a critical risk or an issue which must be fulfilled before a specific event (e.g., use of funds for a specific activity, disbursement or annual funding decision, depending on severity of the issue) relevant to the grant can take place; and

   (ii) A special condition is a measure to address a critical risk or an issue which must be fulfilled by a specified deadline during the term of the grant, and then, if relevant, remain fulfilled throughout the term of the grant.

4. Because grants are meant to be “disbursement-ready” (see OPN on Grant-Making and Approval), as a matter of principle, critical issues that need to be addressed prior to a first annual funding decision or disbursement release should be resolved during grant-making. The Country Team must undertake specific actions during grant-making to ensure that the
grant is ready for implementation. Country Teams should therefore endeavor to minimize the use of conditions precedent to the first annual funding decision or to the first disbursement release, applying them on an exceptional basis. Only those actions that have not been acted upon by the Principal Recipient prior to grant signing or that require longer time to implement should be included in the Grant Confirmation as conditions.

5. Conditions included in a Grant Confirmation must be actionable by the Principal Recipient. For example, risk mitigating measures that the Principal Recipient has no legal authority to implement or otherwise is not in a position to act on (e.g., a civil society or INGO PR does not have control over a national process) should be phrased accordingly (e.g., by requiring the Principal Recipient to facilitate the relevant measure, including through creating contractual obligations between the PR and relevant implementers) or dealt with outside of the Grant Agreement (e.g., if the condition is more actionable by another stakeholder).

6. A management action is a measure to ensure timely program implementation but
   (i) is not necessarily addressing a critical risk,
   (ii) does not need to be countersigned by the Principal Recipient, and
   (iii) is not legally binding but is a management tool used at the discretion of the Country Team to ensure sound program management practices by the Principal Recipient.

Setting Conditions and Management Actions

7. Conditions are captured in the Grant Confirmation while management actions (also see paragraph 11 below) are communicated to the Principal Recipient through a performance letter, or other formal written communication and are captured in the ADMF.

8. Country Teams should categorize risks to determine whether they are critical (and need to be addressed through a condition) or less critical (and to be addressed through a management action) in accordance with the Guidance on Country Team Approach, based on the assessment of risks in each specific context and grant risk profile generated through the QUART and/or other tool(s), if available.

9. Risks should be identified and dealt with as early as possible as part of the country dialogue process. While efforts should be made to address any remaining risks during grant-making, the Grant Confirmation presented to the GAC2 and the Board for approval may need to incorporate conditions addressing identified risks that remain to be mitigated during grant implementation.

10. Any condition incorporated in a Grant Confirmation must be discussed with the Principal Recipient prior to their inclusion in a Grant Agreement.

11. During grant implementation, the Country Team may set additional conditions and/or management actions to address risks and other issues that may arise, following the submission of any reports to the Global Fund, further to Country Team mission reports or based on findings from the Capacity Assessment (CAT action plan), OSDVs, audits, progress updates and/or disbursement requests, etc. Additional conditions are set through the process set out in Paragraph 19 below, while additional management actions are communicated to the Principal Recipient through a performance letter and documented in the ADMF.

Managing Conditions

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81 For additional details for the requirements for grant-making, please refer to OPN on Grant-Making and Approval.
82 For certain Principal Recipients, there may exist certain standard practices previously agreed with the Global Fund at the institutional level (e.g., UNDP), which are relevant to how conditions and management actions should be negotiated in a given grant.
12. **Tracking Conditions.** The Country Team is responsible for tracking the status of each condition on a regular basis. The Country Team inputs the conditions precedent, special conditions and management actions into the Grant Management System (GMS). Reports documenting all conditions can also be generated through Business Analysis and Reporting Tool (BART). All conditions that are unmet and are relevant to the commitment period in question should be listed in a given ADMF.

13. **Determining Fulfillment of Conditions.** The fulfillment of conditions is reviewed by the Country Team in connection with each disbursement release. If requested by the Country Team, LFAs review the status of fulfillment of conditions either in connection with the LFA review of the PUDR or as a separate service and make recommendations to the Country Team.

14. The Country Team is responsible for determining whether a condition has been fulfilled. In cases where consensus is not achieved within the Country Team, the issue should be resolved through a standard escalation procedure set forth in the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

15. The fulfillment of conditions is inputted in and documented through GMS. Conditions that are fulfilled should be removed from the grant documentation in the next Implementation Letter signed following such fulfillment (i.e., when and if an Implementation letter is signed in connection with other amendment to the Grant Confirmation).

16. **Waiving Conditions.** A condition precedent may be waived when a Country Team would like to process a milestone (e.g., an annual funding decision or a transfer of funds that is otherwise subject to the fulfillment of the condition) despite the condition not being met. A special condition may be waived when a Country Team considers that a disbursement should be released despite the condition not being met by the due date. Situations that may give rise to a waiver of a condition include the case where the risk addressed by the condition no longer exists, or the measure put forth by the condition has become irrelevant, but the activity for which the condition originally sought to limit an identified risk is still happening under the grant. In addition, a waiver is required in connection with a substantive amendment to a condition (see paragraph 20 below). A condition can only be waived if:

(i) The Country Team is in full agreement with the approach;

(ii) The rationale for the waiver and the position of the Country Team are duly inputted in GMS and reflected in the ADMF; and

(iii) The Head of Grant Management Division has approved the recommendation to waive the condition through an email or a memo. The Country Team, in its request seeking approval of the waiver of a condition, must provide alternative risk management measures if appropriate.

17. To the extent an activity for which a condition originally sought to limit an identified risk is no longer happening under the grant (e.g., as a result of a reprogramming or an extension, each done in compliance with Global Fund policies), the waiver procedure described above does not need to be followed. Only the Regional Manager’s approval (or the Department Head for High-Impact countries) is required to treat the condition as non-applicable.

18. **Postponing Conditions.** The postponement of a condition refers to the deferral of its due-date. Only special conditions may be postponed. A postponement of a condition is appropriate when the risk that the condition was designed to mitigate will not materialize before the specified due-date (e.g., the condition addresses procurement risks, but no procurement takes place until its fulfilment) or sufficient progress has been made towards fulfilling the condition. A condition can only be postponed if:

(i) The Country Team is in full agreement with the approach; and
(ii) The rationale for the postponement and the Country Team’s position are duly inputted in GMS and reflected in the ADMF together with the date to which the condition is postponed.

19. **Adding Conditions:** New conditions may be added by the Country Team to address critical risks that may arise during grant implementation. Additional conditions are set by amendment to the Grant Confirmation through an Implementation Letter (see [OPN on Amending Grant Agreements](#)) signed in accordance with the Signature Authority Procedure (SAP).

20. **Amending Conditions:** Minor editorial amendments (i.e. correcting typos or clarifying edits that do not change the substance of the condition) may be made to existing conditions by the Country Team during grant implementation. Such minor editorial amendments to conditions will be made by amendment to the Grant Confirmation through an Implementation Letter signed in accordance with the Signature Authority Procedure (SAP). Major amendments that change the substance of the condition require a waiver of the existing condition (in accordance with the waiver procedure set forth in Paragraph 16 above) and addition of a new condition (in accordance with the adding conditions procedure set forth in Paragraph 19 above) to reflect the amendments.

22. **Review of Conditions:** Conditions are systematically tracked and reviewed as part of ongoing management of a grant, including during the progress update and/or disbursement request review process. Conditions should also be reviewed at the time of signing a new grant (resulting from a new concept note) with an existing Principal Recipient. Outstanding conditions from the existing grant should be reviewed to determine which remain relevant to address existing risks and implementation arrangements. Conditions that are still relevant should be rolled over into the new Grant Confirmation to apply to the new Implementation Period.

23. In order to facilitate a proactive management of a grant during implementation or at the time of a reprogramming, an ad hoc comprehensive review of all conditions may be undertaken. Annex 1 of the OPN provides a process overview for undertaking such a comprehensive review exercise, when needed.

**Funding Decisions and Disbursement Releases**

24. The status of conditions and management actions is taken into account in annual funding decisions and in determining disbursement releases, in accordance with the [OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements](#).

25. If a condition precedent is tied to a funding decision and such condition remains unfulfilled at the time of the funding decision, part or all, as applicable, of the funding decision must be withheld.

26. If a condition precedent is tied to a transfer/use of funds and such condition remains unfulfilled at the time of the disbursement release, the Country Team may withhold the transfer or prohibit the Principal Recipient to use the relevant funds until the condition is fulfilled.

27. If a special condition is unfulfilled, no disbursement may be made unless the condition is waived or postponed.

28. In the ADMF and in the cash transfer form, the rationale for determining the fulfilment of any given condition should make reference to specific evidence used by the Country Team as well as the extent to which technical team inputs were considered as applicable. The Regional Teams/Country Teams must keep the supporting evidence on file.

**Overseeing Management Actions**

29. **Tracking Management Actions.** As a part of pro-active grant management, the Country Team is responsible for monitoring, overseeing and tracking management actions and
determining whether they have been fulfilled or partially fulfilled, whether the deadline should be postponed, or whether the management action should be waived or removed.

30. Determining Fulfillment of Management Actions. Progress on the fulfillment of management actions is reported on and reviewed during the progress update and/or disbursement request review process. After each progress update and/or disbursement request review, the status of each relevant management action is shared with the PR through a performance letter and captured in the ADMF, where unmet and applicable for the period in question. Further, the fulfillment of management actions is reviewed by the Country Team in connection with each disbursement release.

31. Management actions are dealt with at the Country Team level. In cases where consensus is not achieved within the Country Team, the issue should be resolved through a standard escalation procedure set forth in the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

Annex 1: Comprehensive review of Conditions in existing Grant Agreements: Process Overview for ad hoc reviews.

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<td>N/A</td>
<td>October 2010</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>Removing the requirement on notification on postponing conditions and allowing email approval for waiving conditions</td>
<td>July 2011</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>Added process for comprehensive review, addition and amendments of conditions</td>
<td>September 2012</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added GF/B26/DP5 delegated authorities and reflection of organizational changes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>Update to reflect the new NFM grant agreement structure as well as the “disbursement-readiness” of NFM grants submitted to Board for approval.</td>
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Annex 1

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN EXISTING GRANT AGREEMENTS: PROCESS OVERVIEW

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<td>COUNTRY TEAM COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF CONDITIONS</td>
<td>Based on assessment of risks and the context of the grant, the Country Team assesses if each condition needs to be:</td>
</tr>
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| Country Team | 1. **Retained**, if the measure put forth in the condition is still relevant based on the risk assessment. The CT may decide to:  
  • **Keep the original** condition without any changes;  
  • **Revise Measures** - the Country Team may determine (as necessary) adjustments in the current formulation (amendment) as well as agreed deadlines (postponement) and need for new conditions (adding) to reflect current realities and context.  
  • **Reclassify Measures** - the Country Team may agree to reclassify the conditions. Measures addressing critical risks should be retained as conditions (condition precedent or special condition). Measures which do not address critical risks may be reclassified as management actions. A decision to reclassify a condition into a management action is considered a waiver of a condition.  

2. **Waived** if the risk addressed by a condition no longer exists or the measure put forth by the condition is no longer relevant, but the activity for which the condition originally sought to limit an identified risk is still happening under the grant.  

3. **Removed** if the program activities have changed in accordance with Global Fund policies (e.g., extension, reprogramming, etc.) and the condition becomes irrelevant because of the removal of certain activities from the grant. |

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**PR DISCUSSION AND AGREEMENT**

- Principal Recipient | The proposed recommendations of the Country Team need to be discussed with a Principal Recipient, subject to the Panel’s recommendation and final decision. |

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**FINAL DECISION AND SIGN OFF**

- Regional Manager/Department Head (for High Impact countries), Functional Hub Managers (PSM, MEPH, Finance and Legal) | A Panel consisting of a Regional Manager or Department Head (for High Impact countries) and Functional Hub Managers, including the Legal Grant Manager, reviews the Country Team’s proposed recommendation on the comprehensive review of conditions and endorses or revises the proposed recommendation in a Panel recommendation to the relevant head as described below.  

**Addition, Amendment, Postponement and Removal of Conditions**: If the Panel recommendation includes only addition, amendment, postponement and removal of conditions in the context of

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83 This process should only be applicable when a one-time comprehensive review and streamlining of all conditions and management actions for a grant or group of grants is needed. For the routine management of conditions and management actions, the standard process in the OPN should be followed.
programmatic change (without waiver of conditions), the relevant Head, Grant Management Department signs off on the Panel recommendations.

**Waiving Conditions:** If the Panel recommendation includes a waiver of a condition or a reclassification of a condition into a management action, the Panel recommendation is submitted to the Head, Grant Management Division for sign off. Recommendations to waive conditions with a risk element must be accompanied with appropriate risk mitigating measures.

The Head, Grant Management Division reviews the Panel recommendations and decides to sign off on a recommendation or to object to a recommendation. The Head, Grant Management Division may consult with the Operational Risk Committee when a critical risk element pertaining to the specific country or grant is involved, before making a decision.

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<th>Relevant signatory under Signature Authority Procedure</th>
<th>Once the Panel recommendations are approved, an Implementation Letter is issued to document the changes to the conditions in the Grant Confirmation. Implementation Letters (see <a href="#">OPN on Signing and Amending Grant Agreements</a>) are signed in accordance with the Signature Authority Procedure (SAP).</th>
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Private Sector Co-Payment Mechanism for ACTs

Issued on: 16 December 2013
Purpose: To provide guidance on operationalizing the establishment of a Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism for ACTs in Global Fund Grants

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. The Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism (“Co-payment Mechanism”) is a financing model to expand access to artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) in the private sector, particularly in countries where the private retail sector is a major provider of malaria case management. It is based on the results of the Affordable Medicines Facility-malaria (AMFm) Phase 1 Independent Evaluation, which showed that the combination of price negotiations, a subsidy provided directly to manufacturers, and large-scale mass communications led to rapid and large changes in price, availability, and market share of quality-assured ACTs.

2. This OPN provides guidance to relevant parties (including CCMs, PRs, and the Global Fund Secretariat) on how to establish such a mechanism for those countries that choose to allocate Global Fund funding to the Co-payment Mechanism in new malaria grants or to integrate the Co-payment Mechanism into existing malaria grants supported by the Global Fund. Annexes 1 and 2 describe the process for integrating the Co-payment Mechanism into existing and new malaria grants, respectively.

POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

Co-payment Mechanism Components

3. The Co-payment Mechanism can be used for quality-assured ACTs only (as described in the first footnote of this OPN) and is limited to private for-profit and private not-for-profit first-line buyers. Public sector entities will continue accessing ACTs through traditional grant procurement channels.

4. The Co-payment Mechanism model is comprised of three elements:
   a. Price negotiations: Regular negotiations by the Global Fund Sourcing Department at the global-level with manufacturers to establish maximum allowable ex-factory prices of quality-assured ACTs procured using Global Fund grant resources;
   b. Subsidy provided directly to manufacturers: Further reductions of the price paid by first-line buyers through a partial payment made directly to manufacturers using

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84 An assessment by the World Health Organization of the feasibility to include diagnostic testing in the Co-payment Mechanism has been submitted to the Global Fund, and some countries have requested funding for scaling up diagnostic testing in the private sector. The results of this study will help shape operationalization of the co-payment mechanism for diagnostic testing, in addition to any early experience of these countries. Based on this work, this OPN may be amended for the inclusion of co-payments for malaria diagnostic tests or a separate OPN will be developed subsequently.

85 First-line buyers for the Co-payment Mechanism include international, regional and national buyers/importers from the private not-for-profit and for-profit sectors who purchase ACTs directly from the manufacturer.
grant funds for the procurement of ACTs (a “co-payment”); and

c. **Supporting interventions:** Country-level activities funded by Global Fund grants or the national government to facilitate the safe and effective scale-up of access to ACTs in the private sector. The following activities represent the minimum bundle of activities identified by the AMFm Phase 1 Independent Evaluation as essential to achieve the greatest impact.

- Mass communication campaigns to increase public awareness about the co-payment and important attributes of co-paid products. These messages may complement existing campaigns to improve malaria case management and the use of ACTs in the public and private sectors.

- Private sector provider training.

- Periodic (e.g. quarterly) monitoring of retail price and availability implemented by an independent entity in order to guide management decisions on implementation of the Co-payment Mechanism by the PR and Co-payment Task Force.

- Policy and/or regulatory changes at the country level (e.g. banning sales and importation of artemisinin monotherapies, granting waivers for import duties and taxes).

**Accessing Funding for the Co-payment Mechanism**

5. The decision by the CCM to include the Co-payment Mechanism in a funding request to the Global Fund or to allocate funding to the Co-payment Mechanism in their existing Global Fund-supported malaria programs should be informed by the country’s relevant national malaria control strategy, which defines the role of the private sector in achieving a country’s malaria case management targets.

6. The review and approval of a request for funding the Co-payment Mechanism will be in accordance with the access to funding process. Discussions about funding for the Co-payment Mechanism should be done through the country dialogue process. Once a decision is made, the Concept Note should indicate relevant parameters and design factors to implement the Co-payment Mechanism in a given context, including but not limited to, key supporting interventions (described above, to ensure maximum impact of the subsidy), the role of diagnostic testing based on national guidelines and regulatory policies.

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86 A partial payment is made by the Global Fund directly to manufacturers on behalf of eligible first-line buyers to cover a proportion of the ex-factory price of quality-assured ACTs plus freight and insurance. The first-line buyer is responsible for any remaining costs of the ACTs not covered by the co-payment plus all direct in-country supply-chain costs, including distribution and storage.

87 Standard, validated methodologies exist that permit a systematic approach to data collection and analysis without a hefty price tag for monitoring availability and price at the retail level; examples of the tracking survey approach used across AMFm Phase 1 pilots are available.

88 Countries which participated in AMFm Phase 1 will be able to allocate funding to the Co-payment Mechanism through existing Global Fund grants through reprogramming of existing malaria grants, including at the time of Grant renewal.

89 The Co-payment Mechanism should be implemented in the context of a country’s long-term strategy to increase access to basic primary health services, given that all patients, whether presenting with fever in the public, private and/or community sectors, should be able to receive a diagnostic test and appropriate treatment, and be captured by national reporting systems. While the availability of diagnostic testing in the private sector remains low and there are limited mechanisms for private retailers to report cases through national malaria control systems, the Co-payment Mechanism provides a proven mechanism to expand access to quality-assured malaria treatment through the private sector in the immediate/short-term.

90 Please see the *Use of a private sector co-payment mechanism to improve access to ACTs* Information Note for more details on key considerations.
IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

Figure 1. Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism Contractual Arrangements

7. **Co-payment Task Force:** The PR will be required to establish an operational Co-payment Task Force responsible for providing guidance (i.e., including minimizing conflicts of interest and monitoring contracting), supporting the PR on the implementation of the Co-payment Mechanism (e.g., first-line buyer conditions of participation, reviewing and approving proposed co-payment approvals and taking action on the results of the retail price and availability surveys and first-line buyer spot checks), and linking with the country PSM coordination mechanism. The Task Force should be comprised of relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to: government, private sector first-line buyers, professional societies, regulatory bodies, civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations and academia. The CCM (through its Oversight committee) will provide oversight of the implementation of the Co-payment Mechanism, as per its mandate.

8. **Principal Recipient:** The CCM may consider appointing a separate, public or private sector PR to be responsible for the Co-payment Mechanism. The PR must have the capacity to implement the activities described in Table 1 as well as meet the relevant minimum standards, in close collaboration with the CCM and private sector.

9. **First-line Buyer Agreements:** With the support of the Co-payment Task Force, the PR will maintain First-Line Buyer Agreements with all eligible first-line buyers. These non-negotiable agreements, pursuant to a standard form provided by the Global Fund, are signed by the PR and first-line buyer and establish the terms and conditions with which first-line buyers must comply in order to participate in the Co-payment Mechanism. The PR, in consultation with the Co-payment Task Force, sets the conditions of participation, in line with standards utilized during AMFm Phase 1. At a minimum, first-line buyers should be from the private for-profit or private not-for-profit sector, with all regulatory licenses, waivers, or other governmental approvals, if required and as relevant, to import, sell, market, store and distribute ACTs in the host country; however the PR and Co-payment Task Force may opt to prioritize first-line buyers based on, for example, distribution networks, supply capacities, or other characteristics.

10. First-line buyers will not be treated as sub-recipients under the Grant Agreement. However, the First Line Buyer Agreement will contain legal obligations under which first line buyers will be required to, among other things, appropriately purchase and re-sell/distribute products procured under the Co-payment Mechanism and document such activities, and the

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91 Countries that established operational AMFm Task Forces in AMFm Phase 1 may wish to build on these existing bodies to fulfill these functions.
first line buyer will be responsible to the PR should they fail to do so.

11. The PR will be responsible, under the Grant Agreement between the PR and the Global Fund, for compliance by the first line buyer with its obligations under the First Line Buyer Agreement, as if they were its obligations. The PR shall also be required to conduct periodic spot checks of first-line buyers for compliance with their obligations. Special Terms and Conditions will be added to the PR’s Grant Agreement to reflect this arrangement. On behalf of the Secretariat, the LFA will verify compliance of a smaller sample of first-line buyers on an annual basis.

FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

Figure 2. Co-payment Mechanism Funding and Commodity Flow

12. **Disbursement.** Approved funding for the Co-payment Mechanism will not be released to the PR but will be managed by the Global Fund Secretariat through a pooled procurement sub-account and based on the Co-payment Mechanism Implementation Arrangements. The Co-payment Mechanism budget will be disbursed to the pooled procurement account in line with the grant disbursement schedule, and no co-payment commitment for any ACT order can be made until sufficient funding has been transferred. The full budget for co-payments (e.g., for 12 months if on an annual disbursement schedule) will be disbursed (i.e., no partial cash transfer).

13. **Co-payment Approval and Invoicing System.** The Global Fund Sourcing Department will manage the co-payment approval and invoicing system.

a. **Approvals:** Using an automated and transparent process, the Global Fund Sourcing Department will prepare a periodic (e.g., quarterly) proposal for co-payment allocation against requests for co-payment submitted by manufacturers on behalf of eligible first-line buyers (according to the conditions of participation set by the PR and described in the Implementation Arrangement plan) for all grants which have allocated resources to the Co-payment Mechanism. The “demand-shaping levers”92 (set by Co-payment Task Force) and first-line buyer capacity assessments described in the Co-payment Mechanism Implementation Arrangements will be built into the allocation system and can be updated over the life of the grant, as needed. PR approval of the quarterly allocation will be built into workflow management before the co-payment commitment is processed through the GFS-based Co-payment Approval and Invoicing System.

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92 Demand shaping levers are order prioritization criteria used to determine which requests for co-payment are to be approved in the event that demand for co-payment exceeds available financing. Some examples of demand shaping levers applied during AMFm Phase 1 can be found in Annex 3 of this OPN.
b. **Invoices**: Manufacturers will submit invoices to the Global Fund, along with acceptable proof of delivery. These will be reviewed and approved by the Co-payment Mechanism focal point at the Global Fund Secretariat.

c. **Public Reporting/Tracking of Co-payment**: Each round of co-payment allocation will be automatically posted on a public Web Report. This Web Report will include all relevant information (e.g., prices, co-payment, products and quantities procured and delivered, manufacturers, first-line buyers) needed for monitoring co-payment approval. All co-payment approvals and invoices will be tagged with the relevant grant number and will directly interface with the Global Fund’s Price and Quality Reporting mechanism (PQR) and the relevant finance and grant management information systems.

14. **Reprogramming.** The PR (with CCM endorsement) may reprogram funding to and from the ring-fenced Co-payment Mechanism funding for a particular grant, once approved, in line with grant management processes and policies. Reprogramming from the ring-fenced Co-payment Mechanism funding is limited to funds which have not already been committed to ACT co-payments.

**PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

15. Through the Co-payment Mechanism, grant funds will be used to make a co-payment towards procurement which is carried out by private sector first-line buyers; all direct in-country supply-chain costs, including distribution and storage, will be borne by the private sector, not by the Global Fund grant.

16. The PR will complete components of the Implementation Assessment Tool describing the following elements: list of ACTs eligible for co-payment, conditions of participation for first-line buyers, first-line buyer assessment, list of first line buyers if available, subsidy level and demand levers (described below). The PR will complete the Modular tool detailing the quantification for ACTs eligible for copayment, the co-payment subsidies budget per year (i.e. copayments as well as freight and insurance) and all costs related to product management that will be funded by the grant.

a. **First-line Buyer Assessment**: The PR will describe a maximum annual allocation of co-paid ACTs for each first-line buyer, based on an assessment of distribution network and capacity by the PR, with guidance by the Co-payment Task Force. The proposed allocation across first-line buyers will be approved by the Country Team (LFA review, as needed), and revisited every 6 months in light of requests for co-payment received, new first-line buyers registered, or the findings from first-line buyer spot checks and retail price tracking surveys.

b. **ACT Quantification**: Estimating the total market for antimalarials in the private sector can be a challenge, due to the lack of available data and the fact that the private sector market is based on demand. The PR should estimate the ACT needs based on the country’s overall case management strategy or link to any national gap analysis.

c. **Demand Levers**: The Co-payment Task Force will establish the parameters for the automated system to allocate co-payment managed by the Global Fund Secretariat, particularly in the event that demand for co-payment is greater than the available funding.\(^3\)

17. **Procurement**: Each first-line buyer will procure ACTs from eligible manufacturers with signed agreements with the Global Fund at or below the maximum prices negotiated by the Global Fund Sourcing Department. The first-line buyer is responsible for clearance/import

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\(^3\)Please see Annex 3 for examples of possible demand levers.
duties and all storage and in-country distribution costs. Through the Co-payment Mechanism, grant funds for co-payment and transport to the first port of entry are paid directly to the manufacturer after confirmation of delivery.

18. **Quality Assurance**: The Global Fund’s Quality Assurance Policy will apply to procurement, pre-shipment inspection and quality control testing of ACTs purchases through the Co-payment Mechanism. PRs will be responsible for allocating resources for post-shipment inspection and quality monitoring for products co-paid on behalf of private sector first-line buyers.

**REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS**

**Figure 3. Co-payment Mechanism Data and Reporting Arrangements**

19. In addition to monitoring progress against the National Malaria Strategy in the modular tool, which may include tracking the capacity of the health system to report out on malaria testing and treatment, private sector grants with allocations to the Co-payment Mechanism will be required to report out on the following:

   a. **Co-payment commitments and deliveries**: The Secretariat will make all relevant information (e.g., prices, co-payment, products and quantities procured and delivered, manufacturers, first-line buyers) available via a publicly available Web Report.

   b. **Implementation of key supporting interventions**: The price and availability surveys will provide visibility regarding the retail level, and findings from these reports will be submitted by the PR to the CCM, Co-payment Task Force and Secretariat. If the implementation of key supporting interventions (namely, mass communication campaign) is not well synchronized with the arrival in country of co-paid ACTs, a decision by the Co-payment Task Force will need to be taken regarding whether to continue co-payment approvals in the absence of critical supporting interventions.

   c. **Programmatic Reviews and Thematic Evaluations**: As the Co-payment Mechanism will be part of the National Strategy, this will be assessed during periodic Malaria Program Reviews. In addition, a country may decide to implement a special “thematic evaluation” of the Co-payment Mechanism after two years to inform decisions regarding continuation of the investment. Findings from national-level household surveys (DHS, MIS, MICS, ACTwatch) can be considered.
Table 1: Summary of Co-payment Mechanism Roles and Responsibilities
Annex 1: Process for integrating the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism into existing malaria grants
Annex 2: Process for integrating and implementation of the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism in new grants
Annex 3: Description of examples of “demand levers” applied by the Secretariat at the end of AMFm Phase 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actor</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| National Government                            | • Develop National Malaria Control Strategy, defining role of the private sector in malaria case management  
  • Provide supportive policy environment for the Co-payment Mechanism (e.g., waivers on import duties/taxes)                                           |
| Country Coordinating Mechanism                 | • Include the Co-payment Mechanism in Concept Note (or allocate funding to the Co-payment Mechanism in the existing malaria grants) and select implementing PR  
  • Ensures that the CCM Oversight Committee has included ‘Co-payment’ related activities in its scope of oversight                                      |
| Co-payment Task Force                           | • Advise and provide guidance to PR on the implementation of the Co-Payment Mechanism (including PR’s review and approval of results of each round of co-payment allocation) and minimize potential conflicts of interest  
  • With PR, establish and periodically review first-line buyer conditions of participation, proposed allocation across first-line buyers and demand shaping levers  
  • Monitor co-payment mechanism contracting arrangements  
  • Take action on the results of retail price and availability surveys and first-line buyer spot checks as necessary  
  • Link with the country PSM coordination mechanism                                                                                                           |
| Principal Recipient                            | • Assess first-line buyer capacity (storage, distribution network/coverage) to inform proposed allocation across first-line buyers with guidance from the Co-payment Task Force  
  • Maintain and oversee First-line Buyer Agreements  
  • Conduct periodic spot checks of first-line buyers for compliance with terms and conditions of the First-line Buyer Agreement  
  • Manage implementation of the grant that includes the Co-payment Mechanism, including execution of the approved Implementation Arrangements plan and supporting interventions  
  • Ensure that grant funds are used solely for program purposes and properly managed in implementing the Co-payment Mechanism  
  • With guidance from Co-payment Task Force, review, validate and approve results of each round of co-payment allocations proposed by the Secretariat in accordance with demand levers and first-line buyer assessments |
| First-line Buyer                                | • Procure and distribute co-paid ACTs in accordance with terms and conditions of First-line Buyer Agreement                                                                                                     |
| LFA                                            | • As requested by the Secretariat, verify compliance of a sample of first line buyers with terms and conditions of the First-line Buyer Agreement on an annual basis                                                                 |
| Global Fund Secretariat                         | **Country Team:**  
  • Lead Global Fund engagement with Co-payment Mechanism-implementing country throughout all stages of grant cycle                                                                                                                                 |

Table 1: Summary of Co-payment Mechanism Roles and Responsibilities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sourcing Department:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Manage LFA engagement for First-Line Buyer spot checks commissioned by the Global Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Review first-line buyer assessments and co-payment allocations for compliance with the Co-payment Implementation Arrangements Plan and potential conflicts of interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Own and protect ACTm™ logo (as its use will be licensed to manufacturers and appropriate entities responsible for marketing campaigns and communication activities in countries making use of the Co-payment Mechanism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Negotiate prices of ACTs with manufacturers including applicable ceiling prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish and manage Master Supply Agreements with manufacturers subject to consultation and sign-off from the Legal and Compliance Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Manage co-payment approval and invoicing system, including periodic co-payment allocation and Web Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. The integration of funding for the Co-payment Mechanism into Global Fund grants requires the CCM and PR to take on more responsibility for the management of co-payment funding (relative to AMFm Phase 1). The CCM and PR are responsible for allocating resources (quantification, budgeting, rationing), exercising oversight of first-line buyers (including management of conflicts of interest), and commissioning quarterly price and availability surveys. These modifications imply some changes in the level of risks associated with the Co-payment Mechanism.

94 The PR will describe the list of ACTs eligible for co-payment, conditions of participation for first-line buyers, first-line buyer assessment, list of first line buyers if available, subsidy level and demand levers in the Co-payment Implementation Arrangements Plan.
Annex 1: Process for integrating the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism into existing malaria grants

References: OPN on Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism for ACTs
OPN on Grant Revisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Relevant Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CCM and PR (consulting with the CT)</td>
<td>Consider whether the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism for ACTs is appropriate in light of the national malaria control strategy and the role of the private retail sector in malaria case management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CCM (consulting with the CT)</td>
<td>Identify PR to be responsible for the co-payment mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CCM/PR</td>
<td>In consultation with the Secretariat, initiate a reprogramming process as described in the OPN on Grant Revisions. Submit all relevant documents (i.e. workplan and budget) outlining details required for the private sector co-payment component (i.e. list of ACTs eligible for co-payment, subsidy level and demand shaping levers, budget for co-payment and key supporting interventions). Initiate assessment of eligible first-line buyers. Identify Co-payment Task Force.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LFA</td>
<td>As relevant, review documents and submit recommendations to the CT within the required deadline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CT with support from malaria advisor and PR</td>
<td>Agree on revisions to documents, as necessary, to ensure proposed implementation arrangements for the private sector co-payment mechanism are consistent with guidance and procedures specified in this OPN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GAC</td>
<td>Review the proposal and make a recommendation. A request may be sent to the TRP for review if determined material by the GAC (see definition of materiality in the OPN on Grant Revisions).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Co-payment Task Force and PR</td>
<td>Finalize ACT quantification, first-line buyer conditions of participation, annual procurement expected from private sector first-line buyers, detailed budget for co-payment (including freight and insurance).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Complete assessment of eligible first-line buyers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Co-payment Task Force and PR</td>
<td>Upon completion of first-line buyer assessment and based on the findings, communicate to the Secretariat the proposed annual co-payment allocation split across first-line buyers. (This may be periodically updated and resubmitted for consideration in light of requests for co-payment received, new first-line buyers registered, or the findings from first-line buyer spot checks and retail price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95 For the three grant agreements incorporating the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism signed prior to the issuance of this OPN, “Identify Co-payment Task Force” and “Initiate assessment of first-line buyers” (per Step 3) are expected to be the only pre-grant implementation steps that will still need to be undertaken upon issuance of this OPN. For these grants, to avoid a potential interruption in supplies of co-paid ACTs, PRs may request the Secretariat to continue to manage the co-payment allocations on their behalf for a three month grace period while steps 7 to 11 are completed; in this instance, the PR will agree that one quarter of the annual allocation be transferred to the pooled procurement account for co-payments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CT and Sourcing Department</th>
<th>Review and approve proposed allocation across first-line buyers (with LFA review, as needed). Complete this task when/if proposed allocation across first-line buyers is updated.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Ensure that the Secretariat has received copies of signed First-Line Buyer Agreements for all participating first-line buyers and implement key supporting interventions, including price and availability surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sourcing Department</td>
<td>Propose co-payment allocation across first-line buyers against requests received for co-payments in accordance with demand levers and submit to PR for review and approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Review, validate and approve results of each round of co-payment allocation proposed by the Secretariat in accordance with demand levers and first-line buyer assessments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sourcing Department</td>
<td>Process co-payment approvals, invoices and update Web Report in public domain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2: Process for integrating and implementation of the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism in new grants

References: OPN on Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism for ACTs
- Information Note
- Concept Note, Guidelines and Annexes
- RBM AMFm Lessons Learned
- AMFm Phase 1 Independent Evaluation
- New Funding Model Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Relevant Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decision to finance and implement Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism for ACTs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CCM (consulting with the CT)</td>
<td>Consider whether the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism for ACTs is appropriate in light of the national malaria control strategy and the role of the private retail sector in malaria case management.</td>
<td>Information Note Concept Note Guidance RBM AMFm Lessons Learned AMFm Phase 1 Independent Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept Note Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CCM (consulting with the CT)</td>
<td>Propose PR.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CCM (in consultation with PR and NMCP/MOH)</td>
<td>Identify Co-payment Task Force and establish a list of ACTs eligible for co-payment, subsidize level and demand shaping levers, define a high-level budget for co-payment and propose key private sector co-payment mechanism supporting interventions (including summary budget or confirmation that the supporting interventions are funded from another source).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CCM CCM Writing Group Technical Partners CT with support from technical advisors</td>
<td>After a participatory country dialogue, CCMs and other in-country partners translate a country’s national strategic plan and programmatic/financial gap analysis into a targeted request for funding from the Global Fund using the relevant concept note template, including details for the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism. The CCM may task a writing group with drafting the concept note, culminating in the preparation of the concept note and incorporating input of various stakeholders. This step is not prescribed by the Global Fund and may vary by country. Control Point: CCM reviews and endorses concept note, and submits to the Secretariat</td>
<td>Information notes NFM manual Application materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Initiate assessment of eligible first-line buyers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assess Implementers’ Capacities and Systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>As soon as the possible PRs have been identified, and based on the type (new or repeat PR), role of PR and available information related to the PR (with emphasis on the PR’s capacity to implement the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism), CT determines the scope of the required capacity assessment including focus of the LFA review as relevant.</td>
<td>Capacity Assessment Tool Capacity Assessment Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>LFA</td>
<td>As relevant, undertakes assessment of capabilities and submits recommendations to the Country Team within the required deadline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Task Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Completes and finalizes the assessment and determines the required measures to address identified capacity gaps and risks.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The country team screens the Concept Notes for completeness as well as for issues which could present challenges related to the implementation of the Private Sector Co-payment Mechanism. In some cases, a Concept Note may be sent back to countries for further development before submission and technical review.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Country Teams prepare their program scorecard in advance of the TRP and GAC meeting. They also prepare a presentation, and address questions and provide clarifications during the TRP review meeting (tbc).</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The TRP independently reviews all funding requests for strategic focus and technical soundness, including the rationale for inclusion of the Private Sector Co-payment mechanism. It makes recommendations to the GAC on the award of available incentive funding, and what unfunded quality demand should be added to the Register of Unfunded Quality Demand. It also makes technical recommendations on what needs to be clarified or adjusted during grant-making or grant implementation.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>After the TRP review, the Secretariat’s Grant Approvals Committee (GAC) reviews the Concept Note and recommends the upper ceiling and related parameters for grant making.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Finalize ACT quantification, first-line buyer conditions of participation, annual procurement expected from private sector first-line buyers, detailed budget for co-payment (including freight and insurance).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Complete assessment of eligible first-line buyers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Upon completion of first-line buyer assessment and based on the findings, communicate to the Secretariat the proposed annual co-payment allocation split across first-line buyers. (This may be periodically updated and resubmitted for consideration in light of requests for co-payment received, new first-line buyers registered, or the findings from first-line buyer spot checks and retail price tracking surveys.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Review and approve proposed allocation across first-line buyers (with LFA review, as needed).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The GAC reviews the outcomes of the grant making stage and decides whether to recommend the proposed grant for Board approval.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Board approves the grant though an electronic report.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ensure that the Secretariat has received copies of signed First-Line Buyer Agreements for all participating first-line buyers and implement key supporting interventions, including price and availability surveys.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>When updated, review and approve proposed allocation across first-line buyers (with LFA review, as needed).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sourcing Department</td>
<td>Propose co-payment allocation across first-line buyers against requests received for co-payments in accordance with demand levers and submit to PR for review and approval.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>PR (under oversight of Co-payment Task Force)</td>
<td>Review, validate and approve results of each round of co-payment allocation proposed by the Secretariat in accordance with demand levers and first-line buyer assessments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sourcing Department</td>
<td>Process co-payment approvals, invoices and update Web Report in public domain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 3: Description of examples of “demand levers” applied by the Secretariat at the end of AMFm Phase 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand Lever</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment price</strong></td>
<td>Manufacturers that offered the lowest treatment price (below ceiling or maximum price) were prioritized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First-Line Buyer pipeline</strong></td>
<td>Co-payment approval priority was given to First-Line Buyers with fewer undelivered treatments in the pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance of manufacturers</strong></td>
<td>At least 75% delivered of past approved orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delivery date</strong></td>
<td>Within 3 months of order approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formulation/Pack Size</strong></td>
<td>Distribution in the following ratios:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Treatment Band 1: 3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Treatment Band 2: 30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Treatment Band 3: 8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Treatment Band 4: 57.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport by Sea vs. Air</strong></td>
<td>Only Sea shipments were approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First-line Buyer Procurement ceiling</strong></td>
<td>No First-Line Buyer was able to purchase more than 10% of the annual funding allocation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Co-Financing

Issued on: 31 March 2017
Issued by: Strategic Information Department
Approved by: Executive Grant Management Committee
Purpose: To describe the operational policies and processes in the grant management lifecycle necessary to fulfill the Board’s requirements for ‘co-financing’.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

3. The Global Fund’s co-financing policy is set forth in the Global Fund’s Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing (STC) Policy; which is aimed at:
   1. Enabling long term sustainability of Global Fund supported programs and successful transitions from Global Fund financing;

4. This Operational Policy Note (OPN) describes the key grant management processes through which to implement the co-financing policy for grants arising from the 2017-2019 allocation period onwards. The OPN also describes implications to grants in countries due to non-compliance with willingness to pay requirements under the 2014-2016 allocation period.

KEY PRINCIPLES

1. The STC policy aims to strengthen the sustainability and impact of Global Fund supported programs through measures that include stimulating increased co-financing for the health sector, health systems, and for the three disease programs.

2. Co-financing, in the context of the Global Fund, pertains to domestic public resources and domestic private contributions that finance the health sector and the national response against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. Domestic public resources include: government revenues, government borrowings, social health insurance, and debt relief proceeds (including Debt2Health arrangements with the Global Fund). With the exception of loans and debt relief, all other forms of international assistance, even when channelled through government budgets, are not considered as co-financing.

3. The operationalization of the co-financing policy and requirements is guided by the following principles:

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96 The Global Fund Sustainability, Transition and Co-financing Policy, as set forth in Annex 1 to GF/B35/04 – Revision 1, and approved by the Board in April 2016 under decision point GF/B35/Dp08.
100 Co-financing requirements (previously called counterpart financing and willingness-to-pay requirements) for grants arising from the 2014-2016 allocation period is as set forth in the OPN on Counterpart Financing.
101 This pertains to expenditure from loan proceeds in a grant implementation period and excludes repayment and interest
102 Debt2Health contributions to the Global Fund are considered towards co-financing of disease programs subsequent to Board decision GF/35/DP13.
a. **Maximizing leveraging of domestic financing.** The overarching goal of country engagement on co-financing is to leverage additional domestic financing in line with overall health need, National Strategy Plan targets, and fiscal capacity of the country. While this OPN specifies minimum additional co-financing investments required to access the full Global Fund allocation across country income groups, the overall focus is to use provisions of the co-financing policy to maximize leveraging of domestic financing;

b. **Systematic assessment of co-financing, and implementation of the policy.** It is important to more systematically enforce implications of non-compliance with co-financing requirements, while at the same time providing maximum flexibility for Country Teams and the Secretariat to enforce such implications in a manner that minimizes negative consequences on grant performance and overall impact. This includes flexibility to enforce implications either via current grants or future allocations, taking into account relevant contextual factors;

c. **Tailoring requirements and differentiation.** Co-financing requirements are tailored along the development continuum according to income level, disease burden and other contextual factors to enable long-term sustainability and successful transitions of disease programs from Global Fund support. The Secretariat’s approach to engaging with countries and monitoring co-financing commitments is also differentiated to focus efforts on mitigating sustainability and transition risks;

d. **Alignment with existing in-country and Global Fund systems and processes.** Rather than establishing parallel processes, co-financing considerations should be aligned to country systems and processes, to the extent possible. For the Global Fund, the implementation of the co-financing policy is integrated with existing operational policies and processes throughout the grant lifecycle. Unless otherwise specified, the processes for implementing the co-financing policy shall follow the existing decision-making processes for access to funding and grant management;103 and

e. **Clear communication of co-financing requirements and implications of non-compliance to key country stakeholders.** All communication on co-financing requirements and implications of non-realization of commitments should be addressed to key stakeholders beyond the Principal Recipient and Country Coordination Mechanism, including Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning and other authorities, as relevant. In general, Country Teams should seek to communicate the implications of non-realization of commitments to the highest authorities to which the Global Fund Secretariat has access and with whom the Global Fund has an established relationship.

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**POLICY**

**Scope and Applicability:**

6. All countries receiving an allocation from the Global Fund for a particular disease component must comply with the co-financing requirements to access the allocation, irrespective of whether the Principal Recipient is a governmental or non-governmental (including the private sector) entity.

7. Multi-country priorities (comprised solely of catalytic funding), non-CCM applicants and countries included in multi-country grants that are no longer eligible for a standalone Global Fund grant for the same disease component are exempt from co-financing requirements. However, countries included in multi-country grants composed of individual allocations must show that they comply with co-financing requirements, on a country by country basis.

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103 OPNs on Access to Funding, Grant-making and Approval, Grant Revisions, Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements and Signature Authority Procedure as of date
Applicability of co-financing requirements for such countries is communicated through the Allocation Letter.

8. Co-financing requirements for accessing funds beyond country allocations\(^{104}\), will be subject to the rules governing the use of such funding, if applicable.

**Core Co-financing Requirements**

9. The STC Policy outlines two **core Co-financing Requirements** that are prerequisites for countries to access the full allocation. These requirements serve to strengthen the overall financing for the health sector and the sustainability of HIV/AIDS, TB and/or malaria programs. Countries must demonstrate during the implementation period of grants arising from the allocation, the following:

   a. **Requirement-1**: Progressive government expenditure on health to meet national universal health coverage (UHC) goals; and

   b. **Requirement-2**: Increasing co-financing of Global Fund supported programs, focused on progressively taking up key costs of national disease plans.

**Requirement 1: Progressive government expenditure on health**

10. Governments should increase their health expenditure in accordance with recognized international declarations\(^{105}\) and national strategies. Specifically, applicants should demonstrate:

   a. For countries where government spending on health is less than 8%: this share will increase over the implementation period of grants arising from the allocation;

   b. For countries where government spending on health is equal to or greater than 8%: health expenditure will increase in line with government expenditure such that the current share is at least maintained, if not increased during the implementation period of grants arising from the allocation.

   c. For countries with high’, ‘severe’ or ‘extreme’ disease burden\(^{106}\) for two or more disease components who have a low prioritization of government spending on health and/or low capacity for domestic revenue capture\(^{107}\): development a robust health financing strategy and incorporation of its provisions in national development frameworks (such as medium term expenditure frameworks) before the end of 2020.

**Requirement 2: Increasing co-financing of Global Fund supported programs**

11. During the implementation period of grants arising from the allocation, applicants should demonstrate increasing co-financing to progressively absorb costs of key program components such as human resources, procurement of essential drugs and commodities, programs that address human rights and gender related barriers and programs for key and vulnerable populations\(^{108}\).

12. In line with fiscal capacity and health system capabilities, countries should ensure co-financing for priority interventions of the National Strategic Plan to reduce over-dependence on external resources and pave the way for longer term sustainability of Global Fund supported programs.

**Co-Financing Incentive**

13. In order to encourage additional domestic investments, a co-financing incentive is included as part of the allocation for each country component. The ‘co-financing incentive’ is at least 15 percent of the Global Fund allocation (as specified in the Allocation Letter). In order to access the co-financing incentive, countries must: (1) provide commitments of additional

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\(^{104}\) E.g. catalytic funds or additional funding through portfolio optimization as per terms of GAC approval

\(^{105}\) Such as the Abuja Declaration of 2001

\(^{106}\) As defined in Annex 1 of the Eligibility Policy

\(^{107}\) Less than 8% of government expenditure on health and/or tax revenues are lower than 15% of the GDP.

\(^{108}\) Indicative list of requirements for assessment and will be assessed on a case by case basis.
domestic investments to the relevant disease programs and/or related Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH) over the implementation period of the grant arising from the allocation, as per the requirements in the STC policy; and (2) demonstrate realization of such commitments (See Annex-3).

14. To access the co-financing incentive for each relevant disease component, the additional domestic investments must be:
   a. More than the domestic investments made in the corresponding implementation period of the grants arising from the prior allocation period,\(^{109}\) by at least:
      i. 50 percent of the co-financing incentive for low income countries
      ii. 100 percent of the co-financing incentive for middle income countries\(^{110}\); and
   b. Invested in priority areas of national strategic plans, in line with the investment guidance developed with partners (including region specific guidance, as applicable); and
   c. Evidenced through allocations to specific budget lines, or other agreed assurance mechanisms.

15. The focus of additional domestic investments required to access the co-financing incentive must be agreed upon during country dialogue or grant making. As per the STC policy, the following requirements will apply for additional co-financing contributions to access the co-financing incentive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Income Classification</th>
<th>Disease Burden</th>
<th>Additional Co-Financing Investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Income</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Invested in either disease programs or RSSH. Flexibility to demonstrate 100% of their additional investments are towards RSSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower-LMI</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>At least 50 percent invested in priority areas within the disease program. Remainder can be in RSSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper LMI</td>
<td>High, Severe, Extreme</td>
<td>At least 75 percent invested in priority areas within the disease program. Remainder can be in RSSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper LMI</td>
<td>Low and Moderate</td>
<td>Focused on addressing systemic bottlenecks for transition and sustainability(^{111}), with at least 75 percent in priority areas within the disease program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMI</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Focused on disease components and RSSH activities to address roadblocks to transition(^{112}), with a minimum of 50% invested in specific disease components targeting key and vulnerable populations(^{113})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. By default, the co-financing incentive available for each component is the same percentage across the allocations for each component following the final program split. However, on an exceptional basis, based on country context and priorities\(^{114}\), Country Teams may negotiate

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\(^{109}\) In assessing additional domestic investments to a disease program, one-off loan contributions or capital investments for infrastructure development in the prior period can be discounted. Where major efficiencies are targeted in disease program spending in line with technical partner guidance (example: shift from hospitalized TB care to ambulatory DOTS), re-investment of savings to priority areas can be considered as additional domestic investments.

\(^{110}\) According to the Global Fund Eligibility List, based on World Bank’s income classification.

\(^{111}\) Identified by the country either through a transition readiness assessment or transition work plan or through national strategic plans or other relevant assessments.

\(^{112}\) Ibid

\(^{113}\) As defined in the Global Fund Key Populations Action Plan 2014 – 2017

https://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/publications/other/Publication_KeyPopulations_ActionPlan_en/

\(^{114}\) Among others, such priorities could include substantive scale up of domestic funding required for a component due to reductions in Global Fund allocation or other donor funding for such component; or where the focus is not to just increase domestic
with country stakeholders and agree to a different distribution of the additional domestic investments to access the co-financing incentive among eligible components, provided that:

a. The revised distribution that is agreed upon will determine (1) the co-financing incentive for each component and (2) the additional investments per component to access the co-financing incentive and (see annex-5 for illustration);

b. The aggregate amount of the co-financing incentive across all disease components remains unchanged;

c. Co-financing commitments for all components are available prior to the final Grant Approvals Committee (GAC) review of the first component;

d. The deviation from the default level of additional co-financing for a component is approved by the GMD Department Head/Regional Manager and communicated to the GAC through the Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form.

e. The additional investments per component to access the co-financing incentive and the co-financing incentive for each component will be communicated by the Country Team to the CCM and country stakeholders through a ‘management letter’

17. **Extenuating Circumstances:** In exceptional circumstances, where the country is not in a position to meet the co-financing requirements, the Country Team may recommend a full or partial\(^{115}\) exemption from the requirements. Any waiver of co-financing requirements will require strong justification, as well as a plan for addressing funding shortfalls, where applicable. Exemptions from co-financing requirements may be considered in limited cases of strongly justified and/or exceptional circumstances, such as:

a. The country is a Challenging Operating Environment (COE), where in-country engagement on domestic financing is not feasible;\(^{116}\)

b. Severe economic/fiscal crisis impacting government revenues/expenditure, which results in lower health and disease spending;

c. *Force majeure* events such as natural disasters, sudden outbreaks of disease, sudden or unforeseen outbreaks of war, civil or political unrest that result in severe disruption of program implementation or in the reallocation of government resources to address emergencies.

18. Partial or full exemptions must be approved by the Head, Grant Management Division through a memo (standardized memo template [link forthcoming]) and may be granted prior to communication of the allocation, during country dialogue, at the time of review of the funding request, at grant making and/or during grant implementation. The Head, Grant Management Division, may seek guidance from the GAC on the request for exemption. Once approved, the exemption applies for the duration of the implementation period. If a full exemption is granted, the applicant has access to the total allocation, including the funding that would be provided as co-financing incentive. If a partial exemption is sought and granted, the country will be reviewed and monitored for the approved lower level of requirements, as outlined in the memo seeking the partial exemption. Exemptions will be communicated by the Country Team to the CCM and country stakeholders through a ‘management letter’. All exemptions will be reported to the Board and captured in the relevant GAC Report to the Board (See Annex-2).

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\(^{115}\) In instances, where country is in a position to make additional investments in the next phase but not sufficient to access the full co-financing incentive

\(^{116}\) The classification of a country as a COE does not automatically guarantee the application of flexibilities.
DETERMINING AND COMMUNICATING THE CO-FINANCING INCENTIVE

19. By default, 15% of a country component’s allocation will be available as a co-financing incentive if the country makes additional domestic commitments to three diseases as well as RSSH, as per policy requirements.

20. The co-financing incentive may be set at greater than 15% based on the following factors: evidence of less than 8% of government spending on health; the need to proactively strengthen transition preparedness and plan for transition if the country is a UMI (regardless of disease burden) or LMI with low/moderate disease burden; and/or other country specific contextual factors. Such other country specific contextual factors include but are not limited to: how the country compares with peers of the same income classification and region, macro-economic and fiscal trends, programmatic performance and impact against the three diseases, the overall funding landscape for the three diseases, and previous co-financing commitments.

21. The key parameters, guidance, and background data to determine the share of co-financing incentive is developed by the Health Financing Team of the Strategic Information Department as part of the Access to Funding processes for finalizing the Allocation Letter.

22. The share of the co-financing incentive of each country component is determined by the Country Team taking into account contextual priorities and considerations, with support from the Health Financing team, where appropriate. Country Team’s recommendations are endorsed by the Department Head/Regional Manager. The proposed co-financing incentive share of the allocations are then reviewed and validated by the Grant Approvals Committee (GAC).

23. Countries are informed of their total allocation across eligible disease components and the share of the allocation for each eligible component that is available as a co-financing incentive, through the Allocation Letter. The required level and focus of domestic investments to access the co-financing incentive is also communicated through the Allocation Letter.

24. The requirements that apply to access the co-financing incentive component of the allocation are based on ‘country income classification’ as per the latest Eligibility List published prior to communication of the allocation. If there is a change to the income classification during an allocation period, requirements associated with the new income level will apply only to the subsequent allocation.

COUNTRY DIALOGUE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FUNDING REQUEST

25. Co-financing of Global Fund supported disease programs and RSSH, as applicable, will be agreed upon during the country dialogue and/or grant making. In addition to the minimum additional investments to access the co-financing incentive, overall co-financing commitments should take into account funding need, existing commitments, fiscal space, sustainability and transition considerations; as applicable.

26. Country dialogue should include engagement on:
   a. The realization of co-financing commitments for the implementation period of the grants arising from the previous allocation period, as applicable;
   b. Co-financing investments in the health sector and disease programs over the implementation period of the grant arising from the next allocation;
   c. Leveraging the co-financing incentive to increase strategic domestic investments for health, in line with country priorities and STC policy requirements;

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117 Country income classification used for the 2014-16 allocation period applies to previous ‘Willingness to Pay’ requirements.
118 Was referred to as ‘willingness to pay’ in the 2014-16 allocation period.
d. Ensuring that the funding request for UMICs irrespective of disease burden and LMICs with low and disease burden describes the major bottlenecks to financial sustainability and how these bottlenecks will be strategically addressed with additional domestic investments that comply with the co-financing requirements.

27. Realization of co-financing commitments for the implementation period of the grants arising from the previous allocation period: Evidence of realization of previous co-financing commitments is required to assess implications to grant funds tied to co-financing commitments and/or the subsequent allocation, as well as establish the baseline to determine additional investments for the next implementation period.

28. Evidence of realization of co-financing commitments (see Annex-3) and any justification for not meeting commitments (if applicable) must be formally submitted to the Global Fund prior or along with the submission of first funding request. Evidence of realization of co-financing commitments may be requested earlier, if the Country Team perceives a risk in materialization of commitments. If not at risk of realizing commitments, a country whose first funding request is through the ‘program continuation’ application modality can submit evidence on realization of co-financing commitments during grant making, as per the schedule agreed with the Country Team.

29. Co-financing investments in the health sector and disease programs in the next implementation period: Domestic financing of the broader health sector and of disease programs should be a focus of country dialogue, engaging key stakeholders including the Ministries of Finance and Health.

30. In high burden countries with low government spending on health and/or low revenue capture and countries where there is a declining trend in government health expenditure, country dialogue should explore government plans to develop and/or implement health financing strategies to increase domestic financing of health. With partners and through global platforms, Country Teams and CCMs are encouraged to discuss needs of additional support through grants to accelerate the implementation of health financing strategies, if relevant. Where there are no specific initiatives in place to develop or implement a health financing strategy, the Secretariat and CCMs may explore, in consultation with partners, support for developing health financing strategies through grants.

31. The development of the funding request should include a review of available resources and funding gaps for Global Fund supported programs, preferably based on costed National Strategic Plans. Through the CCM and key stakeholder engagement, country dialogue should discuss co-financing contributions over the next implementation period as well as longer-term strategies for sustaining programs with increased domestic investments.

32. Leveraging the co-financing incentive for strategic domestic investments for health, in line with country priorities: Country dialogue should aim to establish strategic actions and co-financing commitments to meet the co-financing requirements and access the total co-financing incentive. See Annex-3 for examples of the types of commitments and elements of a commitment plan.

33. The ongoing country dialogue process must ensure a clear understanding of:
   a. Mechanisms through which government will finance the disease program or RSSH (central/regional/local government revenues, loans, debt relief and/or social health insurance);
   b. Current and planned additional domestic financing of disease programs and RSSH in terms of the extent of funding and the interventions supported;
   c. Timing or annual cycle of co-financing investments; and

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119 Countries with high’, ‘severe’ or ‘extreme’ disease burden for two or more disease components, as defined by Eligibility Policy
120 Defined as less than 8% of government expenditure on health and tax revenues are lower than 15% of the GDP
121 Such as the Global Financing Facility.
d. The mechanism by which co-financing will be tracked and reported (see Annex-3 for indicative examples), including assurance provided by the country’s public finance management systems and ‘supreme audit institutions’ for reliable monitoring of realization of co-financing commitments.

**FUNDING REQUEST REVIEW AND ASSESSING COMPLIANCE WITH CO-FINANCING REQUIREMENTS**

34. The Country Team (supported by inputs from the Strategic Information Department) will review and assess (a) compliance with core co-financing requirements (see paragraphs 9-12) based on qualitative assessment of co-financing trends, taking into account relevant contextual factors; (b) realization of co-financing commitments for the implementation period of the grant arising from the previous allocation period; and (c) co-financing commitments to access the co-financing incentive for the grant arising from the subsequent allocation period. The Country Team’s assessment is captured in the Secretariat Briefing Note submitted to the TRP. The Country Team’s assessment of compliance will also be captured in the Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form, and reviewed by the GAC (see paragraph 50)

**ASSESSING REALIZATION OF CO-FINANCING COMMITMENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS ALLOCATION PERIOD**

35. Realization of a co-financing commitment is defined as reasonable assurance of either execution of funds for agreed upon activities or implementation of agreed upon activities (See Annex-3 for illustrative examples of evidence that supports realization of co-financing commitments).

36. In assessing co-financing in the implementation period of grant (s) arising from the previous allocation, it is expected that information on budget execution for completed fiscal years and the budget of the final implementation year will be reviewed. With respect to the execution/or budgeting of funds, countries will be considered as compliant with requirements to access the co-financing incentive of the previous allocation, if:

   a. Realization of co-financing commitment in completed fiscal years plus budget allocated for the final year in USD/EURO is equal to or higher than the requirements to access the co-financing incentive (willingness to pay of the 2014-16 allocation), as per policy existing at time of the previous allocation OR

   b. Realization of co-financing commitment in completed fiscal years plus budget allocated for the final year in local currency, adjusted for inflation is equal to or higher than the requirements to access the co-financing incentive (willingness to pay of the 2014-16 allocation) as per policy existing at the time of the previous allocation

37. In High Impact and Core countries, the Finance Specialist, with support of Health Financing Team (if applicable) will be responsible for assessing evidence on execution of funds and allocation of budget funds committed towards meeting co-financing requirements and the extent to which the required co-financing commitments were realized. The Fund Portfolio Manager, taking into consideration the assessment of the Finance Officer and supplementary evidence on implementation of agreed upon activities, determines compliance with co-financing requirements in consultation with the Legal Officer and other Country Team members (as applicable). In Focused countries, the Fund Portfolio Manager will determine

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122 For program continuation, the Country Team will present the assessment of compliance to the GAC
123 Was referred to as ‘willingness to pay’ in the 2014-16 allocation period
124 Depending on which currency the country had used to provide commitments
125 For the 2014-16 allocation; the minimum requirements of additional investments was 25% of the co-financing incentive (referred to earlier as ‘willingness to pay’) for low income countries, 50% for lower LMI, 100% of upper LMI, and 200% for UMI. For subsequent allocations, as per the STC Policy, outlined in paragraphs 14-15
compliance with support from the Health Financing Team and/or STC Specialists (as applicable) and in consultation with the Legal Officer\ref{footnote:127}

38. The possible outcomes of the compliance determination and their implications are summarized below:

a. **Requirements Met:** Requirements are considered met if execution of funds or implementation of agreed activities in completed fiscal years (a) is greater than requirements to access the co-financing incentive OR (b) meets the requirements together with budget/approved implementation plan for the final year and there are no identified risks for execution of the allocated budget/ implementation plan. **Implications:** There are no implications to existing grant(s) or the new allocation, if requirements are met.

b. **Requirements Conditionally Met:** Requirements are considered conditionally met, if execution of funds or implementation of agreed activities has been inconsistent with actual commitments, but allocated budget/approved implementation plan for the final year implies that the country will meet the requirements to access the co-financing incentive. **Implications:** If requirements are deemed conditionally met, the implications are the following:

i. Country teams, with the support of the Health Financing Team, should monitor realization of commitments during the remainder of the implementation period;

ii. Where feasible and appropriate\ref{footnote:128}, Country Teams should consider tying subsequent disbursements to realization of commitments;

iii. Subsequent actions based on whether requirements were ultimately met or not met.

c. **Requirements Not Met with Justifiable Circumstances:** If country does not meet requirements to access the co-financing incentive, but has justifiable reasons for non-compliance (see paragraph 17). **Implications:** Exemption of requirements, approved by the Head, Grant Management Division through a memo based on a standardized memo template (see paragraph 18 and Annex 2).

d. **Requirements Not Met:** If country does not meet requirements to access the co-financing incentive, and has no justifiable reasons (see paragraph 17) for non-compliance. **Implications:** The implications of not meeting requirements include the following:

i. Withholding of disbursements or reduction of grant funds during the current grant implementation period, where feasible and appropriate; or

ii. Downward adjustment of subsequent allocation, proportionate to the level of non-realization of commitments, where feasible and appropriate.

39. **Applying consequences of non-realization of co-financing on existing grants:** Disbursements may be withheld or the grant funds amount may be reduced, for the grant (s) arising from the prior allocation period, in the event of non-realization of commitments to access the co-financing incentive\ref{footnote:129}. The proportion of realized co-financing commitments will be applied to the amount provided as co-financing incentive\ref{footnote:130}, and the residual amount

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\footnote{127}{The same process will be applicable for assessment of compliance during grant implementation.}
\footnote{128}{Disbursement can be linked to specific co-financing milestones based on an assessment of potential impact of its withholding, should co-financing not materialize.}
\footnote{129}{Was referred to as ‘willingness to pay’ in the 2014-16 allocation period.}
\footnote{130}{Was referred to as ‘willingness to pay’ in the 2014-16 allocation period.}
either withheld as disbursement or reduced from the grant funds amount (See Annex-4 for illustration)\(^\text{131}\).

40. Disbursements may be withheld for non-realization of co-financing commitments at any point of time during the implementation period. The Principal Recipient will receive notification of the reduced disbursement through a Management Letter accompanying Disbursement Notification Letter (see Annex-2).

41. The grant funds amount may be reduced for non-realization of co-financing commitments, in the final year of implementation. Reduction of grant funds and the related program revisions (if applicable) should be processed following the OPN on Grant Revisions. After approval, reductions in grant funds amount due to non-compliance with co-financing requirements will be communicated to the country, through a management letter.

42. **Applying consequences of non-realization of co-financing on subsequent allocation:** Non-compliance with co-financing requirements will result in reduction of subsequent allocation, if the country is not exempted from requirements and did not have consequences of not meeting co-financing requirements\(^\text{132}\) applied to existing grants. The amount to be deducted from the subsequent allocation will be calculated in the same manner as outlined in paragraph 39. However, given potential for significant reductions in subsequent allocations, any adjustments to future allocations because of non-realization of co-financing commitments will be proportional to any reductions in allocations\(^\text{133}\) (See Annex-4 for illustration). The reduction will be prorated across the eligible components of the subsequent allocation. Any reductions to the allocation will have to be approved by the GAC. A GAC review can be requested by Country Teams, in consultation with A2F, for downward adjustments to the allocation due to non-realization of co-financing commitments (See OPN on Access to Funding, Grant-making and Approval). GAC review for downward adjustment of allocation should be scheduled sufficiently in advance of the final GAC review of the disbursement-ready grants to provide the necessary time to negotiate budgets for the revised upper-ceiling amount. After approval, reductions in allocation due to non-compliance with co-financing requirements will be communicated to the country, through a management letter.

**ASSESSING CO-FINANCING COMMITMENTS TO ACCESS THE CO-FINANCING INCENTIVE FOR THE NEXT ALLOCATION:**

43. The amount of the ‘co-financing incentive’ available to each component will be proportional to the level of additional co-financing commitments provided by the country, unless justified by extenuating circumstances (see paragraph 17).

44. For countries applying via program continuation’ application modality, co-financing commitments should be provided during grant-making, prior to the final GAC approval of the grant. For full and tailored funding requests, it is expected that co-financing commitments to access the full co-financing incentive for a component is submitted along with the funding request. If additional time is required for country processes\(^\text{134}\), the commitments can be formalized at grant-making or during grant implementation, provided indicative commitments are available prior to final GAC. If the time required for formal commitments extends into grant implementation period, grant agreements must have ‘grant requirements’ specifying the time-frame when the co-financing commitments will be provided and the expectations of realization of these commitments.

45. If during grant making sufficient commitments (either indicative or formal) to access the full co-financing incentive are not forthcoming, the allocation will be proportionally reduced

\(^{131}\) The reductions will be applied to individual grant components, proportionate to share of co-financing incentive applicable to each component. However, for grants under the 2014-16 allocation, reductions can apply to any grant component in any proportion as per strategic requirements of the portfolio since willingness to pay commitments were not tied to a specific component.

\(^{132}\) Withholding of disbursements or reduction of grant funds

\(^{133}\) Proportion will be capped at 100%, for countries receiving a higher level of funding in the current allocation

\(^{134}\) Ongoing processes for budget formulation, parliamentary approval, development of medium term expenditure frameworks, approval of national strategy plans, development of sustainability plans, resource tracking etc.
based on available co-financing commitments, unless exempted. Any reductions to the allocation will have to be approved by the GAC. A GAC review can be requested by Country Teams, in consultation with A2F, for downward adjustments to the allocation (See OPN on Access to Funding, Grant-making and Approval).

46. After approval, reductions in allocation due to non-compliance with co-financing requirements will be communicated to the country, through a management letter.

**GRANT APPROVAL**

47. Co-financing considerations at grant approval as well as subsequent monitoring during grant implementation will be differentiated based on whether there is a material risk for realization of commitments. Figure-1 provides an illustrative list of key risks that should be considered by the Country Team.

**Figure-1 Risk based approach for Approval and Monitoring of Co-Financing Commitments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustrative Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Poor track record of meeting previous commitments (less than 75% unless justified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Significant increases in government spending committed in one or more program areas and/or substantive commitments to absorb historical Global Fund support in specific areas (more than 50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Investments committed to key population interventions, that were not previously funded by the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Co-financing risks for transition (as per Organizational Risk Register)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High burden countries with low government health spending/low revenue capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medium term macroeconomic and fiscal constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Constraints in tracking expenditure through existing country systems and processes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sign off on commitments from MOF or other relevant bodies/processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Specific grant requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monitoring through grant management processes for managing conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• MOF Sign-off encouraged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Generic grant condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Formal monitoring through A2F processes; informally through country engagement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. If the Country Team determines that there is a material risk of non-realization of co-financing commitments, appropriate mitigation measures such as endorsement of co-financing commitments by the Ministry of Finance/other relevant bodies specific to the country and/or specific grant requirements should be presented to the GAC for approval.

49. Country Teams should consult their Legal Officer to capture co-financing requirements in the grant agreement, which will depend on the Country Team’s assessment of risk and endorsement by the GAC. Accordingly, two options are available:

- **No Material Risk:** If it is determined that there is a low risk of non-realization of domestic commitments, a generic grant requirement must be included in the grant agreement that reserves the right of the Global Fund to withhold funding during the implementation period of the grant (through withholding of disbursements or reduction of the grant funds amount), or from the subsequent allocation proportionate to non-compliance with the additional domestic commitments

- **Material Risk:** If it is determined that there is a material risk of non-realization of domestic commitments, country-specific grant requirement(s) that will formalize the co-financing commitments for the implementation period must be included in the grant agreement. The grant requirement will specify annual co-financing investments

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135 As part of the ORR, a framework is currently being defined to measure and monitor key risks levels across the organization, including co-financing risks.
or specific outputs related to co-financing commitments (as applicable), and the mechanisms and time-frame for reporting realization of co-financing commitments. If appropriate, the grant requirement should specify the disbursement amount per year that is tied to realization of co-financing commitments. The amount tied per year will generally be proportional to the amount of co-financing commitment per year as confirmed to the Global Fund. If appropriate, the Country Team may at its discretion tie specific components of the grant budget to realization of co-financing commitments.

50. The Country Team captures its assessment of risk of non-compliance with co-financing requirements and the outcome of the grant-making considerations on co-financing in the Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form. By recommending the proposed grant for Board approval, the GAC will also be endorsing the assessment of risk of non-compliance with co-financing requirements and the option recommended by the Country Team for the monitoring of realization of additional domestic commitments during the implementation period.

### MONITORING CO-FINANCING COMMITMENTS DURING GRANT IMPLEMENTATION

51. The monitoring of co-financing commitments and implications of non-compliance will be differentiated as presented in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Grant Agreement</th>
<th>Approval of Approach</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Implications for Non-Compliance</th>
<th>Approval of Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Generic grant requirement in grant agreement for countries with low risk of non-realization of co-financing commitments, that reserves the right of Global Fund to withhold funding proportionate to non-compliance</td>
<td>GAC</td>
<td>Periodically followed up through country engagement, budget execution reports, NHA, NASA, and partner data</td>
<td>If evidence of non-compliance, based on country context, strategic requirements and impact on the program; one or more of the following actions: (a) withholding of disbursement (b) reduction in grant funds amount (c) reduction of subsequent allocation</td>
<td>Withholding of disbursement as per OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Country specific requirement in grant agreement for countries where there is a material risk of non-realization of co-financing commitments</td>
<td>GAC</td>
<td>Monitoring of specific commitments as per the terms of the grant requirement in the grant agreement (i.e. at the time of an Annual Funding Decision or other specified</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction of grant funds amount as per OPN on Grant Revisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction of Allocation – GAC Approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Grant Agreement</td>
<td>Approval of Approach</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Implications for Non-Compliance</td>
<td>Approval of Implications</td>
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</table>

52. In exceptional cases, depending on the context, risk profile and country specific requirements, verification of realization of co-financing commitments may be included within the terms of reference of the external audit or LFA services.

53. If a country does not meet its additional co-financing commitments, it is mandatory to have a country-specific requirement in all subsequent grant agreements until a track record of compliance can be (re-) established.

**PROCESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**RESPONSIBILITIES**

54. **Country Team**: Strategic engagement and negotiation of co-financing to enhance sustainability of Global Fund supported programs, appropriate to the country context. Provide necessary guidance to country stakeholders on co-financing requirements and articulation of its compliance through relevant documentation and mechanisms at the time of accessing funding and grant implementation. With support from the health financing team, assess compliance, with co-financing requirements at the time of accessing funding and reflect the assessment in ‘Secretariat Briefing Notes’ and GAC documentation. Incorporate ‘requirements’ related to co-financing commitments in Grant Agreements based on country context and requirements, and accordingly track their materialization during grant implementation. Take appropriate actions for non-compliance in line with guidance provided in the OPN based on country context, strategic requirements and impact on the supported program(s).

**High Impact and Core Countries**

a. **Fund Portfolio Manager (FPM) supported by Program Officer(s)**: Lead Global Fund negotiations and decision making related to co-financing requirements in the grant lifecycle. Ensure timely communication of co-financing requirements and decisions related to co-financing to country stakeholders. Leverage Secretariat resources’ and strategically engage with country stakeholders to advocate and support actions for improving co-financing and sustainability of Global Fund supported programs.

b. **Finance Specialists**: Finance Specialists advise and strengthen Country Team understanding of public financing mechanisms in the country; monitor grant conditions related to co-financing; responsible for assessing evidence on execution of funds committed towards meeting co-financing requirements, with support of the Health Financing Team, where applicable; incorporate verification of co-financing within the terms of reference of the external audit or LFA services, where appropriate; and provide internal clearance prior to approval of withholding of disbursements, reduction in grant funds and/or reduction of future allocation for non-realization of co-financing commitments, as per normal processes for disbursements, modifications in grant agreements, and GAC approvals.

**Focused Countries**

c. **Fund Portfolio Manager (FPM)**: Lead Global Fund negotiations and decision making related to co-financing requirements in the grant lifecycle. Leverage Secretariat resources’ and strategically engage with country stakeholders to advocate and support actions for improving co-financing and sustainability of Global Fund
supported programs. Responsible for assessing evidence on execution of funds committed towards meeting co-financing requirements, with support of the Health Financing Team and/or STC Specialists, where applicable.

d. **Portfolio Support Team**: With support of the Health Financing Team and/or Sustainability and Transition Specialists, if applicable, the PST provides internal clearance prior to approval of withholding of disbursements, reduction in grant funds and/or reduction of future allocation for non-realization of co-financing commitments, as per normal processes for disbursements, modifications in grant agreements, and GAC approvals. Incorporates verification of co-financing within the terms of reference of the external audit or LFA services, where appropriate.

**All Countries**

e. **Legal Officer**: Incorporates co-financing requirements in grant agreements in a manner that is enforceable and consistent with Board and Secretariat policies; advises on determination and legal implications of non-compliance with co-financing requirements; and provides the internal clearance prior to approval of actions to enforce consequences of non-compliance.

f. **Public Health and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer** Where appropriate, support negotiations by identifying key programmatic gaps that could be potentially supported by the government; assess commitments to absorb existing support and/or scale up program provided through previous requests to the Global Fund; support assessment of evidence with regard to implementation of agreed upon activities.

g. **Health Product Management Specialist**: Where appropriate, assess implications of commitments for absorbing and/or scaling up procurement of drugs and commodities. Support as required tracking of realization of specific co-financing commitments related to procurement.

55. **Health Financing Team**: Based on requests from Country Teams, provides technical support and advice for co-financing negotiations, assessment of public financing mechanisms, macroeconomic and fiscal outlook, updated data and other information inputs on program and health sector financing; capacity building of Secretariat staff and sharing of best practice; supports assessment of compliance with requirements at the time of accessing funding and tracking materialization of co-financing commitments during grant implementation. Responsible for tracking and reporting of progress on co-financing at the portfolio level including KPI on domestic financing and actions taken for non-realization of commitments; and facilitating support of technical partners in expenditure tracking and development of sustainability plans.

56. **Sustainability and Transition Specialists**: Supports negotiation of increased domestic financing to enable the gradual absorption of Global Fund financed interventions into government-supported programs and to comply with the requirements of the co-financing policy; supports country engagement on transition plans and related co-financing; supports strategic initiatives to strengthen co-financing, sustainability, and transition preparedness, including (as appropriate and relevant) enhanced access of transition countries to favorable prices for health products, innovative financing schemes, etc.; supports monitoring and assessing compliance with co-financing requirements in applicable focused countries, within the context of ongoing country work on sustainability and transition.

57. **Sustainability, Transition and Co-Financing Coordination Mechanism (including STC Working Group and Steering Committee, as applicable)**: Support integration and mainstreaming of co-financing considerations within grant management processes; identify needs and facilitate development of guidance, tools, training and skill-sets required to effectively operationalize co-financing policy requirements; coordinate internal and external communication on co-financing issues.
58. **External Relations Department**: Implement multi-sector advocacy strategy to promote increased domestic financing for health by reaching key decision-makers through country engagement, global and regional platforms; facilitate targeted country support for domestic resource mobilization for health; private sector engagement on domestic financing; support the development and implementation of innovative financing mechanisms such as Debt2Health, Social Impact Bonds, and Blended Finance, based on direction provided by the Audit and Finance Committee.

59. **Policy Hub**: Coordinate development of Global Fund strategies and Board policies on sustainability, transition and co-financing; incorporation of co-financing considerations in Strategy implementation Plan and its monitoring.

60. **Access to Funding Department**: Facilitate and support TRP/GAC review process and GAC reports to the Board; provide applicant support for submission of funding requests; and facilitate GAC reviews for co-compliance with co-financing requirements, where applicable. In addition, take an active role in advising country teams on the requirements of Global Fund co-financing policies, and develop best practices examples of how co-financing has strengthened sustainability and transition preparedness.

61. **Risk Department**: As part of the Risk Specialist’s oversight role in the grant cycle, the co-financing risks will be analyzed in selected High Impact and Core portfolios, especially during grant-making and disbursements. As necessary, the Risk Specialist will also input in identifying options for applying consequences of non-compliance with co-financing requirements.

62. **Technical Review Panel**: Reviews Secretariat Briefing Notes and Funding Requests to assess implications of co-financing on program targets and sustainability of programs; and assess material program impact of reduction of grant funds amount due to non-compliance with co-financing requirements, as per OPN on Grant Revisions.

63. **Grant Approvals Committee**: Validates share of co-financing incentive for each disease allocation and exceptional revision in distribution of co-financing incentive among components; through normal GAC review process prior to making funding recommendation to the Global Fund Board, approves assessment of compliance with co-financing requirements, assessment of co-financing risks, grant requirements for co-financing, approach for monitoring co-financing; approves reduction of allocation due to non-compliance with co-financing requirements.

64. **External Auditor/Local Fund Agent**: Where relevant, external audit or LFA services to be used as a source of assurance for appropriate monitoring and verification of compliance with co-financing requirement.

65. **National Government**: (as represented by the ministries of health, finance and/or other relevant authorities) is expected to engage in negotiations to augment sustainability of Global Fund supported programs, commit additional government investments to Global Fund supported programs according to specific timelines that can be tracked and reported, and provide official documentation as evidence of government commitments and spending during grant implementation.

66. **CCM**: Responsible for facilitating engagement with country stakeholders and advocates for additional domestic investments in Global Fund supported programs with key country stakeholders, including appropriate government authorities as required. Ensures submission of co-financing commitments with the funding requests, and facilitates monitoring and reporting of materialized commitments during grant implementation.

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136 Refer to OPN on Risk Management Across the Grant Lifecycle
MONITORING AND REPORTING

67. Progress on co-financing will be monitored and reported to the Board and within the Secretariat by the Strategy, Investment and Impact Division, as part of the oversight of the overall Global Fund portfolio:

   e. **Corporate KPI on Domestic financing (KPI 11).** Annual reporting on progress with realization of co-financing commitments. Reporting to provide supplementary information on co-financing commitments to Global Fund supported programs and RSSH.

   f. **GAC Report to the Board.** GAC recommendations to the Board for grant approval to include the amount of additional domestic commitments made by countries reviewed in each wave.

   g. **Strategy Implementation Plan:** Implementation KPIs and milestones under Strategic Objectives 1 and 4.

ANNEXES

68. The following Annexes provide guidance on the relevant processes:

   Annex 1: Snapshot of Co-financing considerations in Grant cycle
   Annex 2: Decision Making Process for Co-financing
   Annex 3: Negotiation and Tracking Additional Domestic Investments
   Annex-4: Illustration for reduction of grant funds and subsequent allocation for noncompliance with co-financing requirements
   Annex-5: Illustration for revision of default co-financing incentive among eligible components
   Annex-6: Data Sources for Co-Financing
   Annex-7: Assessment and Reporting of Compliance with Co-Financing Requirements
### Annex-1: Snapshot of Co-financing considerations in funding cycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Considerations</th>
<th>Funding Cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Determination of Co-Financing Incentive for each Disease Allocation</td>
<td>Process for finalization of Allocation Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication of Co-financing Requirements</td>
<td>Allocation Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Engagement on Co-Financing</td>
<td>Country Dialogue and Grant-Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of evidence of realization of previous co-financing commitments</td>
<td>• Prior or along with first Full or Tailored Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Program Continuation- Grant Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• High Risk Countries- Program Split or specified date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of compliance with co-financing requirements for past allocation</td>
<td>• Prior or along review of first Full or Tailored Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Program Continuation- Grant Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consequence for Non-Compliance of previous co-financing commitments</td>
<td>• Proportionate withholding of disbursements (any time during the implementation period): Approval through disbursement decision process (OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Proportionate reduction of grant funds (in last year of implementation): Approval as per Grant Revisions process (OPN on Grant Revisions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduction of subsequent allocation (during grant making of grants arising from next allocation): Approval through a GAC review scheduled sufficiently in advance of final GAC review of the disbursement-ready grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of evidence of co-financing commitments for next implementation period</td>
<td>• Program Continuation- Grant Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prior or along with funding request for Full/Tailored Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Flexibility for submission of formal commitments during grant making or grant implementation to accommodate reasonable time for country processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implications for insufficient commitments to access full co-financing incentive</td>
<td>Proportionate reduction of allocation (during grant making): Approval through a GAC review scheduled sufficiently in advance of final GAC review of the disbursement-ready grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation of commitments, revision in distribution of co-financing incentive among components, grant requirements and monitoring approach</td>
<td>Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form; GAC Endorsement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant requirements approved by GAC</td>
<td>Incorporated in the Grant Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring during implementation period</td>
<td>As per monitoring approach endorsed by GAC and grant requirements in grant agreement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex-2: Decision Making Process for Co-Financing

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional revision in distribution of co-financing incentive among components</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>CT, HFT, STC Specialists (in applicable regions)</td>
<td>Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form</td>
<td>DH/RM, GMD and RFM Validated by GAC</td>
<td>Country Stakeholders through Management Letter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Co-financing commitments, assessment of Co-Financing risks, grant requirements, monitoring approach</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>Finance Specialist (in high impact and core), Legal Officer</td>
<td>HFT, STC Specialists (in applicable regions)</td>
<td>Grant-making Final Review and Sign-off Form (through DH/RM and RFM)</td>
<td>GAC</td>
<td>GAC Report to Board; Implementation KPI and milestone reporting to MEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption from Co-Financing Requirements</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>DH/RM, GMD</td>
<td>CT, HFT, STC Specialists (in applicable regions)</td>
<td>Standard Memo Template</td>
<td>Head GMD</td>
<td>Reported to GAC; GAC Report to Board; Management Letter to Country Stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding of disbursements</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>Finance Specialist/PST, Legal Officer</td>
<td>HFT, STC Specialists (in applicable regions)</td>
<td>Disbursement Decision Process</td>
<td>As per OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements</td>
<td>Management Letter accompanying Disbursement Notification Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of Grant Funds amount for non-compliance</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>Finance Specialist/PST, Legal Officer</td>
<td>HFT, STC Specialists (in applicable regions)</td>
<td>Grant Revisions</td>
<td>As per OPN on Grant Revisions</td>
<td>Implementation Letter; GAC Report to Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of future allocation for non-compliance</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>Finance Specialist/PST, Legal Officer</td>
<td>A2F, HFT, STC Specialists (in applicable regions)</td>
<td>GAC Review</td>
<td>GAC</td>
<td>GAC Report to Board; Management Letter to Country Stakeholders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acronyms: FPM-Fund Portfolio Manager; PST-Portfolio Services; DH-Department Head, GMD; RM-Regional Manager, GMD; RFM-Regional Finance Manager; GAC-Grant Approval Committee; A2F-Access to Funding; HFT-Health Financing Team, Strategic Information Department
Annex 3: Negotiation and Tracking Additional Co-Financing Investments

1. Illustrative areas for additional domestic investments include:
   i. Strategic benchmarks set internally by Global Fund regional management, if applicable;
   ii. Direct investments to scale coverage of key intervention in accordance with national targets (example: targeted interventions such as harm reduction, drugs, commodities, equipment);
   iii. Absorption of existing Global Fund support (example: recurrent costs such as human resources\textsuperscript{137}, targeted interventions, drugs, commodities); allowing the release of Global Fund resources to other priority areas;
   iv. Co-financing of specific Global Fund support. Examples include:
      a. In-country storage and distribution costs of drugs and commodities procured with Global Fund support;
      b. Mass campaign distribution costs of LLINs procured with Global Fund support;
   v. Investments to address health systems bottlenecks to sustainability and transition
   vi. Reinvestment of savings from reform of service delivery (example: shift from hospitalized TB care to ambulatory care) in priority interventions
   vii. Progressive increases in the total health budget, particularly in low income settings, where the Global Fund is a major source of health funding;
   viii. Innovative financing mechanisms developed by the country such as health funds or approved Global Fund mechanisms for innovative financing (example: Debt2Health)

2. Types of commitments acceptable to the Global Fund will depend on the country context, official nature of commitments, trends in government spending and past history of meeting commitments.
   i. Commitments that are based on approved national strategic plans, medium-term expenditure frameworks, budget program, budgeted transition plans or other official documents are acceptable, provided the government has a reasonable track record of meeting its commitments.
   ii. In case of countries where government spending show strong increasing trends but official medium-term commitments is not available, commitments negotiated during country dialogue and confirmed by the CCM as part of the concept note submission, should be sufficient.
   iii. In case of other countries which have a poor track record of government spending or require significant increases in government spending to avail the co-financing incentive, commitments negotiated as part of the country dialogue need to be formalized by the Ministry of Finance or other relevant authorities, as appropriate. A formal commitment should specify:
      a. Annual cycle of investments
      b. Specific activities financed
      c. When information of budget allocation and execution will be available
      d. How realization of commitment will be verified and reported (budget line, implementer accounts etc.)

3. Illustrative examples of mechanisms for tracking realization of co-financing commitments during grant implementation include:
   i. Disbursement/expenditure against earmarked budget allocations;
   ii. Funds release for procurement orders;

\textsuperscript{137} Global Fund investments in recurrent costs, such as that for human resources in the public sector, should be considered only if it is strategic to the objectives of grant support. To ensure sustainability, the country needs to develop a medium-term plan for transitioning such support to the government budget.
iii. Funds release to implementing agencies;
iv. Estimates of expenditure approved by appropriate authorities Ministry of Finance/Finance Department of Ministry of Health along with supporting evidence;
v. Outputs of routine expenditure tracking exercises such as National Health Accounts, National AIDS Spending Assessment, Public Expenditure Review, etc.
vi. Evidence of absorption of specified human resources on government payroll;
vii. Evidence of implementation of provisions of an agreed sustainability plan
viii. Evidence of implementation of other agreed upon activity such as distribution of drugs, harm reduction interventions, scale up of services, conduct of special surveys or training
Annex-4: Illustration for reduction of grant funds and 2017-19 allocation for noncompliance with co-financing requirements under 2014-2016 allocation period

A. Reduction of Grant Funds under grant arising from 2014-2016 allocation period (Example of UMIC)- Reference to paragraph 39

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 2014-16 Allocation</td>
<td>100 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Amount tied to WTP (15%)</td>
<td>15 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Minimum required additional domestic investments under WTP (2:1 for an UMI Country)</td>
<td>30M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Realization of additional domestic investments</td>
<td>10 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Proportion of Non Realization = (C-D)/C</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Amount of Grant funds reduced (B*E)</td>
<td>10M</td>
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B. Reduction of Subsequent Allocation (Example of UMIC)- Reference to paragraph 42

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 2017-19 Allocation</td>
<td>40 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 2014-16 Allocation</td>
<td>100 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Proportion of 2017-19 Allocation to 2014-16 Allocation*</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Amount tied to WTP (15%)</td>
<td>15 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Minimum required additional domestic investments under WTP (2:1 for an UMI Country)</td>
<td>30M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Realization of additional domestic investments</td>
<td>10 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Proportion of Non Realization = (E-F)/E</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Amount of 2017-19 Allocation Not Accessible (G<em>C</em>D)</td>
<td>4 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Adjusted 2017-19 Allocation (A-G)</td>
<td>36 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Proportion will be capped at 100% for countries with higher allocation for the 2017-19 allocation period.
Annex-5: Illustration of exceptional revision of default level of additional co-financing among eligible components- Reference paragraph 16
(Example of a Country with a US$120 M Allocation with a 20% Co-Financing Incentive)
Annex 6: Data Sources for Co-Financing

Global Fund Resources

- Historical data reported to Global Fund in previous proposals and requests for continued funding
- Data and background information elicited in funding request
- LFA assessment report
- Program financing database maintained by the health financing team

Partner Resources

- Health: [http://apps.who.int/nha/database/ChoiceDataExplorerRegime.aspx](http://apps.who.int/nha/database/ChoiceDataExplorerRegime.aspx)
- Health: [http://www.who.int/nha/country/en/](http://www.who.int/nha/country/en/)
- Disease and Health: [http://www.healthsystems2020.org/section/resources/](http://www.healthsystems2020.org/section/resources/)

Country Resources

- Health and disease strategy documents
- Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)
- Government Budgets and Supporting Documents
- Budget Outturns/Obligations
- Government Accounts
- Accounts of Autonomous entities such as NACs/Disease Funds
- Beneficiary Payment Statement of Social Security Spending
- National Health Accounts (NHA) with disease sub-accounts
- National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA)
- Public Expenditure Reviews (PER)
- Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)
- Program Evaluation/Review Reports
Annex 7: Considerations for Assessing and Reporting of Compliance with Co-Financing Requirements

A. Non-exhaustive list of issues for consideration in assessment of co-financing requirements

1. Understanding of public financing mechanisms
   a. How is government contribution to the disease program financed through revenue resources, loans, social health insurance, and/or debt relief?
   b. Which levels of government incur disease spending – central, regional and local?
   c. Through which ministries, departments or agencies at each level of government does government spending occur?
   d. Is all lower-level government spending from its own resources or do they include transfers from a higher level of government?
   e. What interventions or actions do government contributions fund?
   f. Do government budgets have earmarked budget heads or line items to capture government disease spending?
   g. Is all government disease spending captured by earmarked budget heads or line items?
   h. When earmarked budget heads or line items are not available or if they do not capture all government disease spending, how is government spending reported?
   i. Are loans availed from international sources reported under government spending or under external funding?
   j. When funding from external sources is routed through government budgets, how are they accounted for?
   k. What are the data sources for the reported spending, which can be verified?
   l. Are there bottlenecks in budgeting, financial management, audit, or reporting systems that make it difficult for the country to report actual expenditure on disease programs?
   m. If there are bottlenecks hindering routine reporting of expenditure data, can they be addressed through support provided through grants? Has any support been provided by the Global Fund to improve expenditure reporting?

2. Data availability
   a. Is data on government spending on disease program reported to Global Fund through proposals and requests for continued funding and/or technical partners available?
   b. What does the reported government-spending figure represent?
      i. All or part of government spending
      ii. Earmarked disease spending only or do they include apportioned health system costs or estimates based on assumptions regarding proportion of human resources deployed, general health services utilized etc.
      iii. Recurrent programmatic spending or do they include capital investments also
      iv. Budget allocation, budget outturns, actual expenditure or estimates of spending based on historical trends
   c. Is data reported to Global Fund consistent across different periods of time and with that reported to partners? If not, are reasons for inconsistencies known?

4. Analysis of past spending:
   a. Based on historical data what has been actual spending compared to budget allocations and previous commitments
   b. Based on trends available from data on past spending, what is the likelihood of the country meeting the co-financing requirements in the next implementation period
   c. What activities/interventions did the government invest its resources in
   d. Do trends of past government spending show a stable or increasing trend?
   e. Is there a likelihood of skewing of government spending trends due to severe exchange rate fluctuations, intermittent capital investments etc.

5. Assessment of existing commitments:
a. Nature of commitments- Are projections for future government spending realistic based on past spending trends? If not, are they based on official commitments either publically available or communicated to Global Fund
b. Implications of country systems, macroeconomic, policy and financing context, in allocation of resources for health/disease programs; and,
c. Likelihood of accessing allocation that is available as co-financing incentive.

5. Identifying priority areas for strategic country engagement for co-financing:
   a. Potential areas of additional domestic investments based on country context and requirements;
   b. Potential areas of take-over of existing Global Fund support which will free Global Fund resources to be reinvested in strategic areas;
   c. Assessment of where the country stands, vis-a-vis, regional strategy targets, if applicable.

B: Examples of actions to improve compliance with co-financing requirements

i. Incorporating requirements for additional domestic investments within national planning processes such for national development plans, medium term budgeting and expenditure frameworks, national disease/health strategies, health sector development plans, budget cycle etc.;
ii. Plans for utilizing debt relief proceeds or availing loans from agencies, such as the World Bank for the disease program and/or health sector;
iii. Additional allocation to support specific high impact interventions from discretionary funds available to the government;
iv. Actions to improve absorption and execution rates of allocated budget;
v. Incorporating specific budget heads for earmarked allocation to disease program;
vi. Strengthening systems for expenditure tracking;
vii. Actions to improve routine reporting of government disease spending in official country documents and/or to technical partners.
Once a grant is signed, work begins to implement the grant. Funds for the first year are committed based on the first annual funding decision and the first disbursement is released to the account of the Principal Recipient. Subsequent disbursements are released based on defined schedules, and the funds for the remainder of the implementation period are committed on an annual basis.

Implementation is monitored by the Secretariat on an ongoing basis. Country Teams, in coordination with LFAs and in-country partners, monitor programmatic activities through regular progress updates, country visits, and programmatic assurance activities. In addition, financial activities are monitored and verified through financial reports and annual external audits.

The ongoing monitoring and reporting feed into regular decision-making on determining grant performance ratings, making annual funding decisions, setting operational risk levels and putting in place management actions and other requirements. It may also lead to adjustments to the grant (programmatic and/or financial) to respond to the implementation environment as well as to maximize the impact of programs.

The approaches and requirements during grant implementation are differentiated depending on the portfolio category and are summarized below.
## FOCUSED PORTFOLIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Relevant Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR Reporting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual PU/DR</td>
<td>• Programmatic</td>
<td>Guidelines on PU/DR (Español, Français, Русский)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Annual progress against impact, outcome and coverage indicators and/or work plan tracking measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disaggregated results on relevant indicators</td>
<td>(To be updated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>• Annual expenditure report (budget variance analysis and annual financial report)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Annual cash balance report (PR cash reconciliation and optional PR reconciliation of funds provided to SRs)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Annual cash forecast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disbursement report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPM</td>
<td>• Reporting on transaction level procurement information on key health products. To be completed every time PR undertakes procurement of health products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No routine stock status reporting and verification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Management</td>
<td>• Annual reporting of progress on grant agreement requirements and management actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report due 60 days from reporting period end date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA review of annual PU/DR required except:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No verification of programmatic results</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No verification of expenditures. High level analytical review of expenditures vs budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Tax Report</td>
<td>• Annual tax report for import duties and VAT related to goods and services paid from Global Fund grants</td>
<td>Guidelines on Quarterly Financial Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No LFA verification required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESS</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>Relevant Guidance</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Funding Decision and Disbursements</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Annual Funding Decision | • Covers 12 months + up to six months buffer period  
• PPM commitments, AmFM commitments, Wambo orders processed outside the ADMF | OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements |
| Disbursement Releases | • Typically quarterly disbursements  
• Disbursement schedule approved in the ADMF should proceed and be authorized by the FPM and Finance Specialist through a no-objection process unless modified, cancelled or exceptional requiring additional sign-off | OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements |
| **Grant Revisions** | | |
| Program Revisions<sup>138</sup> | • If required, reprogramming request to be submitted once per year<sup>139</sup> | OPN on Grant Revisions |
| Budget Adjustments<sup>140</sup> | • No Secretariat review of non-material budget adjustments  
• If required, material budget adjustments to be submitted once per year<sup>141</sup> | Guidelines on Budgeting and Financial Reporting  
(Español, Français, Português, Русский)  
Supplementary Guidance on Budget Adjustments  
(Español, Français, Português, Русский) |
| Extensions | • Standard grant extension process apply | OPN on Extending Grant Implementation Periods |
| **Risk Management and Assurance** | | |
| Financial Assurance | • Financial assurance planning at the beginning of the year. Initiated by LFA and FPM and signed-off by Portfolio Services Team.  
• Annual external audit of grant  
• Auditor to be selected by the Global Fund or selected by the PR from accredited list of auditors | Financial Assurance planning guidance  
(being developed)  
Guidelines for Annual Audits of Global Fund Grant Program Financial Statements  
(Español, Français, Русский) |
| M&E Assurance | • Programmatic spot-checks in selected countries, ad hoc based on risks  
• Targeted data quality review in selected countries, ad hoc based on risks | OPN on Program and Data Quality |

<sup>138</sup> Refers to changes to performance frameworks.  
<sup>139</sup> Exceptions possible for strongly justified cases, such as when a country is facing an emergency situation (either political or natural disaster) and reprogramming the grant is therefore necessary.  
<sup>140</sup> Refers to purely budget reallocations without changes to performance frameworks. Budget adjustments that changes the performance framework are considered reprogramming.  
<sup>141</sup> Exceptions possible for strongly justified cases, such as when a country is facing an emergency situation (either political or natural disaster) and material budget adjustments is therefore necessary.
### PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Programmatic evaluation once during the implementation period</td>
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</table>

### HPM Assurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Targeted risk-based spot checks to verify HPM performance capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scope of programmatic spot checks to include review of availability of key health products and quality of services</td>
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<tr>
<td>• PQR verification</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### General Risk Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Capacity assessment completed if there is introduction of new PR during implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implementation map updated when there are changes in implementation arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Review of priority risks and management issues during annual funding decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No QUART required</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Country Missions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Country missions for functional specialists only for exceptional and critical cases to be determined by Regional Manager</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### CORE AND HIGH IMPACT PORTFOLIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR Reporting</td>
<td><strong>Programmatic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-year PU</td>
<td>• Progress against impact, outcome and coverage indicators and/or work plan tracking measures</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Disaggregated results on relevant indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Financial</strong>[^43]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Expenditure reporting for high impact portfolio and all countries covered by Implementation through Partnerships Project (ITP); optional for core portfolio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HPM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reporting on procurement information on key health products (PQR tool). To be</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[^42]: As part of AIM, the capacity assessment tool and QUART are being integrated into one risk assessment tool. Relevant guidelines will also be integrated.

[^43]: ITP countries currently undertaking quarterly expenditure reporting will shift to semi-annual expenditure reporting (1 mid-year expenditure report with the mid-year PU and end of year AFR as part of the PU/DR. The end of year AFR should cover the full year). With this, the quarterly expenditure report covering July – September 2016 will not be required anymore. For high impact countries that were not covered by ITP, the semi-annual expenditure report should be included in the next scheduled mid-year PU.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Relevant Guidance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>completed every time PR undertakes procurement of health products; annual</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LFA review</td>
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<td>• Risk of stock-outs and expiries</td>
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<td>Grant Management</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Progress on grant agreement requirements and management actions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Report due 60 days from reporting period end date. LFA review to be determined</td>
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<td>by Country Team.</td>
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<td>Annual PU/DR</td>
<td>Programmatic</td>
<td>Guidelines on PU/DR</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Progress against impact, outcome and coverage indicators and/or work plan</td>
<td>(Español, Français, Русский)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tracking measures</td>
<td>(To be updated)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Disaggregated results on relevant indicators</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Financial</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Annual budget variance analysis</td>
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<td>• Annual Financial Report</td>
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<td>• Annual PR cash reconciliation and optional PR reconciliation of funds</td>
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<td>provided to SRs;</td>
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<td>• Annual cash forecast</td>
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<td>• Disbursement request</td>
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<td>HPM</td>
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<td>• PQR reporting</td>
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<td>• Risk of stock-outs and expiries</td>
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<td>Grant Management</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Progress on grant agreement requirements and management actions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Report due 60 days from reporting period end date. LFA review of annual PU/DR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quarterly Cash Balance</td>
<td>• Quarterly cash balance report</td>
<td>Guidelines on Quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LFA review not required</td>
<td>Financial Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Due 30 days after Global Fund quarterly cycle (i.e., April 30, July 30,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>October 31, January 31).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Tax Report</td>
<td>• Annual tax report for import duties and VAT related to goods and services</td>
<td>Guidelines on Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>paid from Global Fund grants</td>
<td>Financial Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LFA review not required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Funding Decision and</td>
<td><strong>Annual Funding Decision</strong></td>
<td>OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>• Covers 12 months + up to 6 months buffer period, follows standard process</td>
<td>Disbursements</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PPM commitments, AmFM commitments and Wambo orders</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROCESS</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>Relevant Guidance</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>processed outside the ADMF</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Disbursement Releases | • Typically quarterly disbursements  
• Disbursements are approved either through physical signature or through an automated workflow approval in the future. FPM and Finance Specialists will have the option to approve, modify/reschedule or cancel the scheduled disbursement. Additional sign-off required for exceptional cases. | OPN on Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements                                                         |
| Grant Revisions      |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                          |
| Reprogramming        | • As required following the standard process                                                                                                     | OPN on Grant Revisions                                                                                   |
| Budget Adjustments    | • As required following the standard process  
• No Secretariat review of non-material budget adjustments                                                                                       | Guidelines on Budgeting and Financial Reporting (Español, Français, Português, Русский)                  |
|                      |                                                                                                                                                   | Supplementary Guidance on Budget Adjustments (Español, Français, Português, Русский)                    |
| Extensions            | • As required, following the standard process                                                                                                    | OPN on Grant Revisions                                                                                   |
| Risk Management and Assurance |                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                          |
| Financial Assurance  | • Annual financial assurance planning – initiated by Finance Specialist and FPM  
• Annual external audit of the grant  
• Financial spot checks as defined in the annual financial assurance plan                                                                 | Financial Assurance planning guidance (being developed)                                                  |
|                      |                                                                                                                                                   | Guidelines for Annual Audits of Global Fund Grant Program Financial Statements (Español, Français, Русский) |
| M&E Assurance         | Core Portfolio:  
• **Program Quality**: Targeted health facility assessment (HFAs), Special Studies or Programmatic Spot Checks, required every other year  
• **Data Quality**: Targeted data quality review, required every other year  
• Programmatic evaluation at least once during the implementation period, review of all available data with focus on assessing impact  

**High Impact**  
• **Program Quality**: Health Facility Assessment aligned with the country mid-term review and planning cycle; | OPN on Program and Data Quality                                                                 |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Relevant Guidance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>required every 2 years</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Data Quality:</em> If Health Facility Assessment year, include the Data Quality Review module; If not HFA year, select from the data quality assessment options. Required every year</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Programmatic evaluation at least once during the implementation period; in-depth assessment of impact using plausibility argument</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HPM Assurance</td>
<td>• LFA spot checks of supply chain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Health facility assessment/programmatic spot checks to cover availability of health products and quality of services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Health product procurement reviews</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Country Team joint missions with supply chain partners</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PQR verification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Risk Management and Assurance</td>
<td>• Combined assurance planning(^1)</td>
<td>Guidelines on Capacity Assessment of Implementers (Español, Français, Русский)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Capacity assessment(^2) of PR if there is introduction of new PR during implementation</td>
<td>Guidelines on Implementation Arrangement Maps (Español, Français, Русский)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementation map updated when there are changes in implementation arrangements</td>
<td>Guidelines on QUART (link forthcoming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Annual risk assessment (currently through QUART)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) To be initiated with selected core and high impact portfolios.
\(^2\) As part of AIM, the capacity assessment tool and QUART are being integrated into one risk assessment tool. Relevant guidelines will also be integrated.
Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursements

**Issued on:** 12 July 2016 (effective 22 July 2016)

**Issued by:** Grant Management Support, FISA and MECA

**Approved by:** Executive Grant Management Committee

**Purpose:** To consolidate all policies and outline processes and responsibilities related to reporting, annual funding decisions and disbursements.

### OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. The annual funding decision and disbursement processes are key grant management functions aimed at:
   i. reviewing implementation progress of each grant (programmatic, financial and management aspects) and assigning an overall grant rating;
   ii. determining and committing the funding to be disbursed to each eligible grant recipient for a period of up to 12 months (plus a buffer period), and establishing the schedule for the disbursements; and,
   iii. identifying implementation issues and risks, as well as the corresponding mitigating measures.

2. The annual funding decision and disbursement processes must ensure that:
   i. grant funds are used for agreed objectives and outputs in an accountable manner where known risks are minimized and mitigated;
   ii. Annual Funding Decisions are linked to performance to encourage grant recipients to focus on results and timely implementation; and
   iii. Annual Funding Decisions are well documented and justified.

### POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

**ANNUAL FUNDING DECISION**

3. An annual funding decision is the process of determining and setting aside (i.e., “committing”) grant funds to be disbursed on a staggered basis to the Principal Recipient, and third parties as relevant, in accordance with the relevant Grant Agreement. All commitments to the grant are processed through the annual funding decision except commitments related to procurement of health products through the Pooled Procurement Mechanism (PPM), the private sector co-payment mechanism for ACTs (AMPm) and Wambo-related transactions, which are processed directly in the Grant Financial System using the Internal Order Confirmation Form (IOCF) or an automated interface with Wambo (refer to the OPN on Pooled Procurement Mechanism – To be updated).

4. Each annual funding decision is processed through an annual decision making form (ADMF) which includes the total amount that may be disbursed over a specified 12-month period146 (the “execution period”), and may include a buffer of up to six months for all grants (“buffer period”).

5. The “annual funding decision period” is the total of the execution period and the buffer period and can be a maximum of 18 months. The commitments approved under an annual

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146 In some cases, an execution period may be six months in high-risk environments. The same policies and processes apply except where indicated otherwise.
funding decision are disbursed during the 18-month period or up to 21 months (“disbursement period”). While there is flexibility in the disbursement period, Country Teams should ensure that Principal Recipients adhere to agreed progress reporting schedules to facilitate timely performance-based funding decisions.

6. The sum of all funds committed through annual funding decisions, Wambo orders, and the PPM IOCF for the full implementation period and closure period of a grant must not exceed the amount stipulated in the relevant grant agreement.

7. **Alignment of Annual Funding Decisions.** The annual funding decision and disbursement schedule should align with the progress reporting period[^147] which in turn should be aligned with the national reporting cycle. If the grant start date is not aligned with the national reporting cycle, the first annual funding decision should be lengthened or shortened to ensure alignment. For example, if the grant starts on 1 April and the programmatic reporting period for the grant is January to December, the disbursement request should cover the remaining nine months of that period (plus a buffer). This will align the execution period and allow the Secretariat to make a full annual funding decision for the second execution period.

8. **First Annual Funding Decision.** The first annual funding decision for a new grant or implementation period is taken immediately after the grant signing and is based on the approved grant budget. The first annual funding decision is not performance-based. It should, however, consider any issues or actions identified at the time of grant making.

9. The first annual funding decision should be processed by the Country Team[^148] immediately once the Grant Agreement has been signed and the purchase order (PO) has been approved by the Chief Financial Officer (or designated Finance official) in the Grant Financial Systems. If the first funding decision is completed within 30 days of the PO approval, no signatures are required to process the first funding decision. If there is a delay of more than 30 days in processing the first funding decision, the relevant signatory authority stipulated in Annex 1 will be invoked.

10. **Standard Annual Funding Decision.** The subsequent annual funding decisions are typically for years 2 and 3 of the grant implementation period and are established based on demonstrated performance and financial needs as reported through the Progress Update/Disbursement Request (see Guidelines on Progress Update/Disbursement Request – to be updated), and financial assurance through the external audit (see Guidelines on Audits of Global Fund grants) or the Local Fund Agent, as relevant.

11. The annual funding decision is based on the principle of **performance-based funding** which makes additional funding available to grant recipients based on results achieved in a defined timeframe. The methodology for determining the indicator rating, overall grant rating and annual funding decision amount is summarized in the diagram below and explained in Annex 2 - Grant Performance Rating Methodology.

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[^147]: The progress reporting period should be aligned with the national reporting cycle and is not necessarily linked to calendar year or implementation years from the program start date. Alignment to this period is necessary to ensure availability of programmatic results required for informed annual funding decisions.

[^148]: The composition of the Country Team varies depending on the portfolio category. For Focused Countries, the Country Team is comprised of the Fund Portfolio Manager, Senior Fund Portfolio Assistant, the Public Health and M&E Specialist, the Health Product Management Specialist and the Legal Officer. For Core and High Impact Countries, the Country Team includes the Fund Portfolio Manager, Program Officer, Public Health and M&E Specialist, HPM Specialist, Finance Specialist and Legal Officer.
12. **Risk Management during Annual Funding Decisions.** In determining the grant rating and annual funding decision, the Country Team undertakes a review of management issues and risks. While Country Teams remain the overall risk owner and responsible manager for all grant risks, the Risk Department provides independent and objective oversight over grants to ensure that key risks are adequately identified, prioritized and mitigated with appropriate assurance mechanisms in place. This is a key element of the risk engagement for High Impact and Core portfolios. The Risk Department and Country Teams are expected to engage on an ongoing basis throughout the grant cycle, so that issues or differences of opinion are identified early in the processes and resolved.

13. In preparing the annual funding decision, Country Teams for High Impact and Core portfolios should engage with the Risk Department in the review of management issues and risks. Before submitting the ADMF for sign-off by the relevant approval authority, the ADMF will be shared with the Risk Management Department via an email seeking “no objection” on the ADMF risk section within 48 hours. If the Risk Department does not raise an objection within that period, their agreement with the risk analysis is assumed. If an objection is raised, the issue is escalated to the next management level in accordance with the process outlined in the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

14. **Approval Authority for Annual Funding Decisions.** Annex 1 provides the delegated authority for annual funding decisions.

15. **Notification and Performance Letters.** The Principal Recipient will be informed of the annual funding decision amount and the planned disbursements through an Annual Funding Decision Notification Letter. The notification letter should be sent within 15 days from the approval of the annual funding decision. In addition, a Performance Letter will be issued to the Principal Recipient outlining issues arising from the Secretariat’s review of the Progress Update/Disbursement Request, recommended actions to address these issues, and a timeline for completion.

16. **Supplementary Funding Decision.** A supplementary funding decision may be processed for the following cases:
   - there is insufficient commitment under the initial funding decision to support grant activities for the Principal Recipient or third parties; and
   - to disburse for closure activities, after the grant end date, as long as the Implementation Letter approving the grant closure plan and budget, and/or Final Payment Letter has been signed by the Principal Recipient.

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Given the ongoing engagement, it is expected that the 48 hours-period for raising an objection will be used rarely. In case of frequent use, it would reflect poorly on the engagement between the Country Team and Risk Department and should be escalated to Grant Management Department Head and the Chief Risk Officer.
17. Supplementary funding decisions may be processed up to 18 months from the start date of the annual funding decision period\(^{150}\). It is possible to process more than one supplementary funding decision in an annual funding decision period. This would be done through completing an additional supplementary ADMF that would be generated to supplement the existing decision.

18. Supplementary funding decisions follow the delegated authority matrix (Annex 1) based on the cumulative amount of funding decisions.

**DISBURSEMENT DECISIONS**

19. A disbursement is the actual transfer of cash from the Global Fund to the Principal Recipient or to third parties on behalf of the Principal Recipient for the payment of goods and services. Disbursements are generally in the currency(ies) of the signed grant agreement unless there is a specific framework agreement between the Global Fund Secretariat under a corporate initiative with third party entities (e.g. Green Light Committee) requiring the use of another currency or currencies. Disbursements can also be processed in multiple currencies, if deemed by the Global Fund to be more advantageous in terms of managing and neutralizing foreign exchange impact on grant activities.

20. **Direct Disbursement to Third Parties.** A direct disbursement to a third party can be initiated by the Principal Recipient or mandated by the Global Fund. Third parties that can receive direct disbursements include:
   i. procurement service agents;
   ii. agents that are directly contracted by the Global Fund Secretariat (e.g., fiduciary agents, fiscal agents);
   iii. auditors and other service providers providing independent assurance to the Global Fund on grant implementation (external audit, diagnostics and other independent reviews);
   iv. private entities and internationally recognized technical assistance agencies and service providers with which the Global Fund has signed partnership agreements (including the official travel agent of the Global Fund when it is deemed more optimal and efficient for the Secretariat to arrange implementers’ travel on grant related missions to Geneva);
   v. Green Light Committee (for the payment of the cost-sharing element pursuant to the MoU with the Green Light Committee);
   vi. Sub-Recipients, in cases where Sub-Recipients are acting as procurement agents, Sub-Recipients in Additional Safeguard Policy (ASP) countries or in countries where the political and/or the financial context does not enable the Principal Recipient to disburse to the Sub-Recipient, and Sub-Recipients that are in different geographical locations\(^{151}\) than the Principal Recipient and where risks relating to potential foreign exchange exposure and/or inefficient banking regulations exist.

Third party payments outside of the above cases should be strongly justified and signed off on exceptional basis (see Annex 1).

21. For direct disbursements to third parties, the following information needs to be provided in order to register the relevant entity in the system:
   i. A communication from the Principal Recipient requesting the Global Fund to process direct disbursements to the relevant third party;
   ii. A signed agreement between the third party and the Principal Recipient or the Global Fund;

\(^{150}\) Supplementary funding decisions related to grant closures can be processed until six months after grant end date (see *OPN on Grant Closures*).

\(^{151}\) For example, for regional grants where the Principal Recipient and Sub-Recipients are located in different countries.
iii. A bank letter filled with the relevant third party’s bank details
iv. An anti-terrorism screening performed prior to approving the direct disbursement process.

22. **Disbursement amounts and schedule.** The disbursement schedule and forecasted amounts will be established by the Country Team as an integral part of the annual funding decision process based on the grant risk profile and the forecasted cash requirements for the execution period covered by the annual funding decision. The cumulative amount of the disbursement schedule may exceed the total funding decision for the related execution period if there are Grant Payable (committed undisbursed) funds remaining with the grant from previous execution periods. However, the cumulative amount of the disbursement schedule cannot exceed the available total Grant Payable (including the amount being committed through the annual funding decision being made).

23. Disbursements are typically done quarterly or when the Principal Recipient requires cash during the execution period covered by the funding decision.

24. The disbursement schedule is determined at the discretion of the Country Team to accommodate for operational requirements. In certain instances, the Country Team may propose the release of disbursements outside the regular quarterly cycle due to country or grant specific circumstances. For such decisions, the Country Team should provide a valid rationale taking into account efficiency, cash optimization, grant risk profile (including currency risks), grant context, nature of interventions/activities, implementation arrangements, cash needs and cash absorption rate. The rationale should be duly documented and captured in the ADMF.

25. Issues on disbursement schedule that cannot be resolved at the Country Team level should be escalated in accordance with the process outlined in the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

26. **Approval Authority for Disbursements.** Annex 1 provides the delegated authority for disbursements. Disbursements are approved either through physical signature or through an automated workflow approval. Fund Portfolio Managers and Finance Specialists will have the options to approve (affirmative action or no-objection), modify/reschedule or cancel the scheduled disbursement. For focused portfolios, the authorization of scheduled disbursements will be operationalized through no-objection basis unless the Fund Portfolio Manager and/or Finance Specialist modify or cancel the scheduled disbursement or the disbursement is exceptional requiring additional sign-off.

27. Country Teams should base its disbursement decision on the most recent Progress Report taking into account the cash forecasted by the Principal Recipient, open commitments/obligations, advances and cash balance.

28. **Modifying or Stopping Scheduled Disbursements.** Country Teams are responsible for ongoing grant monitoring and determining if circumstances have changed between the time of the Annual Funding Decision and the scheduled disbursements. All changes on dates and amounts for payees as originally planned and within the overall Annual Funding Decision are done through an automated workflow approval.

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152 For example, the grant has multiple Sub-Recipients and splitting small annual funding decision into quarterly disbursements will result into inefficient multiple transaction costs for the PR.
153 For example, the full amount of the annual funding decision is needed for the payment of health products and the PR/Procurement Agent does not have a procurement commitment agreement with the Treasury Team.
154 For Focused Countries, this refers to the Portfolio Services Team (PST).
155 For example, the most recent Quarterly Cash Balance Report for High Impact and Core portfolios, and most recent annual Progress Update/Disbursement Request for Focused portfolios.
156 Country Teams will continue releasing disbursements through the Disbursement Release Request Form until the automated workflow approval is implemented in the system.
29. The following provides indicative guidance that Country Teams can follow when determining whether a scheduled disbursement (including the buffer) should be modified downward or upward, stopped or postponed:
   i. progress on requirements related to the scheduled disbursement as well as compliance with requirements due during the annual funding decision period;
   ii. Low cash burn rate\textsuperscript{157}; and
   iii. Increased cash needs due to accelerated implementation.

30. Where the Country Team is modifying or canceling the scheduled disbursement a rationale should be provided to justify such action.

31. It may also be necessary in exceptional circumstances for some disbursements to be released outside of the schedule defined at the time of the Annual Funding Decision, such as large procurement orders or direct payments requiring final supplier invoice (please see Annex 1 for the delegated authority on annual funding decisions and disbursements). Where the Country Team would like to increase or advance the disbursement amount, they should provide a rationale of this decision including the cash absorption rate at the Principal Recipient level in the last 12 months based on the last submitted cash balance information or Progress Update/Disbursement Request received (see footnote 10).

32. **Disbursement Notification Letter.** A Notification Letter is sent from the Country Team\textsuperscript{158} to the Principal Recipient and/or third party, within 15 days from the release of the disbursement, to inform them of the disbursement. The Country Team should provide additional contextual information to the Principal Recipient if the relevant disbursement amount differs from what was originally approved in the annual funding decision. The Principal Recipient and/or third party does not have to sign the disbursement Notification Letter to confirm receipt of the funds. The funds will be deemed to have been received unless notification to the contrary is sent by the Principal Recipient and/or funds recipient to the Fund Portfolio Manager within 30 days of the date of the disbursement notification letter.

**PROCESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

33. The following Annexes provide guidance on the relevant processes:
   - Annex 1: Delegated Authority for Annual Funding and Disbursement Release Decisions
   - Annex 2: Grant Performance Rating Methodology
   - Annex 3: Scoring Methodology for Workplan Tracking Measures
   - Annex 4: Annual Funding Decision Process and RACI - to be developed with AIM
   - Annex 5: Disbursement Decision Process and RACI – to be developed with AIM
   - Annex 6: Standard Checklist for Management Issues

\textsuperscript{157} Significant unspent cash balances which are not required before the next disbursement – more than 25-50% not spent of the previous cash disbursed under the current Annual Funding Decision as evidenced by the latest progress reports or updates in cash balances.

\textsuperscript{158} This can be done through an automatic process once the functionality is implemented in the system.
## CHANGE HISTORY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>• Clarified rules that buffer should not be release before 12 months of the execution period, but if required, the disbursement must be approved by Treasury.</td>
<td>18 September 2014</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Clarified definition of annual funding decision (not incremental commitment but total disbursement over the execution and buffer period) and included rules on disbursing beyond the buffer period (up to 6 months after the buffer).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• A differentiated approach for rolling out the new requirement for PRs to submit quarterly financial reporting on cash balances and (ii) clarification that the EFR remains applicable for old grants, while the new Annual Financial Report (AFR) is applicable for grants signed under the new funding model.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Introduces workplan tracking measures for use in grants without service delivery components as well as the rating methodology for grants converting the milestone tracking into a standard indicator rating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Clarifies the simplified process for making a first annual funding decision based on the recently signed budget in the grant agreement.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>• Standard 6 months buffer for annual funding decisions for focused countries. 6 months buffer is also allowed for core and high impact countries.</td>
<td>22 July 2016</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• For Focused Countries, disbursements approved either through a no-objection basis except when the disbursement is modified, cancelled or requires additional sign-off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PPM, AMFm and Wambo-related commitments will not be processed through the ADMF but through the IOCF process.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Provision for multi-currency disbursements if deemed more advantageous in terms of managing foreign exchange fluctuations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Revised delegated authority for annual funding decisions and disbursements.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Additional flexibilities on disbursements to third parties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Revised grant rating methodology.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 1. DELEGATED AUTHORITY ON ANNUAL FUNDING DECISION AND DISBURSEMENTS

1. The purpose of this annex is to determine the delegated authority and approval limits for Annual Funding Decisions and Disbursement Decisions.

2. Delegation of authority is the assignment to certain officers or staff members of the Global Fund the responsibility and power to authorize certain transactions. The delegated authority of an officer or staff member can only be approved within the approval limits specifying the value of the transactions which such officer or staff member may authorize.

3. Officers and staff members receiving a delegation of authority under this annex are responsible for the delegated authorities and approval limits granted to them. Sub-delegations of authority and approval limits, however, must be specified in writing and no sub-delegated authority or approval limit should ever be assumed in the absence of a written sub-delegation of authority.

4. Delegated authority and approval limit can only be sub-delegated together to a person holding a similar function (e.g. Fund Portfolio Manager to Fund Portfolio Manager, Regional Finance Manager to Regional Finance Manager, Department Head to Department Head etc.) or to the direct supervisor of the approver. They may never be delegated to subordinates.

5. The exercise of a delegated authority is performed through an approval process to record approval actions whether within an automated workflow system, paper-based, or e-signature. For purposes of the annual funding and disbursement decisions, the transactions will require an affirmative action by the holder of the delegated authority (i.e. physical signature or automated workflow approval), except for certain transactions which will be authorized on a no-objection basis.

6. No-objection approval is defined as approval granted by an officer(s) or staff member with delegated approval authority, implying that they have no objection to proceed with a given transaction and/or request as per agreed upon procedures. If (i) one or more approver(s) with delegated authority expresses an objection within the stipulated timeframe; or (ii) any of the exceptions outlined in paragraph 11 below is applicable, the no-objection approval process is no longer applicable for the transaction and/or request. The initiator of the transaction or request would need to provide the additional information for regular affirmative action approval.

Annual Funding Decision

7. Approval limits for purposes of the annual funding decisions are broken-down into three categories (as outlined in the table below):
   a. Up to and including US$ 20 million
   b. Above US$ 20 million and up to (and including) US$ 40 million
   c. Above US$ 40 million

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159 Function is a key determinant and not just the grade level of the individuals. For example, a Fund Portfolio Manager can sign on behalf of a Senior Fund Portfolio Manager. However, the Senior Manager Risks & Assurance cannot sign on behalf of the Regional Finance Manager, as the function is different.

160 The initial pilot for a no-objection based approval for disbursement release will soon be initiated for Focused Countries.
Disbursement Decisions

8. As a general principle, the Fund Portfolio Manager and Finance Specialist have the approval authority to release disbursements for the grant (excluding Wambo and PPM). Release of exceptional disbursements outlined in paragraph 11 below shall trigger the additional approval of the Regional Manager (Head of Department for High Impact) and the Regional Finance Manager.

9. Disbursements are approved either through physical signature, e-signature or through an automated workflow approval. Fund Portfolio Managers and Finance Specialists will have the option to approve (affirmative action or no-objection), modify/reschedule or cancel the scheduled disbursement. For Focused Countries, scheduled disbursements approved in the annual funding decision shall proceed and be authorized by the Fund Portfolio Manager and Finance Specialist through a no-objection basis except when the disbursement is modified or cancelled, or requires additional sign-off due to an exceptional case (as defined in the table of exceptional cases below).

10. The Financial Services Team will perform a final compliance and due-diligence review to ensure compliance with established procedures as outlined in the OPN and accurate matching the payee details (name and associated bank account). There will be a 2-step verification within Financial Services as follows:

   a. Step 1: Analyst, Financial Services – verification
   b. Step 2: Supervisor or Manager, Financial Services – Review and approval**

**This includes the Batch Release Approval for execution of the transaction by the Treasury and banking institution.
11. **Exceptional Cases.** Exceptional cases are classified into 3-levels as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception Level 1</th>
<th>Exception Level 2[^162]</th>
<th>Exception Level 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The Grant Agreement has reached the implementation period end-date plus the 6 months closure period to liquidate financial liabilities.</td>
<td>• The Secretariat has been informed in writing that the Inspector General has made a “determination there is credible and substantive evidence of fraud, abuse, misappropriation or corruption” relating to the grant in question and the Executive Director has subsequently approved the continued implementation of the grant in accordance with the Board Decision B19/DP25 (May/2009).</td>
<td>• Release of buffer during the execution period. Note: In cases where the execution and buffer period is within 12months, the exception is not applicable and regular approval authority applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Funding decision amount that deviates by +/-10% of the agreed corporate forecast amount for the specific grant.[^103]</td>
<td>• The Secretariat has been informed of credible and substantive evidence of fraud, abuse, misappropriation or corruption” relating to the grant in question from non-OIG sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Critical issues (programmatic &amp; financial) raised by the LFA and/or other assurance providers and validated by the Country Team.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Audit report not received or received with a qualified opinion or major disclaimers and issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Progress Update/Disbursement Request was not received, significant issues were highlighted or the Quarterly Cash balance report was not compliant[^164] in the last reporting window.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cumulative ineligible expenditure represent the lower of 1% of the total funds disbursed or US$ 200K for a specific grant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The Secretariat is aware and/or has been informed by the OIG or other sources of ongoing investigations of the Principal Recipient/implementer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The disbursement is to a third party not listed in this OPN.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[^162]: The level-2 exceptions and signature authority takes precedence even when there are more level-1 factors in the same decision.

[^163]: Applicable to core and high impact countries only. Focused portfolios do not always submit corporate forecast at grant level.

[^164]: The report was incomplete or inaccurate information was reported, etc.
12. The approval authority for exceptions management will follow the regular approval limit as outlined in paragraph 7 above in addition to the following approvers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval Limit</th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2**</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to (and including) US$ 20M</td>
<td>Head of Department, Grant Management</td>
<td>Head of Division, Grant Management</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above US$ 20M and Up to (and including) US$ 40M</td>
<td>Head of Division, Grant Management</td>
<td>Head of Division, Grant Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above US$40M</td>
<td>Head of Division, Grant Management</td>
<td>Head of Division, Grant Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Exceptional Funding Decision Approval Matrix*

*Generally, the Delegated Authority for Finance remains with the Regional Finance Managers. For Level 2 exceptions, RFM is expected to consult with the Head of Program Finance and Controlling & CFO as appropriate.

**The Executive Director approval is required in cases where there is an OIG-confirmed misuse of funds.

13. In addition to the Regional Manager and Regional Finance Manager approval, the exceptional release of the buffer amount within the 12-month execution period (Level 3 Exception) requires the additional signature of the Treasurer (or an authorized representative from the Treasury Team) to ensure the availability of resources in terms of the timing and amount, to cover the buffer amount to be disbursed. Treasury sign-off is not required in cases when a grant’s execution period and buffer period are less than 12 months.
ANNEX 2: GRANT PERFORMANCE RATING METHODOLOGY

**References:**
- OPN on Annual Funding Decisions
- OPN on Conditions and Management Actions
- Annex 6: Standard Checklist of Management Issues

### CALCULATE INDICATOR RATING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq No</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Country Team| Inputs data from the PU/DR into GMS.  
*** If the grant’s quantitative indicator rating will be based on Work-Plan Tracking Measures, please follow the guidance in Annex 3 on how to convert the Country Team’s evaluation of progress against the work-plan into a quantitative indicator rating. The results shall be entered into GMS. | Indicator Rating |
| 2     | GMS (GRT)   | The Grant Rating Tool within GMS produces a quantitative indicator rating that is automatically extracted by the Annual Decision Making Form (ADMF). Depending on the type of indicator and target setting in the Performance Framework, the results will be aggregated over the reporting periods for Annual Funding decision. Indicator ratings will be calculated as follows:  
• “Non-cumulative” targets: These reflect period specific targets/results, irrespective of the targets/results in the previous periods. In such cases, the relevant periodic targets/results will be added up to calculate the indicator rating for the Annual Funding Decision.  
• “Non-cumulative (other)” targets: This is applied to indicators that refer to people currently receiving services irrespective of the targets/results in previous periods. Therefore, the targets/results in the last reporting period will be used to calculate the indicator rating for the Annual Funding Decision.  
• “Cumulative annually” targets: These targets are already cumulated over the year or the reporting period*. In such cases, the targets in the last reporting period will be used to calculate the indicator rating for the Annual Funding Decision.  

* This is to avoid cumulating targets over the entire Grant Implementation Period, which is no longer permissible.

The calculated Indicator Rating is automatically downgraded by one rating if one indicator has less than 60% achievement. The downgrade only applies to grants with an Indicator Rating of a1 and/or a2. The final rating, however, remains the same if the Indicator Rating is b1, b2 or c, i.e. no further downgrading shall be applied in such cases. |
| 3     | Country Team| - Assesses the quality of reported data and whether the calculated quantitative indicator rating adequately reflects the programmatic performance of the grant.  
- If not, the Country Team adjusts the quantitative rating to reach the final indicator rating. Appropriate and documented justification must be included in the ADMF for any changes to the quantitative rating. Grant management and contextual factors (force majeure, political and civil issues at the country level, etc.) do not form part of the indicator rating. |             |
| 4     | ADMF Tool   | Calculates the indicative annual funding range based on the indicator rating and the cumulative budget (including the period covered by funding decision). The indicative annual funding ranges are linked to indicator rating and are intended to ensure that the funding decisions are commensurate with the program performance. The indicative funding ranges for each Indicator Rating, before other factors are taken into consideration, are as follows: |             |

### DETERMINE INDICATIVE FUNDING RANGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq No</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Indicative Funding Range</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ADMF Tool</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seq No</td>
<td>Responsible</td>
<td>Process Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a1 Exceeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>expectations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a2 Meet expectations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b1 Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b2 Inadequate but potential demonstrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c Unacceptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding ranges are only indicative; they serve as a “starting point” for the Country Team in determining the annual funding amount. There are many valid reasons for disbursing outside the indicative ranges and these should be documented in the ADMF.

![Funding ranges diagram](image)

**IDENTIFY MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

5. **Country Team**

- Determines whether there are management issues in each of the following four functional areas:
  1. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E);
  2. Program Management (PM);
  3. Financial Management and Systems (FM&S); and
  4. Health Product Management (HPM).
- Assigns a score of no, minor, or major issues for each functional area
- Captures these scores in the ADMF including the remedial actions and/or capacity-building measures to be implemented by the Principal Recipient. These actions and measures shall also be communicated to the Principal Recipient through the Performance Letter. Where appropriate, the additional costs for capacity strengthening should be specified and explained in the annual funding decision.
- When processing the ADMF, ensure that significant discrepancies between expenditures, program performance and results are identified. Country Teams should also perform a comprehensive analysis to justify and document the cause of the discrepancy, including identifying any corrective actions where necessary.

**DERIVE THE OVERALL GRANT RATING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Rating</th>
<th>Cumulative Budget</th>
<th>Indicative Funding Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b2</td>
<td>$16,743,641</td>
<td>In % $5,023,092 In US$ $9,787,748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Grant Rating</th>
<th>Rated Management Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

147
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq No</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6.    | Country Team | Determines the overall grant rating:  
- The overall grant rating should be one rating lower than the indicator rating if one or more of the functional areas (M&E, PM, PHP, FM&S) receive a score of “Major Issues”.  
- In severe cases where there are two or more functional areas scoring as “Major Issues”, the Country Team may exceptionally consider an overall grant rating that is two ratings lower than the indicator rating. |  
|       |             | ![Table](image) |        |

Includes in the ADMF:
- An explanation of important deviations, if any, between results and targets for individual indicators;  
- A description of how overall performance, including any available information related to progress toward outcome and impact supports the annual funding decision; and,  
- Identifies management issues that affected the overall grant rating (including quality of services and progress against work-plan tracking measures, requirements, strengthening measures identified  capacity assessment and other reviews, etc.), as well as required follow-up actions.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq No</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7.    | Country Team | The annual funding amount should be based on the  
- indicative range based on the indicator rating;  
- expenditure rate;  
- grant management issues (including quality of services where available), including the mitigating actions needed to address them. |        |
ANNEX 3: SCORING METHODOLOGY FOR WORK-PLAN TRACKING MEASURES

There are some program areas (modules) and interventions that constitute essential investments in Global Fund grants but cannot be measured using available coverage indicators during the execution period being assessed and will therefore not result in a standard indicator rating. Moreover, these areas require additional qualitative measures to assess their effectiveness.

To address this, the Global Fund has developed a specific M&E framework for modules that do not have a service delivery component and will request the Principal Recipient to report on progress through the Progress Update/Disbursement Request on the agreed upon work-plan tracking measures (WPTM) in country specific, multi-country and regional grants (see the M&E Framework for the Global Fund Grants with Insufficient Coverage Indicators for Performance Based Funding for further information).

A differentiated approach will be applied in using these measures for determining an indicator rating and in making performance-based annual funding decisions:

1. When grants do not include any coverage/output indicators, a scoring methodology will be applied to measure progress against WPTMs to arrive at an indicator rating.

2. When grants include both coverage/output indicators as well as the WPTMs, only the coverage/output indicators will be used to calculate the indicator rating. In these instances, WPTM may be additionally used at the discretion of the Country Team in determining the overall grant rating and adjusting the annual funding decision amount.

The following scoring methodology will be applied to derive scores and equivalent indicative funding range at each reporting period.

1. The progress on work-plan tracking measures (i.e. milestones and targets for input and process indicators) will be categorized as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation progress during the reporting period</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No progress against planned milestone or target</td>
<td>Not started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 50% completion of the milestone or target</td>
<td>Started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% or more completion of planned milestone or target</td>
<td>Advancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% achievement of planned milestone or target</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Achievement against each work-plan tracking measure (milestones and targets) will be graded on a four point scale from 0 to 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Started</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. At each reporting period, depending on the progress in implementation of various activities, respective score will be allotted to each measure.

4. Based on reported progress, the sum of all scores during the reporting period will be compared against the maximum score for that period to obtain the default rating.

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165 Examples of such modules/interventions include removing legal barriers to access or changes in policy and governance under HSS.

166 At the time of Grant Making, the Country Team decides and agrees with the PR whether the indicator rating will be based on Coverage Indicators or Work-Plan Tracking Measures.
5. The default rating determines the indicative funding range. The indicative funding ranges for each Indicator Rating, before other factors are taken into consideration, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default WPTM Rating</th>
<th>Cumulative Budget Amount (including current funding request)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a1</td>
<td>Between 90-100% of Cumulative Budget through the next reporting period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a2</td>
<td>Between 60-89% of Cumulative Budget through the next reporting period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b1</td>
<td>Between 30-59% of Cumulative Budget through the next reporting period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b2</td>
<td>To be discussed individually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Percentage achievement during the reporting period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage achievement during the reporting period (Total score/Maximum score)</th>
<th>Default WPTM rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% or above</td>
<td>a1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-99%</td>
<td>a2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-89%</td>
<td>b1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-59%</td>
<td>b2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;30%</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX 4: STANDARD CHECKLIST OF MANAGEMENT ISSUES

This list has been compiled to assist Country Teams in evaluating management performance issues in the four functional areas. This is not an exhaustive list. Country Teams may identify and document other grant-specific management issues as appropriate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring and Evaluation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Activities deviate from agreed National Strategic Plan and M&amp;E Plan</td>
<td>M&amp;E Plan / LFA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In-country data quality assessments show Major or Minor data quality issues in the last 6 months</td>
<td>LFA Spot Check Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. In-country program quality assessments, program evaluations, special studies or spot checks show Major or Minor service quality issues in the last 6 months</td>
<td>LFA Spot Check Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Inappropriate impact measurement framework (i.e., without standard indicators, targets, data source and/or corresponding budget), or lack of timely availability of impact data due to delayed implementation of surveys</td>
<td>M&amp;E Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unmet or Little Progress on Requirements or Management Actions</td>
<td>LFA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. End-Year Progress Update/Disbursement Request submitted more than 60 days after the end of reporting period</td>
<td>End-Year Progress Update/Disbursement Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Period covered by Principal Recipient’s financial and/or programmatic report ended more than 6 months ago</td>
<td>Mid/End-Year Progress Update/Disbursement Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Principal Recipient staffing, expertise or capacity does not follow workplan/budget and/or FPM judges this to be inadequate for implementation</td>
<td>LFA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Poor oversight and monitoring of sub-recipients</td>
<td>LFA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Management and Systems</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Detailed budget for the previous period or period corresponding to the next disbursement period not agreed and/or activities deviate from approved Budget</td>
<td>Grant Agreement / LFA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Principal Recipient has expended grant amounts which are ineligible (i.e., on non-grant activities or otherwise in violation of the terms and requirements of the Grant Agreement) or not properly justified</td>
<td>LFA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Cash balance not reconciled to the cash reconciliation and bank account with significant (+/-5%) and unexplained differences</td>
<td>LFA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Audit Report overdue</td>
<td>Audit Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Qualified or adverse opinion received for the latest audit</td>
<td>Audit Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Critical recommendations by auditors, OIG or the Global Fund on internal controls are not implemented or being addressed by the Principal Recipient</td>
<td>LFA Report/Audit Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Enhanced Financial Report/Principal Recipient Expenditure Report has important deficiencies (e.g., correctness of opening balance, funds in transit, computation of closing balance, etc.)</td>
<td>End-Year Progress Update/Disbursement Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Inadequate explanation of significant variance (+/-10%) between budget and actual expenditures by intervention/Service Delivery Area and/or cost grouping/cost category</td>
<td>End-Year Progress Update/Disbursement Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Product Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Activities for the management of health products being implemented deviate from the approved HPM arrangements &amp; List of Health Products (LoHP)</td>
<td>Approved HPM arrangements (incl. CAT) &amp; LoHP/LFA Report, Audit Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. The Price and Quality Reporting system not completed through latest Implementation Period</td>
<td>PQR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Delays in procurement of health products &gt;6 months</td>
<td>LFA Report, Principal Recipient Reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grant Revisions

Issued on: 22 February 2018
Issued by: Grant Portfolio Solutions
Approved by: Executive Grant Management Committee
Purpose: To provide guidance to Country Teams on the policy and process for revising an existing grant.

INTRODUCTION

64. The goal of a grant revision is to allow Global Fund investments to adjust to programmatic requirements during grant implementation, in order to ensure the continued effective and efficient use of Global Fund resources invested to achieve maximum impact in line with the Global Fund’s 2017-2022 Strategy. A grant revision may also occur due to other changed circumstances and arrangements.

HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

65. As this OPN covers all types of revisions, only parts of this document will be relevant to Country Teams at any given time, depending on the type of revision planned.

66. First, it is recommended that Country Teams determine the type of revision required, based on the decision tree on page 2, and then proceed directly to the appropriate section. The types of revisions and relevant sections of this OPN are:

- **Extensions (End-Date Revisions)** (Section A)
  - if extending the grant’s implementation period (IP)

- **Additional Funding Revisions** (Section B)
  - if increasing total funds, but not extending IP

- **Program Revisions** (Section C)
  - if revising programmatic scope/scale, but not extending IP or adjusting total funds

- **Budget Revisions** (Section D)
  - if changes are solely budgetary and do not impact Performance Framework

- **Administrative Revisions** (Section E)
  - if changes are only being made to master data contained in Grant Agreement (e.g., PR/LFA contact details)

67. For each type of revision, the comprehensive process and requirements are defined in the specified section in the OPN. For example, extensions which involve changes to both budget and performance framework would follow only the extensions process defined in

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167 This Operational Policy Note (OPN) supersedes former OPN on Signing and Amending Grant Agreements (sections pertaining to amending grant agreements), OPN on Extending Grant Implementation Periods, and OPN on Reprogramming During Grant Implementation.

168 This Operational Policy Note is designed as an interim document, to provide guidance to Country Teams, until potential revisions to the Board-approved extension policy (GF/B31/DP12) are approved.

169 If a Country Team is unclear as to which type of revision is most relevant given the context, please consult with the Operational Policy Hub or Legal Officer for guidance.
Section A and do not need to go through the program revisions and budget revisions processes.

68. It is critical that grant revisions should be processed prior to effectivity date of the grant revisions. Retroactive grant revisions (such as processing of an extension request past the grant end-date) are not allowed.

69. Second, for more detailed guidance on the specific steps required by each stakeholder, please refer to Grant Revision Process Flow.

70. Third, there are frequently asked questions related to Grant Revisions on Service Now.

71. Finally, a list of key concepts related to Grant Revisions, as well as an overview of stakeholder roles and responsibilities can be found on pages 2-4.

Figure 1: Decision tree to determine the type of grant revision to pursue

KEY CONCEPTS

72. Allocation period. The allocation period is the three-year period, aligned to each replenishment period, during which eligible applicants may apply for, and the Board may
approve, such funding for grant programs. For the 2017-2019 allocation period, this period starts on 1 January 2017 and ends on 31 December 2019. For key concepts related to grant making, refer to the *OPN on Access to Funding, Grant-making, and Approval*.  

73. **Allocation Utilization Period (AUP).** The Allocation Utilization Period is the 3-year period\(^{170}\) during which the country allocation per disease component can be utilized to implement programs. It starts the day after the original end-date of existing grant(s). The start date of the Allocation Utilization Period per disease component is documented in the Allocation Letter\(^{171}\).

![Figure 2. The Allocation, Allocation Utilization and Implementation Periods.](image)

#### Figure 2. The Allocation, Allocation Utilization and Implementation Periods.

74. **Implementation Period.** An implementation period is the period during which a Principal Recipient implements programmatic activities, as reflected in the grant agreement.\(^{172}\) An Extension of an existing grant will extend the end-date of the implementation period of the existing grant, however the end-date of the current Allocation Utilization Period will not be extended. This means that all Extensions will use time from the subsequent Allocation Utilization Period, with funding used during the Extension period to be deducted from the subsequent allocation amount; the remaining balance will then become the maximum amount of funds available for the remainder of the subsequent Allocation Utilization Period (figures 2 and 3).

![Figure 3. Example of an Extension of an existing implementation period.](image)

#### Figure 3. Example of an Extension of an existing implementation period.

\(^{170}\) Justifications for variations from the three-year standard will be provided to the Board as part of the Secretariat’s grant approval requests - Annex 1, [GF/B35/05 Allocation Methodology 2017-2019](https://example.com). Should the allocation utilization period be more than three years, the maximum funding available remains the same.

\(^{171}\) In order to incentivize joint programming and enable effective and efficient management of such grants in exceptional cases, flexibilities to the grant implementation periods may be applied.

\(^{172}\) An implementation period is not necessarily the same as a grant; a single grant can span multiple implementation periods. For example, a grant implemented by the same PR for the same disease component and with the same grant name in the subsequent implementation period will continue as the same grant, but in a new implementation period.
75. **Unutilized Funds (undisbursed funds + uncommitted in-country cash balance).** Funds from a previous allocation period that remain unutilized at the end of the relevant implementation period cannot be carried over to increase the designated country allocation for the new Allocation Utilization Period. Instead, unutilized funds will be returned to the general funding pool and become available for portfolio optimization investment. For further guidance, please refer to the *OPN on Grant Closures.*

**HIGH-LEVEL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES**

76. At a high-level, the roles and responsibilities associated with pursuing a grant revision are roughly similar, regardless of which type of revision is being pursued. For further information on the detailed process steps, see Annex I.

77. **Principal Recipient (PR)** initiates a revision (in coordination with the Country Team and Country Coordinating Mechanism); accesses the relevant revision documents in the Partner Portal; completes relevant sections of the *Grant Revision Request Form* and the amended grant documents (including Performance Framework, Detailed Budget, and List of Health Products, if applicable) and submits to the Country Team through the Grant Operating System (GOS); and countersigns the Implementation Letter required to amend the Grant Agreement (if applicable).

78. **Lead Implementer (LI)** is the entity (organization or office) that is operationally responsible for the implementation of the grant's activities. In terms of grant revisions, the LI supports the PR in preparing the relevant revision documents and is notified of key steps and deliverables in the process (e.g., approvals). Note that the Lead Implementer is not reflected in the Grant Agreement, and for many grants, the Principal Recipient and Lead Implementer are the same entity.

79. **Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM)** endorses the revision request (for Extensions, Additional Funding, and Program Revisions) or is notified about the request (for Budget and Administrative Revisions).

80. **Local Fund Agent (LFA),** if requested by the Country Team, reviews the Performance Framework and Budget documents (and others, if applicable) and makes recommendations to the Country Team.

81. **Country Team** initiates revisions (in coordination with the PR and CCM); provides grant revision templates for PR/LI to complete; reviews PR/LI-submitted documents (including the *Grant Revision Request Form*, Budget, Performance Framework, List of Health Products, etc.); determines the type of revision required; finalizes the *Grant Revision Request Form* for review by the relevant approval authority, if applicable; facilitates and executes the review and approval process of the revision request; coordinates with other teams within the Secretariat to notify the Board and Grant Approvals Committee, as applicable; approves revision requests in line with delegated approval authority; and prepares and signs the relevant amendments to the grant agreements (e.g., through an Implementation Letter), if applicable.

**SECTION A: EXTENSIONS (END-DATE REVISIONS)**

82. **Definition:** An Extension (End-date Revision) amends and extends the end-date of the relevant implementation period to allow for continued grant implementation and to avoid

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173 This section operationalizes the policy related to extending grant implementation periods as approved by the Global Fund Board (*GF/31/DP12 – Extension Policy under the New Funding Model*).
program disruptions while operational challenges are addressed or a new allocation is being accessed.

83. **Triggers**: Extensions should be sought on the grounds of strongly justified circumstances\(^{74}\), such as:
   
   i. To facilitate the submission of single funding requests for multiple disease components (e.g., joint HIV and TB concept notes for high co-infection countries);
   
   ii. To address challenges in timely submission of funding requests due to circumstances that are beyond the control of the applicants;
   
   iii. To compensate for delays in the review and processing of relevant funding requests by the Global Fund, such as unexpected delays caused by the Grant Approvals Committee (GAC) or Technical Review Panel (TRP) review processes, or when the Global Fund Board objects to relevant funding recommendations from the Secretariat;
   
   iv. To compensate for delays in grant making and signing due to circumstances that are beyond the control of the applicants (e.g., matters related to the work of the Office of the Inspector General, changes to nominated Principal Recipients); and/or
   
   v. To compensate for delays in implementation due to circumstances that are beyond the control of the implementers.

84. **Initiators**: An Extension may be initiated by the Principal Recipient, the CCM, or the Country Team\(^{75}\). The CCM must be informed of all Extensions, and shall endorse all requests for Extensions as these will be financed from the country’s subsequent allocation.

85. **Timing**: An Extension should ideally be approved at least three months prior to the current implementation period end-date, to avoid any gaps between current implementation period end-date and Extension period start-date. To meet this deadline, it is recommended that countries begin the process at least 6 months prior to the current implementation period end-date.

86. **Key Design Considerations**: When designing an Extension, Principal Recipients and Country Teams should adhere to the following guidelines:

   a. **Source of Funding**: Although Extensions amend the Implementation Period, they do not amend the Allocation Utilization Period. Therefore, all Extensions will use time from the subsequent Allocation Utilization Period and will be funded from the subsequent allocation, reducing the amount of time and funds available for the next Implementation Period. In addition, the Allocation Utilization Period in which goods and services are delivered determines the allocation from which it will be funded; therefore, if goods and services are delivered during an Extension period, they will be funded from the subsequent allocation.

   b. **Sustainability**: As all Extensions will be financed by the subsequent allocation, Country Teams and PRs must ensure that programmatic and cost implications beyond the Extension period have been fully considered. The activities and budget for the Extension period should enable a proper transition to the next Implementation Period and consider the expected trajectory of future funding. This is to ensure that a disproportionate amount of the subsequent allocation is not consumed during the Extension period (e.g., to ensure that 50% of the subsequent allocation for a component is not consumed during a 6 month Extension) and that

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\(^{74}\) Operational policy on the possible use of extensions will be updated should there be amendments to the Board-approved extension policy (GF/B31/DP12).

\(^{75}\) The composition of the Country Team varies depending on the portfolio category. For Focused Countries, the Country Team is comprised of the Fund Portfolio Manager, Senior Fund Portfolio Assistant, the Public Health and M&E Specialist, and the Legal Officer. For Core and High Impact Countries, the Country Team includes the Fund Portfolio Manager, Program Officer, Public Health and M&E Specialist, Health Products Management Specialist, Finance Specialist and Legal Officer.
sufficient funds exist to cover the entire 3-year Allocation Utilization Period. Such disproportionate spending could set the program on an unsustainable spending trajectory or one not reflective of the epidemiological context.

c. **Maximizing Impact:** Country Teams should ensure that all programmatic activities during the Extension period maximize impact given the available resources, align with the core objectives of the Global Fund’s 2017-2022 Strategy, and allow for a seamless transition to the new implementation period.

d. **Targets and Activities:** The Country Team and PR shall work to determine key programmatic activities and targets during the Extension period. The targets for the period of the Extension should be the same as those specified in the last reporting period, or if an adjustment is required, should be in line with the trajectory of the allocation for that country component going forward.\(^{276}\) Programmatic adjustments may be undertaken as necessary to ensure Global Fund resources are strategically invested to achieve maximum impact during the Extension period.\(^{277}\) If such programmatic adjustments are deemed to be “Material Program Revisions”, then the process for reviewing Material Program Revisions should be followed in addition to the process for reviewing Extensions (see Section C, paragraph 43).

e. **Length:** Other than with Global Fund Board approval, an Extension cannot extend the current implementation period of the grant for more than 12 months. This maximum length of 12 months is cumulative for all Extensions approved for the current implementation period.

f. **Procurement:** Procurement orders can be placed during the Extension period, but only in instances where 1) procurement is required to avoid stock outs and interruption of program implementation and service delivery during the new implementation period; and 2) where the subsequent grant is in advance stages of the grant making process (must have completed TRP review).\(^{278}\) For further information, please refer to the **OPN on Advanced Payment Mechanism** (forthcoming) and the **OPN on Pre-Financing**.

**Approval Authority**

87. A number of criteria are used to determine the appropriate approval authorities required for Extensions (see table on following page). These criteria include:

a. **The unutilized funds from the current implementation period are sufficient to fully cover the budget for the extension period.**\(^{179}\) While this criteria will be used to determine the level of approval required for an Extension, it is important to note that all funds used during the Extension period will be deducted from the subsequent allocation. See Figure 4 for an illustration of the two scenarios.

b. **The length of the Extension period** (e.g., how much the current implementation period’s end-date will be extended, on a cumulative basis – and therefore, how much time from the Allocation Utilization Period will be left available for the subsequent implementation period);

c. **The percentage of the subsequent country allocation for the relevant disease component to be used during the Extension period** (e.g., what the Extension period budget will be – and therefore, how much funding for the disease component will be available for the remainder of the Allocation Utilization Period).

\(^{276}\) For example, if the country component is facing a subsequent allocation that is significantly smaller than the current one, targets for certain interventions could be adjusted downward in order to reflect the new funding reality. Such decisions should involve consultation with the Country Team and relevant disease advisor.

\(^{277}\) This is particularly important when it is known that specific activities are unlikely to continue in the new implementation period due to the amount of the new allocation (e.g., if the amount is reduced).

\(^{278}\) Commodities required must be clearly identified and agreed in the List of Health Products in the detailed budget. See **OPN on the Pooled Procurement Mechanism** for further detail on the mitigating measures required in this situation or the **OPN on Advanced Payment Mechanism** (forthcoming).

\(^{179}\) This criteria will apply until potential revisions to the Board-approved extension policy (GF/B31/DP12) are approved.
88. When assessing the criteria above, the following should be taken into consideration:
   a. When determining the percentage of the subsequent allocation amount designated
      for the relevant disease component to be used during the Extension period, the
      Country Team should use the most recent program split, as defined through country
dialogue during the access to funding and grant-making process (for further details
please refer to the Guidance Note on Program Split). If such country dialogue has
not yet taken place, the Country Team should use the indicative program split, as
communicated in the allocation letter for the new allocation period. For multi-
component grants, the Country Team should use the sum of the allocation of the
relevant components.
   b. When determining the length and the percentage of allocation amount for the
relevant disease component to be utilized during the Extension period, both time
and funds should be cumulative for all Extensions requested for that implementation
period (e.g., those already signed, if applicable, and the Extension requested).

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**Scenario 1:** Unutilized approved funds greater than or equal to Extension period budget

```
Implementation Period 1

Used Funds: 90M USD

Unutilized Funds: 10M USD

Board Approved Funds: 100M USD

Extension: 10M USD

Implementation Period 2 (reduced)
```

**Scenario 2:** Unutilized approved funds less than Extension period budget

```
Implementation Period 1

Used Funds: 95M USD

Unutilized Funds: 5M USD

Board Approved Funds: 100M USD

Extension: 10M USD

Implementation Period 2 (reduced)
```

**Figure 4. Illustration of examples where sufficient unutilized funds do or do not exist in current implementation period to cover the budget for the Extension period.**

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For example, if a grant is approved by a Department Head for a six month Extension (assuming sufficient
unutilized funds from current implementation period available to finance the Extension budget) accounting for
10% of the new allocation amount for the relevant disease component, and then the country requests an
additional two month Extension (assuming sufficient unutilized funds, as well) accounting for 7% of the new
allocation amount for the relevant disease component, the second Extension is subject to an elevated approval
authority and must be approved by the GAC as it will cumulatively be a nine month Extension accounting for 17%
of the new allocation for the relevant disease component.
Scenario 1: Unutilized funds from the current implementation period are sufficient to fully cover the extension budget\textsuperscript{181}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Extension Period</th>
<th>% of the next allocation for relevant disease component to be used during Extension period</th>
<th>Approval Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 3 months</td>
<td>Up to 10%</td>
<td>Country Team\textsuperscript{182} (and PST for Focused)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 10%</td>
<td>Regional Manager or Department Head (for High Impact)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 3 up to 6 months</td>
<td>Up to 15%</td>
<td>Grant Approvals Committee (GAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 6 up to 12 months</td>
<td>N/A\textsuperscript{83}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Board (with GAC recommendation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Extension request</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{81} Formerly “non-costed extension”

\textsuperscript{82} In cases where there is disagreement among members of the Country Team, the decision-making will be escalated as per the standard escalation procedure, as determined in the Country Team Approach.

\textsuperscript{83} Scenario 1 extensions of 6 to 12 months require approval from GAC regardless of the percent of the next allocation to be used; similarly, Scenario 1 extensions of more than 12 months require Board approval regardless of percentage of the next allocation used.
Scenario 2: Unutilized funds from the current implementation period are not sufficient to fully cover the extension budget\textsuperscript{184}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Extension Period</th>
<th>Cumulative amount of additional funding needed for Extension period</th>
<th>Approval Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 12 months</td>
<td>Up to USD 10 million and up to the equivalent of 6 months of additional funding\textsuperscript{185}</td>
<td>Grant Approvals Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>More than USD 10 million or more than the equivalent of 6 months of additional funding</td>
<td>Board (with GAC recommendation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Extension request</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reporting and Impact on Legal Documents

89. Reporting: The Grant Revision Request Form should be used to submit all Extension requests\textsuperscript{186}. The Country Team provides to the PR the Grant Revision Request Form together with the latest Performance Framework (generated from GOS), latest Detailed Budget, and latest List of Health Products (LOHP) (as applicable) to complete/update. Using the information compiled by the PR in the Request Form and the updated grant documents, the Country Team will finalize the Request Form for securing Global Fund approval, with the following documents accompanying the form:

a. An amended Performance Framework\textsuperscript{187} for the full implementation period (including Extension period);

b. An updated Summary Budget\textsuperscript{188} for the full implementation period (including Extension period) and Financial Calculator approved by FO/PST and RFM;

\textsuperscript{184} Formerly “costed extension”

\textsuperscript{185} According to Board-approved extension policy (GF/31/DP12), the GAC is authorized to approve Scenario 2 Extensions as long as the amount of additional funding required (the funding required for the Extension period minus the unutilized funds approved by the Board for the current IP) does not exceed USD 10 million and is not equivalent to more than 6 months of additional funding. To calculate the equivalent months of additional funding, first, determine the additional funding requested, as a percentage of the total Extension period budget. Then, multiply this percentage by the number of months of the Extension request; if more than 6, Board approval is required. For example, if there is an Extension request of 8 months, with a total revision budget of USD 8 million and additional funds requested of USD 4 million, the percentage of additional funds requested over total revision budget is 50%, and the months of funding required is 50% multiplied by 8 months, or 4 months. Therefore, this revision request requires GAC approval. However, if instead, the Extension request is for 8 months, with a total revision budget of USD 8 million and additional funds requested of USD 7 million, the percentage of additional funds requested over total revision budget is 87.5%. Therefore the months of funding required is 87.5% multiplied by 8 months, or 7 months; this revision request requires Board approval.

\textsuperscript{186} The Country Team may require an LFA review of the request or a specific element of it. The scope of the LFA review is to be agreed between the Country Team and the LFA, on a case-by-case basis.

\textsuperscript{187} If the Performance Framework contains custom indicators, the Performance Framework should be sent to the Monitoring, Evaluation & Country Analysis (MECA) Team Specialist for validation before submission to the relevant approval authorities.

\textsuperscript{188} Based on a detailed budget reviewed and signed off by the Country Team (and PST for Focused countries).
c. The CCM Chair and Vice Chair endorsement of the Extension request and the use of allocation for the revision. This endorsement will be captured in the Grant Revision Request Form.

90. For all extensions request, Country Team should consult and inform Access to Funding Department for tracking and reporting of extensions to the Board. For extension requests in High Impact or Core countries requiring GAC and Board approval, Country Teams should consult with the Risk Department on the grant’s key risk and mitigating actions.

91. **Implementation Letter:** Once approval of the Extension has been secured, an amendment to the Grant Agreement is required, which takes the form of an Implementation Letter.
   a. **Documents to be included:** This should include an updated Summary Budget and Performance Framework, as applicable.
   b. **Signatories:** The Implementation Letter must be signed by the authorized signatories of the Principal Recipient on behalf of the Grantee and of the Global Fund (in accordance with the Signatory Authority Procedures).

92. **Notification to Board and GAC:** All Extensions approved by the Secretariat must be notified to the Board and GAC through Grant Approvals Committee Reports.

93. See Grant Revision Process Flow for more detailed steps on how to amend a grant agreement.

**SECTION B: ADDITIONAL FUNDING REVISIONS**

94. **Definition:** An Additional Funding Revision increases the total approved funding for the relevant implementation period during grant implementation, with no amendment to the length of the implementation period.

95. Reductions to the total approved funding for a relevant implementation period should be managed through regular grant management processes. Depending on the trigger of such reductions, further guidance could be sought in the OPN on Co-Financing or the OPN on Recovery of Grant Funds. Where such an approach is not possible, the Country Team may escalate the request to the GAC for review.

96. **Triggers:** Additional funds may be made available at the aggregate portfolio level as a result of, among other factors:
   a. Additional pledges and contributions by donors, including permitted restricted financial contributions by private donors;
   b. The portfolio optimization process, upon the review and endorsement of the Audit and Finance Committee.

97. **Initiators:** An Additional Funding Revision may be initiated by the Country Team and managed in consultation with CCM, PR(s), LI(s) and technical partners.

98. **Timing:** An Additional Funding Revision may be proposed at any time during grant-making or during grant implementation. For revisions during grant-making, please refer to the OPN on Access to Funding, Grant-making, and Approval.

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<sup>189</sup> In the absence of a CCM or an alternative coordinating platform in the country, the Country Team must seek endorsement from the Regional Manager (or for High Impact departments, relevant Department Head), after consulting with the Manager of the Monitoring, Evaluation & Country Analysis (MECA) Team, the Head of the Technical Advice & Partnerships Team within the Strategy, Investment and Impact Division (SIID) and to the extent possible, in-country partners.

<sup>190</sup> Additional funding from the Emergency Fund follows the Emergency Fund review and approval process as captured in the Guidelines on Emergency Fund.
99. **Key Design Considerations:** When designing an Additional Funding Revision, Principal Recipients and Country Teams should adhere to the following guideline:

a. **Targets and Activities:** The Country Team and PR shall work to determine how to adjust the key programmatic activities and targets for the implementation period. Typically, targets should be adjusted upwards as a result of an Additional Funding Revision, considering the additional resources provided. If, however, the Country Team and PR determine that increasing the targets is not possible, justification in the *Grant Revision Request Form* is required.

**Approval Authority**

100. The approval process for Additional Funding Revisions is differentiated based on the percentage increase compared to the original grant funds.

101. The thresholds for percentage increase are cumulative for the entire implementation period and are always compared to the original approved budget at the time of grant signing.

102. It should be noted that if funding becomes available during grant implementation through channels with clearly defined and distinct approval processes and requirements (e.g., special initiatives), or through channels where funding has already been approved for specific country components, the approval authorities and requirements as defined below do not need to be pursued, in addition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Approval Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Additional Funding Revision of up to 30% of approved fund for the implementation period</td>
<td>Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Additional Funding Revision of more than 30% (if additional funds will finance TRP-reviewed Unfunded Quality Demand)</td>
<td>Board (with GAC recommendation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Additional Funding Revision of more than 30% (if additional funds will not finance TRP-reviewed Unfunded Quality Demand)</td>
<td>Board (with GAC and TRP recommendation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reporting and Impact on Legal Documents**

103. **Reporting:** The *Grant Revision Request Form* should be used to submit Additional Funding Revision requests. The Country Team provides to the PR the *Grant Revision Request Form* template, together with the latest Performance Framework (generated from GOS), latest Detailed Budget, and latest LOHP as applicable, to complete/update. Using the information compiled by the PR in the *Request Form* and the updated grant documents, the Country Team can then finalize the *Request Form* for securing Global Fund approval, with the following documents accompanying the form:

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991 If the additional funding is used to finance TRP-recommended unfunded quality demand (UQD), the PR section of the Grant Revision Form is not required. Agreed elements of the UQD to be funded by additional funding will be captured in the Country Team Section of the Grant Revision Form. In reviewing additional funding revisions, the Country Team may require an LFA review of the request or a specific element of it. The scope of the LFA review is to be agreed between the Country Team and the LFA, on a case-by-case basis.
a. An amended Performance Framework\textsuperscript{392} for the full implementation period;
b. An amended Summary Budget\textsuperscript{393} and Financial Calculator approved by FO/PST and RFM;
c. The CCM Chair and Vice Chair endorsement of the revision request\textsuperscript{394}. This endorsement will be captured in the \textit{Grant Revision Request Form}.

104. **Implementation Letter:** Once finalized and approved by the Global Fund, an Additional Funding Revision must be reflected in the grant agreement, by issuing an Implementation Letter to amend the Performance Framework and Budget.
   a. **Documents to be included:** This should include an updated Summary Budget and Performance Framework.
   b. **Signatories:** The Implementation Letter must be signed by the authorized signatories of the Principal Recipient on behalf of the Grantee and of the Global Fund (in accordance with the \textit{Signatory Authority Procedures}).

105. See Grant Revision Process Flow for more detailed steps on how to amend a grant agreement.

**SECTION C: PROGRAM REVISIONS**

106. **Definition:** A Program Revision (formerly referred to as a “reprogramming”) is the process of changing the scope and/or scale of a Global Fund-supported program within already approved funding ceiling and current implementation period. The goal of a Program Revision is to promote and enable the adjustments of programs to ensure the continued effective and efficient use of Global Fund resources invested to achieve maximum impact in line with the Global Fund’s 2017-2022 Strategy.
   a. Changing the \textit{scope} is the process of (i) adding or deleting goals and/or objectives, or (ii) changing key interventions\textsuperscript{395}, (including those related to RSSH, Human Rights, and Gender Equality) either at the level of a grant, or at the level of the Global Fund supported disease or HSS program.
   b. Changing \textit{scale} is the process of increasing or decreasing targets for goals and objectives for key interventions.

107. **Triggers:** There are a number of potential scenarios which might trigger a Program Revision. These include, but are not limited to:
   a. The need to invest more strategically, e.g., in case of changes in NSP, epidemiological trends, new data from national surveys, or program evaluations, etc.
   b. Emerging scientific evidence or normative guidance
   c. Changes in the national context
   d. Changes in unit costs and budgetary changes
   e. Changes in implementation arrangements
   f. Scale up effective interventions
   g. Risk mitigation purposes

\textsuperscript{392} If the Performance Framework contains custom indicators, the Performance Framework should be sent to the Monitoring, Evaluation & Country Analysis (MECA) Team Specialist for validation before submission to the relevant approval authorities.

\textsuperscript{393} Based on a detailed budget reviewed and signed off by the Country Team (and PST for Focused countries).

\textsuperscript{394} CCM input will be with respect to programmatic implications of additional funding. In the absence of a CCM or an alternative coordinating platform in the country, the Country Team must seek endorsement from the Regional Manager (or for High Impact departments, relevant Department Head), after consulting with the Manager of the Monitoring, Evaluation & Country Analysis (MECA) Team, the Head of the Technical Advice & Partnerships Team within the Strategy, Investment and Impact Division (SIID) and to the extent possible in-country partners.

\textsuperscript{395} For example, key interventions within a defined epidemiological context, as confirmed by the relevant disease advisor: interventions that are not adequately funded at present and/or interventions that meet one or more of the following criteria: i) address emerging threats to disease control, ii) lift barriers to the broader disease response and/or create conditions for improved service delivery; AND/OR iii) enable the roll-out of new technologies that represent best practice.
h. Shifting activities and budget from one grant / PR to another grant / PR emanating from one funding request
i. The need to advance transition planning, particularly in the event that a country is nearing the end of its funding relationship with the Global Fund.

108. **Initiators:** A Program Revision may be initiated by the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), Principal Recipient (PR), or the Global Fund Country Team and managed in consultation with CCM, PR/LI(s), and technical partners.

109. **Timing:** A Program Revision may be proposed during grant implementation. The timing of submission of a Program Revision request during grant implementation depends on the defined portfolio category of the country component:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio Category</th>
<th>When a Program Revision request may be submitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focused</td>
<td>Once a year, if warranted by the program context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>Any time during grant implementation, if warranted by the program context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Impact</td>
<td>Any time during grant implementation, if warranted by the program context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Types of Program Revisions**

110. A Program Revision request is classified as either “**material**” or “**non-material**.”

The materiality of a Program Revision request is assessed at the disease or HSS program level (supported by the Global Fund) and not at the individual grant level.

111. **Material Program Revision.** A Program Revision is considered material when:

a. It contradicts the TRP’s original or modified review and recommendation on the funding request (e.g. intervention originally removed by TRP is being re-introduced to the program; there is a significant redesign or shift of balance of original approved funding request/grant, i.e. a prevention program is shifting to treatment; a key intervention is removed from the grant without evidence of alternative funding in the country); OR

b. There is a lack of agreement in the normative guidance, significant gaps in evidence to support a Program Revision, unexplained lack of impact, or difficult trade-offs in decision making (e.g. the grant is operating in a context where there is no national strategy or there is a lack of strategic focus of additional investments or interventions), which therefore requires an independent technical review of the Program Revision request.

112. **Non-Material Program Revision.** A Program Revision request is considered non-material if it falls outside the definition of materiality described in paragraph 44 above.

a. In addition, funding activities that are included and prioritized in the UQD register generally will be considered non-material and therefore will not require a TRP review. (For further information, please refer to the *OPN on Access to Funding, Grant-making, and Approval*).

b. A request involving a shift of activities and respective budget from one PR to another PR from the same approved funding request will not be considered material\(^\text{196}\).

\(^{196}\) During a reallocation of activities and accompanying budget between PRs in the same program, Country Team
Determining Materiality

113. The Country Team, in consultation with relevant Disease Advisors and Regional Managers/Department Heads, reviews the Program Revision request and makes a preliminary determination of whether the revision is material or non-material, as defined above. If no agreement is reached among parties involved in the consultations in determining the materiality of the request, the decision-making will be escalated as per the standard escalation procedure, as determined in the Country Team Approach.

114. All cases identified as Material Program Revisions by the Country Team must be reviewed by the GAC. The GAC confirms whether a Program Revision identified by the Country Team as material is indeed material. If the GAC determines the request to be non-material, the GAC approves the request.

115. If the GAC determines the request to be material, the request is referred to the TRP for review. The TRP makes a recommendation to the GAC on the strategic focus, technical soundness, and potential for impact of a Program Revision request. Following the TRP review and recommendation, the GAC then makes the decision on the Program Revision request.

Approval Authority

116. The approval process for Program Revisions is differentiated based whether the revision is deemed material or non-material:

117. | Threshold | Approval Authority |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-material Program Revisions which fall below any of the scenarios listed below</td>
<td>Country Team&lt;sup&gt;98&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-material Program Revisions which include one of the following scenarios, as compared to the originally approved performance framework at grant signing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. The addition or deletion of an intervention; OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. An increase of more than 100% or reduction of more than 20% to the targets for any core coverage or output indicator measuring the number of people reached by a service; OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| iii. A shift of activities and respective budget from one grant/PR to another grant/PR, emanating from one approved funding request. | Regional Manager or Department Head (for High Impact)

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<sup>97</sup> See Annex III for the TRP review process of revision requests.

<sup>98</sup> In cases where there is disagreement among members of the Country Team, the decision-making will be escalated as per the standard escalation procedure, as determined in the Country Team Approach.
### Material Program Revisions

- Revision contradicts the TRP’s original or modified review and recommendation on the funding request
- There is a lack of agreement in the normative guidance, significant gaps in evidence to support a Program Revision, unexplained lack of impact, or difficult trade-offs in decision making which requires an independent technical review of the Program Revision request

| GAC (with TRP recommendation, if GAC determines revision is material) |

### Reporting and Impact on Legal Documents

118. **Reporting:** The *Grant Revision Request Form* should be used to submit Program Revision requests\(^{199}\). The Country Team provides to the PR the *Grant Revision Request Form* together with the latest Performance Framework (generated from GOS), latest Detailed Budget, and latest LOHP\(^{32}\) (as applicable) to complete/update. Using the information compiled by the PR in the *Request Form* and the updated grant documents, the Country Team can then finalize the *Request Form* for securing Global Fund approval, with the following documents accompanying the form:
   a. An amended Performance Framework\(^ {200}\) for the full implementation period;
   b. An amended Summary Budget (if revision impacts budget)\(^ {201}\) and Financial Calculator approved by FO/PST and RFM;
   c. The CCM Chair and Vice Chair endorsement of the revision request\(^ {202}\). This endorsement will be captured in the *Grant Revision Request Form*.

119. For Material Program Revision requests in High Impact or Core countries, Country Teams should consult with the Risk Department on the grant’s key risk and mitigating actions.

120. **Implementation Letter:** Once finalized and approved by the Global Fund, a Program Revision must be reflected in the grant agreement, by issuing an Implementation Letter. This should be done for both Material and Non-material Program Revisions.
   a. **Documents to be included:** An updated Summary Budget and a Performance Framework, regardless of the scale or materiality of the change.
   b. **Signatories:** The Implementation Letter must be signed by authorized signatories of the Principal Recipient on behalf of the Grantee and of the Global Fund (in accordance with the *Signatory Authority Procedures*).

121. See Grant Revision Process Flow for more detailed steps on how to amend a grant agreement.

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\(^{199}\) Program Revisions that do not increase or decrease targets in the Performance Framework (e.g., changes to reporting schedules, aligning terminologies of indicators) do not require the Grant Revision Form. In reviewing program revision requests, the Country Team may require an LFA review of the request or a specific element of it. The scope of the LFA review is to be agreed between the Country Team and the LFA, on a case-by-case basis.

\(^{200}\) If the Performance Framework contains custom indicators, the Performance Framework should be sent to the Monitoring, Evaluation & Country Analysis (MECA) Team Specialist for validation before submission to the relevant approval authorities.

\(^{201}\) Based on a detailed budget reviewed and signed off by the Country Team (and PST for Focused countries).

\(^{202}\) In the absence of a CCM or an alternative coordinating platform in the country, the Country Team must seek endorsement from the Regional Manager (or for High Impact departments, relevant Department Head), after consulting with the Manager of the Monitoring, Evaluation & Country Analysis (MECA) Team, the Head of the Technical Advice & Partnerships Team within the Strategy, Investment and Impact Division (SIID) and to the extent possible in-country partners.
SECTION D: BUDGET REVISIONS

122. **Definition:** Adjustments that are purely budgetary in nature, do not represent a change in the total approved funding for the relevant implementation period, and do not affect the Performance Framework.

123. **Triggers:** A Budget Revision can take place periodically in the normal course of grant implementation in order to respond to program realities (e.g., to reflect changes in administrative or operational costs, changes in unit costs of items being purchased or to allow for programmatic assurance activities like Health Facility Assessments or Data Quality Reviews).

124. **Initiators:** A Budget Revision may be initiated by the Principal Recipient (PR) or the Country Team and is managed in consultation with CCM, Secretariat (if applicable), PR, Lead Implementer(s), and technical partners.

**Types of Budget Revisions**

125. Budget revisions can take two forms (Material and Non-material), depending on the percentage increase or decrease of the detailed budget (on an intervention or cost grouping basis, as applicable).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget revision for any standard intervention</th>
<th>Budget revision for any discretionary cost category $^{204}$</th>
<th>Is Global Fund prior written approval required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-material budget revision</td>
<td>Less than 15% change to the total budget for any intervention (either an increase or decrease)</td>
<td>Less than 5% increase to the total budget of any discretionary cost category</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Material budget revision  | (i) Any budget revision above the non-material budget revision thresholds defined above  
(ii) Any budget revision that introduces new modules and interventions $^{205}$ | | Yes |

126. In specific cases, based on program and grant context (including but not limited to heightened risk ratings), the Country Team could specifically define principles for determining materiality of budget changes, which might partially or entirely differ from the above-mentioned thresholds for determining materiality. For further guidance, please refer to *The Global Fund Guidelines for Grant Budgeting*.

127. **Timing:** A Budget Revision may be proposed during grant implementation. The timing of submission of a revision request during grant implementation depends on a) the defined portfolio category of the country component and b) type of Budget Revision:

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$^{203}$ The operational policy on Budget Revisions is intended to be aligned with the *Global Fund Guidelines for Grant Budgeting*. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the OPN and the Budgeting Guidelines, the terms of the Budgeting Guidelines will control.

$^{204}$ The discretionary categories may be pre-defined taking into account country context and grant-associated risks. The general definition of discretionary categories for Global Fund grants includes: human resources, vehicles, travel-related costs (per diems, etc.), indirect costs/overheads, and any other pre-defined activities, at the discretion of the Global Fund.

$^{205}$ The inclusion of new modules and interventions on the official approved budget would also involve a corresponding change to the Performance Framework. In such cases, the Program Revision (Section C) process should be followed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio Category</th>
<th>When a Budget Revision request may be submitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Focused            | **Material Budget Revision:** Once a year, if warranted by the program context.  
|                    | **Non-material Budget Revision:** Any time during grant implementation, if warranted by the program context. |
| Core               | **All Budget Revisions:** Any time during grant implementation, if warranted by the program context. |
| High Impact        | **All Budget Revisions:** Any time during grant implementation, if warranted by the program context. |

**Approval Authority**

128. The approval process for Budget Revisions is differentiated based on the percentage increase or decrease of the budget (on an intervention or cost grouping basis, as applicable). It should be noted that the thresholds for percentage increase or decrease are cumulative for the entire implementation period and are always compared to the latest approved summary budget\(^{206}\) (the “baseline budget”) to establish the materiality level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Approval Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-material Budget Revisions</strong></td>
<td>Principal Recipient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material Budget Revisions(^{207})</strong></td>
<td>Country Team(^{208}) (FPM and Finance Officer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

129. In addition to the above thresholds, there are some circumstances where Country Team approval may be required even if the revision is deemed “Non-material” (e.g., any increase in salary or incentive or top-ups above those already planned in the budget to staff / agents working for the Global Fund). For further information, please refer to *The Global Fund Guidelines for Grant Budgeting*.

130. For **Non-material Budget Revisions**, PRs have the flexibility to make adjustments and incur expenditures relating to such non-material budgetary adjustment. Implementers have to follow their own procedures of budget modification with an explanatory note and the formal approval of the relevant authority at the implementer level. PR should track non-material budget revisions over the entire implementation period and compare to the original budget (approved during grant signing). If the cumulative non-material budget revisions reach the materiality thresholds, subsequent

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\(^{206}\) As attached to the grant agreement or an implementation letter.

\(^{207}\) The inclusion of new modules and interventions on the official approved budget would also involve a corresponding change to the Performance Framework. In such cases, the Program Revision (Section C) process should be followed.

\(^{208}\) In cases where there is disagreement among members of the Country Team, the decision-making will be escalated as per the standard escalation procedure, as determined in the *Country Team Approach*. 
budget revisions should be processed as material budget revisions and will require Global Fund pre-approval.

131. For **Material Budget Revisions**, the revision request must be submitted to the Country Team for pre-approval prior to the initiation of the activity and the related payment.

**Reporting and Impact on Legal Documents**

132. **Material Budget Revisions:** If a Budget Revision is deemed material, the submission should be in the form of a revised detailed budget incorporating the proposed adjustments for the future periods (and actuals for the prior quarters) within the overall ceiling of the initial approved budget and a rationale for the proposed adjustments. When reviewing and approving the material budget revision, the Country Team will decide whether the revised budget should be reflected in the grant agreement through an Implementation Letter and captured in GOS \(^{209}\) (e.g., if the revised detailed budget needs to be reflected in the PR reporting template and used for subsequent PR reporting).

133. Once finalized and approved by the Global Fund and there is a decision to capture in GOS and issue an Implementation Letter:
   a. **Documents to be included:** An updated Summary Budget.
   b. **Signatories:** The Implementation Letter must be signed by authorized signatories of the Principal Recipient on behalf of the Grantee and of the Global Fund (in accordance with the *Signatory Authority Procedures*).

134. **Non-material Budget Revisions:** The PR tracks non-material budget revisions. The PR, as part of the expenditure reporting in the Progress Update/Disbursement Request, will report non-material budget revisions to Global Fund as regular expenditures and provide comments in the budget variance analysis. (see *Global Fund Guidelines on Progress Update and Disbursement Request*).

135. See Grant Revision Process Flow for more detailed steps on how to amend a grant agreement.

**SECTION E: ADMINISTRATIVE REVISIONS**

136. **Definition:** Adjustments that have no impact on the Budget or the Performance Framework and are purely of an administrative nature (e.g., changes to Master Data reflected in a grant agreement), which require modifications to grant agreements.

137. **Triggers:** An administrative revision can take place periodically in the normal course of grant making \(^{210}\) and grant implementation and could be triggered by (among other reasons):
   a. A change in the organizational representative for legal notices (for PR) and notices (for LFA)
   b. A change in PR / LFA contact details (e.g., address, name)

138. Changes to other types of Master Data that are not reflected in the Grant Agreement, therefore do not require an Administrative Revision under this OPN. In such

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\(^{209}\) Only legally agreed information captured through an implementation letter will be imported into GOS.

\(^{210}\) For revisions during grant-making, please refer to the *OPN on Access to Funding, Grant-making, and Approval*. 

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circumstances, Country Teams should refer to the *Guidance on Updating Master Data*, to ensure the changes to data are appropriately reflected in GOS.

139. **Initiators:** An administrative revision may be initiated by the Principal Recipient (PR), LFA, or the Country Team, and is managed in consultation with CCM, PR/LI(s).

140. **Approval Authority:** For an Administrative Revision, the final approval authority is the Fund Portfolio Manager.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Approval Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Administrative Revisions</td>
<td>Fund Portfolio Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reporting and Impact on Legal Documents**

141. The categories of Master Data highlighted in paragraphs 72a and 72b are included as part of the Grant Agreement. Therefore any changes to this Master Data should be reflected in GOS (see *Guidance on Updating Master Data* for further details), and subsequently, need to be reflected in the Grant Agreement through an Implementation Letter.

142. **Implementation Letter:** Once finalized and approved by the Global Fund, an Administrative Revision must be reflected in the grant agreement, by issuing an Implementation Letter.

   a. **Signatories:** The Implementation Letter must be signed by authorized signatories of the Principal Recipient on behalf of the Grantee and of the Global Fund (in accordance with the *Signatory Authority Procedures*).

   b. **Timing:** For the majority of Administrative Revisions, the changes to Master Data do not need to be reflected immediately in the Grant Agreement, and therefore do not require the immediate issuing of an Implementation Letter. Instead, it is recommended that the County Team wait until an Implementation Letter is required for another type of grant revision (e.g., a Program Revision or Extension) and then any changes to Master Data can be included in that Implementation Letter. This approach is suggested to reduce the need for Country Teams to issue multiple Implementation Letters. However, in cases where the LFA changes or PR/LFA name changes, an Implementation Letter is required to be issued immediately, to reflect the change promptly in the Grant Agreement.

   c. **Consultation:** The Country Team should consult with their Legal Officer on whether and when to issue an Implementation Letter for an Administrative Revision.

143. See Grant Revision Process Flow for more detailed steps on how to amend a grant agreement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>EGMC</td>
<td>• Consolidate operational guidance on all types of grant revisions into one</td>
<td>15 February 2017</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>comprehensive operational policy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chair, EGMC</td>
<td>• Alignment with Guidelines on Budgeting and Financial Reporting – budget revisions</td>
<td>22 February 2018</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Minor process and language edits to clarify guidance and requirements (without changing content)</td>
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</table>
Signing and Amending Grant Agreements

Issued in: 15 December 2014

Purpose: To provide guidance to country teams on the structure of the Grant Agreements under the Rounds Based Model and the New Funding Model; Explain procedures for signing and amending Grant Agreements.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

1. In order to start implementing a program, the Global Fund enters into a Grant Agreement with a recipient country or an entity, defining terms and conditions for financing. Such Grant Agreements may be amended to reflect changed circumstances and arrangements.

STRUCTURE AND TYPES OF GRANT AGREEMENTS

2. A Grant Agreement is a legal contract that defines the terms and conditions under which the Global Fund provides financing to the recipients in countries where the Global Fund programs are implemented. There are two different structures currently in place under which the Global Fund provides funding:
   a. Grant Agreement structure under the Rounds Based Model; and
   b. Grant Agreement structure under the New Funding Model.

3. The Grant Agreement structure under the Rounds Based Model (the “Rounds Based Structure”) consists of the following:
   a. Face Sheet: contains the program title, country, disease, grant name, grant agreement number, implementation period dates, grant amount, names and contact details of the principal recipient (“PR”) and the local fund agent (“LFA”), fiscal year of the PR and contact details of The Global Fund;
   b. Standard Terms and Conditions (“STCs”): sets forth the basic terms and conditions for utilizing the funding provided by the Global Fund for programs;
   c. Annex A: contains the “Program Implementation Description”, which is based on the program proposal submitted to the Global Fund by the relevant Country Coordinating Mechanism (“CCM”), along with conditions precedent to disbursements and special conditions applicable to the program;
   d. Performance Framework: sets out indicators in relation to the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that are used to measure the program’s performance and inform the disbursement decisions; and
   e. Summary Budget: sets out approved budgets for the program expenditures, which is broken down by cost category, Service Delivery Area (SDA), and implementers (Principal Recipients and Sub-recipients).

4. The Grant Agreement structure under the New Funding Model (the “NFM Structure”) consists of the following:
   c. Framework Agreement: constitutes an overarching agreement that establishes the general legal framework between the Global Fund and a grant recipient regarding how the Global Fund funding is provided and regulated. Each
Framework Agreement is effective for indefinite period of time and incorporates the “Grant Regulations” by reference;

d. **Grant Regulations:** is essentially a set of new STCs, which sets forth the basic terms and conditions for utilizing the funding provided by the Global Fund for programs; and

e. **Grant Confirmation:** is a legal document issued under the Framework Agreement following the approval of funding by the Global Fund Board for a specific disease program. The Grant Confirmation makes reference to the Framework Agreement and contains the following elements: program specific contractual provisions and conditions, program title, grant name, grant agreement number, implementation period dates, grant amount, fiscal year of the Principal Recipient, Local Fund Agent, the Principal Recipient and the Global Fund representative names and addresses. Each Grant Confirmation also includes an “Integrated Grant Description” which sets out the program activities and implementation arrangements, along with the Summary Budget and the Performance Framework.

5. The NFM Structure described in Section 4 above has been rolled out along with the New Funding Model. Prior to the NFM Structure, the Global Fund provided funding under the Rounds Based Structure described in Section 3 above.

6. Despite the roll out of the NFM Structure, substantial number of programs continue being implemented and governed under the Rounds Based Structure until the existing grant agreements expire and new funding, if any, is provided through legal agreements documented under the NFM Structure. In other words, with the roll out of the New Funding Model, the Global Fund is not changing the legal agreements entered into under the Rounds Based Structure, and only the new agreements signed under the New Funding Model shall be processed under the NFM Structure. The Rounds Based Structure shall continue to be used in cases of extensions to the current programs, top up of grant funds and reprogramming of existing programs. In cases of change of a Principal Recipient in an on-going program, the NFM Structure shall be used unless the Legal and Compliance Department determines otherwise. It is necessary to consult with the Legal and Compliance Department before the decision on the use of either structure is made.

7. Apart from the two structures described above, the Global Fund over the years has also developed several different sets of templates and precedents used for signing grant agreements with UN agencies and international organizations for them to act as program implementers. The most commonly used are two templates for UNDP Grant Agreements, one for countries managed under the Additional Safeguards Policy (“ASP”) and the other for non-ASP countries.

8. The grant documents that are used as basis for the Grant Agreement are defined in the OPN on Grant-Making and Approval.

**SIGNING GRANT AGREEMENTS UNDER THE NFM STRUCTURE**

9. Under the NFM Structure, for any country that is eligible for funding from the Global Fund, the Global Fund will sign one Framework Agreement with the country (i.e., the sovereign state). This Framework Agreement only needs to be signed once and, as mentioned above, will remain effective for an indefinite period of time to cover all future Global Fund programs (irrespective of disease components) to be implemented by any and all government PRs in such a country. To further enhance the country ownership under the New Funding Model, the Framework Agreement shall be signed in the name of such country, not in the name of any particular Ministry or government PR. This is also to ensure full enforceability of the grant agreements irrespective of potential changing governments or administrations in each state to which the Global Fund provides funding.
Also, as mentioned above, each Framework Agreement will incorporate a set of the Grant Regulations.

10. For Global Fund programs to be implemented by a non-government PR (e.g., an NGO) in a country, subject to the nature of such non-government PR and its existing cooperation mode with the Global Fund, the Global Fund will sign a separate Framework Agreement with the head office of such non-government PR, so that a single Framework Agreement will govern all Global Fund programs (irrespective of disease component) to be implemented by such non-government PR (irrespective of countries).

11. For example, the Framework Agreement with the Republic of Ghana shall cover the programs implemented by the Ministry of Health of Ghana as well as by Ghana AIDS Commission. Similarly, a Framework Agreement signed with the headquarters of a non-governmental organization (e.g., PSI) applies to and regulates all programs implemented by such non-governmental organization in, e.g., Sudan and Nepal, etc. See the diagram below as an illustration:

![Diagram](image_url)

12. Prior to the signature of the Framework Agreement, the counterparts shall produce legal evidence demonstrating that a proposed entity or signing representative is duly authorized to bind, as the case may be, the sovereign state under their domestic law or the NGO in accordance with its constituting documents (e.g., by-laws). Such evidence may be or include, among others, an extract from the domestic legislation or a certified copy of its constituting document, an authorization from cabinet or a head of state, and/or a resolution or power of attorney issued by the governing body of the NGO. In each instance the Legal Officer shall review and assess the documents provided.

13. After the relevant Framework Agreement is signed and put in place, once the funding proposal for a specific Global Fund program is approved by the Global Fund Board, a Grant Confirmation will be issued and signed. A standard Grant Confirmation will include the elements described in Section 4.e. above. After the signature of the Grant Confirmation by both parties, and the approval of the Purchase Order in GFS by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the funds may be disbursed and program implementation can begin. Grant Confirmations may be signed by the Grantee (signatory to the Framework Agreement) or the relevant Principal Recipient (if different from the Grantee), acting on behalf of the Grantee. Signatories from the Global Fund side shall be determined in accordance with the most recent Signature Authority Procedure.
14. In order to comply with the requirements of the contribution agreements that the Global Fund signed with donors, prior to signing, an anti-terrorism screening of the name of the Principal Recipient, representatives for notices, authorized signatories and the bank of the Principal Recipient shall be conducted. Screening is conducted through specialized software.

**AMENDMENTS**

15. An amendment is a written modification of an existing agreement. Depending on the rights of the parties to an agreement, an amendment may either be done unilaterally by one of the parties or may require a written consent of all parties.

**Framework Agreement**

16. Amendments to the Framework Agreements generally shall not be required due to its overarching nature and structure. If such amendments are required, the Legal Department will create the necessary forms and provide them to the Country Teams.

**Grant Confirmation and the Grant Agreement under the Rounds Based Structure**

17. Changes to any part of the Grant Confirmation also require an amendment. Amendments to the Grant Agreements generally take the form of either an Implementation Letter or a Notification Letter.

18. Notification Letters are used for modifications that can be done unilaterally by the Global Fund in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Grant Agreement. In other words, Notification Letters are only signed by the Global Fund and are effective immediately following its receipt by the Principal Recipient. Notification Letters do not need to be signed by the Principal Recipients.

19. Where under the Grant Agreement a modification requires a written consent of the Principal Recipient, an Implementation Letter shall be used. Implementation Letters are signed by the Global Fund and the Principal Recipient and only become effective after both parties have signed it.

20. Only authorized representatives of the Principal Recipient can sign the Implementation Letters. The Signature Authority Procedure (SAP) of the Global Fund sets forth the authorized signatories at the Global Fund.

21. As the applicant for Global Fund financing, the CCM shall be informed when a Grant Agreement is amended. All the templates for Implementation Letters and Notification Letters provide for such notification to the CCM.

22. Amendments to the Grant Agreements under the Rounds Based Structure shall follow the same guidance in Sections 15 through 30.

**TYPES OF AMENDMENTS**

23. A wide range of events may trigger an amendment to a Grant Confirmation or to a Grant Agreement under the Rounds Based Structure (in this Section, the term “Grant Agreement” shall be used interchangeably to refer to both Grant Confirmation and the Grant Agreement under the Rounds Based Structure). Below is an illustrative list of amendments.
24. **Extending grant implementation periods with or without additional funding.** An amendment to the Grant Agreement is required when a program term is extended with or without additional funding. An amendment takes form of an Implementation Letter which includes an updated Summary Budget and the Performance Framework, as needed (See *OPN on Grant Revisions*).

25. **Amending the Summary Budget.** Changes to the summary budget arising due to extensions or reallocations in the budget regardless of the scale, require an amendment to the Grant Agreement. An Implementation Letter is issued to amend the summary budget along with an updated Summary Budget or an addendum to an existing Summary Budget.

26. **Amending the Performance Framework.** Both material and non-material changes to existing Performance Framework require an amendment through an Implementation Letter. (See *OPN on Grant Revisions*).

27. **Grant Closure.** The Grant Agreement is amended twice in order to effectuate closure of the program. First amendment is issued when the Global Fund approves the Close-out Plan and the Budget. This amendment is issued in the form of an Implementation Letter as it requires Principal Recipients’ written consent. The second amendment is issued when the Global Fund notifies the closure of the program to the Principal Recipient following the implementation of all the activities in the Close-out Plan (see *OPN on Grant Closure*). Final closure is notified through a Notification Letter and does not require the Principal Recipients’ written consent.

28. **Amendments Due to Finance Transformation Project (“Step-Up”).** Under the Rounds Based Structure, the first Implementation Letters to the existing Grant Agreement issued following 1 May 2014 shall incorporate the changes to the Standard Terms and Conditions. These changes are of non-substantive nature and are due to transition to a new Finance system at the Global Fund. Subsequent Implementation Letters should follow the regular templates from the Legal Share Point site, without incorporating the changes described in this Section.

29. **Changing the Principal Recipient.** If during the program implementation a decision is taken to change the Principal Recipient, a new grant Agreement shall be negotiated and signed with a new entity. The Country Team shall at the same time follow the procedures to close the grant with the outgoing Principal Recipient (see *OPN on Grant Closure*).

30. **Amending and Restating the Grant Confirmation.** In certain cases where the number of changes is significant, amended and restated grant confirmation may be issued.

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**Annex 1:** Grant Confirmation Signing Process

**Annex 2:** Grant Amendment Process
## Annex 1: Grant Confirmation Signing Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLLECT AND SUBMIT INFORMATION IN THE FINANCE SYSTEM TO PREPARE THE DOCUMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Country Team collect and submits all the information required for the Grant Confirmation through the Core Data Forms (PR details, authorized signatories, bank account information and etc.);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Finance Department | Finance Department:  
(i) Reviews / Approves provided information before data is entered in the Finance System (GFS); and  
(ii) Conducts an anti-terrorism screening. |
| Finance Officer | Finance Officer:  
(i) Generates the Grant Signing Calculator;  
(ii) Creates the Purchase Order (PO) in GFS; and  
(iii) Requests the generation of the Grant Confirmation. |
| Country Team | Country Team:  
(i) Generates the Grant Confirmation in GFS and fills in sections 5-7 accordingly;  
(ii) Obtains all the necessary signs offs from relevant members of the Country Team; and  
(iii) Obtains additional approvals, as required. |
<p>| <strong>LEGAL REVIEW AND SIGN OFF</strong> |
| Legal Officer | Reviews all the documents and provides signs off. |
| <strong>APPROVE, SIGN AND VALIDATE IN THE FINANCE SYSTEM</strong> |
| Grant Management Department Head or Regional Manager | Grant Management Department Head or Regional Manager |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>approves the execution version of the Grant Confirmation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>Country Team sends the execution copy of the Grant Confirmation to the Principal Recipient for signature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Principal Recipient | Principal Recipient:  
  (i) Signs two original copies of the Grant Confirmation;  
  (ii) Ensures that the CCM chair and the CCM’s civil society representative sign the Grant Confirmation acknowledging the agreement between the Global Fund and the Principal Recipient; and  
  (iii) Returns both copies to the Global Fund for signature. |
| Grant Management Division Head | Grant Management Division Head signs the two original copies of the Grant Confirmations. |
| Country Team      | Country Team sends the one original of the executed Grant Confirmation to the Principal Recipient and the copies to the CCM and any other party, as indicated in the Grant Confirmation.  
  Country Team sends scanned copies of the signed Grant Agreement to the Finance Officer to be uploaded in GFS, along with the documents listed below. The documents to be uploaded are:  
  (i) Signed Grant Agreement (including Summary Budget and the Performance Framework);  
  (ii) Health Products Lists and Costs;  
  (iii) Grant signing calculator; and  
  (iv) Grant making sign-off sheets duly approved. |
| Finance Department | (i) Finance Officer uploads the scanned documents in GFS and enters the Grant Confirmation signature dates and releases the PO workflow for electronic approval;  
  (ii) Regional Finance Manager (RFM) electronically validates uploaded documents in PO;  
  (iii) CFO electronically approves the Grant Agreement (PO) in GFS; and  
  (iv) Following the approval of the PO by the CFO, the first ADMF and disbursement may be initiated by the Country Team. |
## Annex 2: Grant Amendment Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DECIDE ON REQUIRED AMENDMENTS</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Country Team | Country Team:  
(i) Prepares the document required for an amendment;  
(ii) Undertakes internal consultations and obtains sign offs, as necessary, from relevant members of the Country Team;  
(iii) Obtains additional approvals, as required; and  
(iv) Submits amended information for data entry in the Finance System, if such data is being amended. |
| Finance Department | (i) Reviews and approves amended information before data are entered in the Finance System (GFS), if such data is being amended; and  
(ii) Conducts an anti-terrorism screening, if necessary[^211]. |
| **PREPARE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS** | |
| FPM/PO | FPM/PO draft:  
(i) Implementation Letter/Notification Letter; OR  
(ii) Amended and Restated Grant Confirmation. |
| **LEGAL REVIEW AND SIGN OFF** | |
| Legal Officer | Reviews all the documents and provides signs off. |
| **APPROVE, SIGN AND VALIDATE IN THE FINANCE SYSTEM** | |
| Grant Management Department Hear or the Regional Manager | Grant Management Department Hear or the Regional Manager signs two original copies of the amendments in accordance with the Signature Authority Policy. |
| Country Team | Country Team sends the signed Implementation or Notification Letter to the Principal Recipient. |

[^211]: In the event if any of the information listed in Section 14 is changing, repeat anti-terrorism screening shall be conducted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Recipient</td>
<td>Principal Recipient signs two original copies and returns both copies to the Global Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Finance Manager</td>
<td>Regional Finance Manager co-signs the two original copies of the amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Team</td>
<td>The Country Team sends one original of the executed amendment to the Principal Recipient and the copies to the CCM, LFA and other party, as indicated in the amendment itself.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Finance Department                | (i)  Finance Officer uploads the scanned documents in GFS and enters the IL/NL signature dates. If the Grant Agreement amount (PO) has been modified by the IL/NL, the FO also releases the PO workflow for electronic approval  
                                        | (ii) Regional Finance Manager (RFM) electronically validates uploaded documents in PO;                                                |
|                                  | (iii) Head of Program Finance and Controlling electronically reapproves the updated Grant Agreement (PO) in GFS; and                 |
|                                  | (iv) Following the approval of the PO by the Finance Department, ADMF and disbursement may be initiated by the Country Team.         |
Enhanced Financial Reporting

Issued in: February 2010

Purpose: To describe the requirements and processes for Enhanced Financial Reporting by Principal Recipients (PRs).

POLICY

Purpose of Enhanced Financial Reporting

1. The Global Fund’s purpose is to attract, manage and disburse additional resources to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. To fulfill these functions, the Global Fund needs a minimum set of reliable financial information regarding the implementation of Grants. Such information is important to:
   (i) Assist Grant management: Having financial breakdowns and variance analysis, and being able to link financial information to programmatic performance enhances the ability to make informed funding and investment decisions (e.g., disbursements and Phase 2).
   (ii) Pin-point areas of financial risks: Tracking expenditures against budgets also enables an analysis of financial risks across the portfolio of programs funded by the Global Fund. For example, where is the largest proportion of funds being used? Are the funds rightfully spent in the planned areas? Are there any financial bottlenecks (such as in procurement)? etc.; and
   (iii) For external reporting and resource mobilizations: Being able to report “where the money is going” and “how it is being spent” is critical for external reporting and resource mobilization. Transparency and accountability, which are core principles of the Global Fund, involves being able to accurately report on the use of funds to donors, the general public and other stakeholders.

Use of National Systems

2. The Global Fund is also committed to relying on existing financial management, monitoring and reporting systems, where possible. This means that requirements for financial reporting should, to the extent possible, be the least disruptive as possible on existing country systems. The PR is therefore expected to use their existing information systems to prepare EFR rather than creating a parallel system. This may require the use of reasonable assumptions to complete the EFR template which should be disclosed in the EFR report and to the LFA during the review.

Reporting Schedule

3. Each grant should report financial information at least annually from the grant start date (i.e., Month 12, Month 24, etc) and at Phase 2 (i.e., Month 18). More frequent reporting (i.e., every quarter or every semester) is optional and can be agreed upon between the Regional Team and the PR.

4. The reporting template is enclosed in Annex A. Exceptions to the reporting cycle (alignment with Fiscal Year reporting, UNDP etc.) should be discussed between the Regional Team and the Program Finance Team.

Financial Information
5. The financial information reported should include budgets, expenditures and variance analysis (a) by Cost Category; (b) by Program Activity; and (c) by Implementing Entity.

(i) The reporting by Cost Category is based on the categories from the Round 7 Proposal Form or as subsequently amended by the Secretariat.

(ii) The reporting by Program Activity should include breakdowns (1) by Macro-category (e.g., prevention, treatment, care and support); (2) by Objective, as per the Performance Framework of the Grant Agreement; and (3) by Service Delivery Area, as specified in the Enhanced Financial Reporting Template.

(iii) The reporting by Implementing Entity should include both the name and the type of Implementing Entity (i.e., FBO, NGO/CBO/Academic, Private Sector, Ministry Health (MoH), Other Government, UN and Affiliated Organizations, Other Multilateral Organization). This reporting should be done on the PR and Sub-Recipient (SR) level, without separately identifying the sub-SR level.

6. Total budget and expenditure amounts across all three breakdowns should be the same.

7. Financial information should be reported for the current grant cycle year and cumulatively from the beginning of the grant. Reporting should cover the entire grant budget and expenditure information.

8. Grants that have not been assessed for Phase 2 at the date of reporting should ensure that the information submitted for the current reporting period and cumulatively, from the beginning of the grant, is precise and fully verifiable by the LFA (in order to inform decision-making on Phase 2 Grant Renewal).

9. Grants that have already been assessed at Phase 2 should ensure that the information submitted for the current reporting period is precise and fully verifiable by the LFA. For the cumulative information from the beginning of the grant, the PR should provide information as accurately as possible. However, in cases where such information is not available, the PR can use assumptions to approximate the cumulative information (c.f., assumptions that can be used for calculations are outlined in the Guidelines for Completing EFR).

**PROCESS AND TIMELINE**

**For reporting during implementation (i.e., Month 12, Month 24, etc.):**

10. The PR should complete the Enhanced Financial Reporting (EFR) template within 45 days of the end of the reporting period. It should be submitted to the LFA alongside the Progress Update & Disbursement Request (PU/DR). In exceptional circumstances, if compilation of the financial information risks delaying the submission of the PU/DR, the PR may submit the EFR template separately from the PU/DR (but within a maximum of 60 days after the end of the reporting period).

11. The LFA is required to review the information contained in the EFR template and submit the template to the Regional Team, with relevant comments, alongside the PU/DR. Delays in verifying the EFR which are beyond the control of the LFA should not prevent the LFA from submitting the PU/DR.

**For Phase 2:**

12. The PR should submit to the LFA and the Regional Team the completed EFR template alongside the CCM Request for Continued Funding.

13. The LFA is required to review the information contained in the EFR Template and submit the template to the Regional Team, with relevant comments, alongside the Phase 2 Request Assessment Report.
Program and Data Quality

Issued on: 13 July 2016
Issued by: Monitoring Evaluation & Country Analysis Team
Approved by: Executive Grant Management Committee
Purpose: To define the Global Fund Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) requirements for ensuring program and data quality and provide guidance to the Country Teams on different assessment options and tools that are available

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. One of the aims of the Global Fund strategic framework (2017-2022) is to strengthen data systems for health and strengthen countries’ capacity for data analysis and use. In line with this, the Global Fund Strategy for Program and Data Quality Assessment and Improvement contributes to the generation of the quality data needed at each level of the health systems and assist countries in assessing and improving their program quality in a systematic way.

2. The purpose of this OPN is to provide guidance to the Country Teams on M&E requirements and processes with regards to ensuring program and data quality in Global Fund supported programs. It outlines the different assessment options and tools available to better identify and manage risks within their grants that may prevent achievement of grant objectives.

POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES

Principles

3. The following principles underpin the implementation of various quality assessment and improvement processes and tools. Country Teams must take into account these principles when selecting appropriate quality assessment options for their countries.

   Principle 1: Build on lessons learned: Country Teams should identify any ongoing efforts and innovative best practices already being implemented in countries, and factor these into the program and data quality assessment planning.

   Principle 2: Improve alignment with country processes: Program and data quality assessment activities should feed into national review and strategic planning cycles.

   Principle 3: Collaborate with relevant partners: Country Teams should harmonize the Global Fund assessment needs with other planned in-country assessment efforts and leverage appropriate country stakeholders and partners to support program and data quality assessment and improvement actions while managing costs.

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212 Add link to the GF Strategy for Program and Data Quality Assessment and Improvement
213 For Focused Countries, the Country Team is comprised of the Fund Portfolio Manager, Senior Fund Portfolio Assistant, the Public Health and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, the Health Product Managements Specialist and the Legal Officer. For Core and High Impact Countries, the Country Team includes the Program Officer/Senior Program Officer, in addition to the functions named above.
Principle 4: Utilize a differentiated approach to quality assurance: Recognizing that countries vary with regard to disease burden, size of investment and level of risk, the Country Teams should select the assessment methods based on the pre-defined framework (see para. 7) best tailored to the country context and programmatic needs.

Principle 5: Clearly identify the program and data quality assessment objectives: Specific and achievable objectives are critical to selecting the best assessment option as well as to ensuring that the needed results are obtained.

Principle 6: Mobilize resources: including Global Fund grants, to invest in capacity and health systems and institutionalize program and data quality assessment and improvement activities into grant implementation and management processes.

Principle 7: Inform decision making: Country Teams should review and follow up on the action plans resulting from various assessment options and use these to inform funding decisions to ensure adequate funds are available for necessary quality improvement and systems strengthening activities.

Box 1: What has changed from before

1. Differentiated requirements: Moving from a one-size-fits-all approach to a more tailored and customizable approach that will better fit the specific needs and context of the country. Not all assessments will take place in all countries.

2. Health facility assessments (HFA): Focus on nationally representative, country-led HFAs (including data quality reviews) in High-Impact countries

3. Flexible assessment options: OSDV/RSQA assessments replaced with a set of assessment options customizable to the country context including national health facility assessments, targeted health facility assessments, special studies, programmatic spot checks, national data quality reviews, and/or targeted data quality reviews,

4. Increased number of sites assessed: Targeted assessment activities will assess more sites compared to OSDV and RSQA activities, utilizing a survey type approach.

5. Harmonized tools: Moving from Global Fund specific tools to global harmonized tools. For example, changing from the Global Fund OSDV tool to the WHO Data Quality Review Toolkit for assessing data quality.

6. Program reviews/evaluations: Program review/evaluations to be conducted at least once during the implementation period.

7. PR Report: No LFA review of programmatic reporting of the PR Report submitted in Focused countries.

8. Data use: Systematic follow up of key recommendations and actions, and increased focus on data use for quality improvement and achieving better health outcomes.

Differentiated Requirements

4. The approach and requirements of data and program quality assessment are determined according to the category of portfolio.\(^{214}\) Regional grants are excluded from these assessment criteria due to the fact that they are primarily focused on advocacy and capacity building issues and not direct service delivery. Assessment options provide Country Teams

\(^{214}\) Assessments are carried out at the disease program level. All three diseases could be assessed at the same time with the same tool and service provider. The assessment options replace the Onsite Data Verification and Rapid Service Quality Assessment.
with the flexibility to tailor the approach according to each country’s context and needs. Country Teams will document their choice of options selected for their countries using the Selection of Assessment Option and Sign-Off Form, provided in Annex 2.

5. The general framework shown in Table 1 below is to guide what Global Fund will use to assess the systems that are needed to provide program and data quality in each category of countries.

6. The choice of methods used for assessments can be refined further by the Country Teams based on the following qualitative factors:
   - Program and data quality risks identified in the past (e.g. based on QUART, Capacity Assessment Tool or other contextual knowledge by the Country Team)
   - Performance of key programmatic indicators linked to facility based services
   - A country is categorized as a “Challenging Operating Environment”
   - Presence and engagement of in-country partners, other donors and technical agencies in country to support quality assessment and improvement

Table 1: Differentiated quality assessment approaches and requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Category</th>
<th>Assessment Approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Focused countries| Programmatic spot-check, targeted health facility assessment, or special study in selected countries  
As required based on risks | Targeted DQR in selected countries  
As required based on risks | Report required every year.  
No LFA review. | Targeted and thematic evaluations  
Required at least once during the implementation period |
| Core countries   | Programmatic spot-check, national or targeted health facility assessment, or special study  
Required every other year | National or targeted DQR  
Required every other year | Report required every 6 months  
LFA review required annually, mid-year review optional. |

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215 Countries should routinely undertake review of data generated and use it for routine program management and decision making. Regular review and use of data for program management and quality improvement will be further elaborated and the strategy will be updated accordingly.

216 A detailed and systematic approach to these reviews/evaluations will be included in the Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy currently being discussed with the Technical Evaluation Reference Group (TERG).

217 Exceptionally, a Programmatic Report can be requested on a quarterly basis for some grants by the Country Team.
### Program and Data Quality Assessment Options

7. Table 2 below presents the options available for assessing program and data quality in the Global Fund supported programs. Details on implementing these options are provided in Annex 1. Table 2 also provides examples of how the findings and recommendations from these assessments may be used by the Global Fund.

**Table 2: Assessment options and use of results during grant management cycle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use of findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Quality</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Health facility assessment* (HFA)       | Assess the availability, readiness and quality of services against international standards at health facilities in the country in a nationally representative survey | - Use findings to inform the funding decisions to ensure adequate funds are available for necessary actions.  
- Mobilize support from other donors and partners  
- Improve the design, planning, implementation and efficiency of programs through reprogramming of existing grants, if necessary.  
- Follow up on implementation of priority activities  
- Promote use of data by policy makers and program implementers for effective planning, allocation and utilization of resources |
| Targeted Health Facility Assessment*    | Use certain specific modules or domains from the HFA with a smaller and more targeted sample |                                                                                                      |
| Programmatic spot checks                | Perform targeted spot checks based on identified specific programmatic issues with a particular disease, geographic area, facility type, supply chain, etc. Could be used for community based services |                                                                                                      |
| Special study                           | Examine a specific aspect of care or model that cannot usually be answered through routine systems |                                                                                                      |
| **Data Quality**                        |                                                                            |                                                                                                      |
| Data Quality Review (DQR)               | Assess the quality of facility reported data within the routine health information system in a nationally representative survey- conducted standalone or as part of a national HFA |                                                                                                      |
| Targeted Data Quality Review            | Assess the quality of facility reported data within the routine health information system with a smaller |                                                                                                      |

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218 Exceptionally, a Programmatic Report can be requested on a quarterly basis for some grants by the Country Team.
and more targeted sample, using one or more components of DQR tool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desk review</th>
<th>Implement solely the desk review (analysis of national data quality) component of the DQR tool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmatic Reporting</th>
<th>PR Report</th>
<th>A template used by the Global Fund grant recipients to report on programmatic and financial progress and forecast of the cash requirements</th>
<th>Findings will be used to periodically disburse funds to the Principal Recipient based on demonstrated program performance and financial needs for the following year of implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program evaluations/ reviews</th>
<th>Program evaluation/ reviews</th>
<th>In Focused and Core countries, this is a desk review of available data/reports and field visits by in-country and external partners. In High Impact countries this includes more in-depth assessment impact using plausibility argument and field visits. In all countries, evaluation and reviews to be conducted jointly with other funding partners, preferably prior to the start of the funding periods.</th>
<th>Assessment of program performance every three years and serve as trigger for TRP review of the funding request – Improve the design, implementation and efficiency of programs at concept note submission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Refer to Figure 1 and 2 for the domains of an HFA and examples of selection of modules for a targeted HFA*

**Figure 2: Proposed Domains for a Common Core for a Full Health Facility Assessment**

![Figure 2: Proposed Domains for a Common Core for a Full Health Facility Assessment](source)

*Source: Harmonized health facility assessment tool (WHO and partners)*
8. Country Teams should use their own experience, along with information collected through the PR Report, QUART, Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT) and other in-country information sources, to determine the appropriate method/tool for the context. For example, if there is fairly high confidence in the facility and district level data quality based on other exercises, the country team may select only the Desk Review component of the Data Quality Review to instead focus on assessing the data quality of national level data; whereas if the data quality is unknown, a Country Team may want to conduct the complete Data Quality Review Toolkit, including the Data Verification component that goes to the site level to verify data accuracy.

9. Country Teams will document the choice and rationale of options selected for their countries each year using the form provided in Annex 2, which will be endorsed by the FPM, the MECA team, and the Regional Manager.

**Planning and financing program and data quality assessments**

10. The specific program and data quality assessments to be undertaken for each grant will be determined on an annual basis during the assurance planning exercise and LFA Annual Budgeting Process, as part of the Operational Expenditure Process (OPEX). The approach will be defined by the Country Team, with sign-off from the MECA team, HPM Hub and Regional Manager.

11. The assessment options described in Table 2 will be implemented either by the LFA or by another service provider. The HFA including the data quality review (DQR) and the special studies require a specialized skill set and will be implemented by a specialized service provider in coordination with a country implementer. The other assessment options may be implemented by LFAs or other service providers based on the Country Team decision. Refer to annex 1 for more information on implementing partners for each of the assessment options.
12. With regards to financing of these assessments, there are many factors that influence the cost including in-country labor costs, size of the sample, scope of the assessment, type of tool, availability of co-funding, etc. Each Country Team will need to consider these factors when budgeting for these activities.

13. The targeted HFAs, targeted DQRs, and other assessment options that are implemented by LFAs will be funded through the LFA budgeting process. In cases where the budget may not allow for a nationally representative sample, Country Teams should be strategic about using resources to maximize scope. Country teams and LFAs/service providers must also be strategic and specific when targeting these exercises based on the program objectives. Examples include targeting by high volume facilities, by districts that have known issues in data or program quality, by areas with recent changes to program implementation, etc.

14. The costs for a nationally representative HFA should be planned for within the grant. As the Global Fund moves to this new model of program and data quality assessments, there will be a transition period and it is recognized that not all grants will be able to absorb these costs immediately. In the short-term (2016-17), additional funding for HFAs will be provided through the central external assurance budgeting process. Beyond this period, it is anticipated that the cost of these assessments will be integrated into the grants. Funding for the quality assurance of these national HFA/DQR surveys (e.g. verification of the sampling methodology, reassessment of 5% of the sites surveyed, etc.) will continue to be funded centrally (see para. 15 and 16).

15. Quality assurance of the assessment process itself is a critical component of any HFA. It allows for effective use of survey results. The Global Fund requires that a part of its funding support to the national HFA/DQR must be used for quality assurance activities to be conducted by an external service provider. The service provider will be selected from the Global Fund identified pool of consultants.

16. The service provider will at a minimum provide a set package of quality assurance services to the HFA/DQR assessment process, but can also further assist with the implementation of the assessment depending on the country context. Annex 3 sets forth more information on roles and responsibilities of various actors involved.

**Assessment findings, follow up and use of data**

17. Taking action on the findings from the program and data quality assessments is critical. If an HFA or national Data Quality Review is completed, the Country Team should ensure the budget includes both dissemination of findings and a data use workshop to strategize on how to address the identified issues. The workshop should include multiple stakeholders and make a concrete, costed and time bound plan to ensure the gaps or issues in quality are addressed. While national stakeholders are critical, findings should be disseminated to the sub-regional and even facility level to ensure they are understood and that appropriate action is taken. For more targeted exercises, such as spot checks or programmatic use of the tools, findings should still be shared, discussed and acted upon, but with a more targeted set of stakeholders including the LFA, PRs, Sub-recipients and relevant staff or community members.

18. Data from the various tools should be used by the Global Fund, the partner government, Principal Recipient, partners and other stakeholders to make mid-course correction in programs, to design interventions to address the identified issues and to feed into the strategy and budget in the long-term. Actively using the data will result in better quality data, improved quality of services and programs and achieve efficiencies due to better targeted programs.

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219 If the HFA is funded by the Global Fund, it is also expected that the data – analyzed and raw – be made publically available.
19. Country Teams should use existing grant management processes and tools to follow up and reinforce the use of findings and ensure the action plan is implemented. The implementation of various tools each year and the key follow up actions will be tracked and, in the future, will be integrated in the new grant management platform.

20. When significant issues are identified, the remedial actions should be prioritized and added as items for reporting in the PR Report. The PR will be required to report on progress on a regular basis. In the case of major findings, a portion of the grant can be reprogrammed to specifically address systemic issues identified during the assessment process (please refer to the **OPN on Grant Revisions**). In addition, the findings and progress on action plans resulting from the assessments of program and data quality will be reviewed during annual funding decision making process and will inform the funding decisions to ensure adequate funds are available for necessary actions.

### Annexes

- **Annex 1**  
  Program and Data Quality assessment options
- **Annex 2**  
  Selection of Assessment Option and Sign-Off Form
- **Annex 3**  
  Roles and responsibilities
- **Annex 4**  
  Process for Program and Data Quality (*to be developed through AIM Project with RACI*)

### Version control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Original version including various program and data quality assessment options and differentiated requirements across High Impact, Core and Focused countries. This OPN replaces the previous <strong>OPN on M&amp;E, Systems Strengthening and Data Quality</strong>, and the <strong>OPN on Quality of Services Assessment</strong>.</td>
<td>13 July 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 1: Program and Data Quality Assessment Options:

### A. Program Quality Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment option</th>
<th>When to use</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Implementer(s)</th>
<th>Scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Health Facility Assessment (HFA):** | A nationally representative survey completed using a harmonized tool to assess the availability, readiness and quality of services against international standards at health facilities in the country. An HFA assesses all health facility services, including, but not limited to, HIV, TB, and malaria. An HFA generally also includes a data quality module (see Data Quality section below) to assess completeness, timeliness, and accuracy of the facility and district level HMIS. | This option may be used:  
  - To generate rigorous and statistically sound results on the extent and quality of services, offered across health facilities in a country  
  - As a strong risk assurance mechanism especially for high impact and high risk portfolios for services delivered at health facilities across a country  
  - To collect information for program planning, prioritization and quality improvement of health facility services nationwide | Harmonized tool or recommended tools used by partners\(^{220}\) | Led by in-country stakeholders with quality assurance provided by specialized service provider | Done on a large scale in a nationally representative sample of sites. |

| **Targeted health facility assessment:** | Involves using a specific module(s) of the HFA (e.g. HIV, TB or Malaria) and/or some specific domains of a module (service availability, service readiness, management and finance or client care) depending on the country context, with a smaller and more targeted focus. | This option may be used:  
  - For an assessment of the extent and quality of specific health facility services (e.g. for HIV, TB and/or malaria) included in the assessment  
  - To provide risk assurance of specific services provided at the health facilities | Specific modules from harmonized HFA tool | LFA/ specialized service provider | Approx. 20-40 sites depending on country context |

\(^{220}\) The recommended tools include WHO’s Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA), the World Bank’s Service Delivery Indicator (SDI) and the USAID-supported Service Provision Assessment (SPA)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment option</th>
<th>When to use</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Implementer(s)</th>
<th>Scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>targeted sample than a national HFA. Level of statistical inference depends on the sampling method used.</td>
<td>- To collect information for planning and quality improvement of specific services provided at the health facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programmatic spot checks:</strong></td>
<td>These are designed to generate detailed information about a specific aspect of a program using a well-defined scope of work. Level of statistical inference depends on the sampling method used.</td>
<td>This option may be used:</td>
<td>Global Fund specific tool</td>
<td>Approx. 20-40 sites depending on country context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- To provide risk assurance for a specific aspect of a program, e.g. that may be new, recently undergone a change in the implementation model, flagged as having problems, or an area that falls outside the scope of HFA tools such as home or community-based services or campaigns around IRS or LLINs</td>
<td></td>
<td>LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- To collect information for planning and quality improvement of the specific program aspect assessed through the spot check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special study:</strong></td>
<td>Examine a specific aspect of care or service delivery model. This study may rely on secondary analysis of data or could include a more targeted primary data collection effort. Examples of special studies include:</td>
<td>This option may be used:</td>
<td>Specific Scope of Work under development</td>
<td>Customized to the focus area being examined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Retention on ART or TB treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specialized service provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Viral suppression among patients on ART</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Linkages across services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Compliance with malaria diagnosis and treatment guidelines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Effectiveness of a community-based service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KP service coverage and outcomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment option</td>
<td>When to use</td>
<td>Tool</td>
<td>Implementer(s)</td>
<td>Scope</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generates rigorous and statistically sound results for the area studied.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Quality Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment option</th>
<th>When to use</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Implementer(s)</th>
<th>Scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Quality Review:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| A nationally representative survey to assess the completeness, timeliness and accuracy of the HMIS data. It contains three components: 1) Data Verification at the facility and district levels; 2) an M&E Systems Assessment completed at the facility and district levels; 3) the Desk Review, an analysis of the quality of national level data. The DQR can be conducted in conjunction with an HFA and can be applied to the same representative sample of sites as those selected for the HFA. | This option may be used:  
- To generate rigorous and statistically sound results on the quality of health facility reported data in a country and use it for improving data collection and reporting systems.  
- As a strong risk assurance mechanism especially for high impact and high risk portfolios for quality of data reported at health facilities across a country  
- To ensure availability of quality assured data for planning and program improvement in a country | Data Quality Review Toolkit developed by WHO and partners | Led by in-country stakeholders with quality assurance provided by specialized service provider | Nationally representative sample of sites |
| Targeted data quality review: | | | | |
| Involves selecting any or all of the three components of the DQR Toolkit (Data Verification, Systems Assessment, and/or Desk Review analysis of national data quality), selecting specific HIV, TB, and/or malaria indicators for assessment, and | This option may be used:  
- For a more focused assessment of the quality of health facility reported data for a selected set of indicators and use it for further improvement of data quality.  
- As a risk assurance mechanism to ensure quality data is reported by the | Data Quality Review Toolkit developed by WHO and partners | LFA | Approx. 20-40 sites depending on country context |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment option</th>
<th>When to use</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Implementer(s)</th>
<th>Scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| using a smaller and more targeted sample than a national DQR. Level of statistical inference depends on the sampling method used. | health facilities for a selected set of indicators  
- To ensure availability of quality assured data for planning and program improvement in the area covered by the review | | | |
| **Desk review:** Programs may choose to implement solely the desk review component of the DQR Toolkit. The desk review component of the DQR is not a traditional desk review, but rather an analysis of the quality of national level data; it examines the quality of aggregate reported data for recommended program indicators using standardized data quality metrics. | This option may be used:  
- As a risk assurance mechanism to assess the quality of HMIS data at the national level for a selected set of indicators  
- To collect information for quality improvement of national level HMIS data for the selected set of indicators  
- In cases where there are time or resource constraints to complete all three components of a Targeted DQR  
- When there is fairly high confidence in the quality of data at health facility and district levels, but there are issues with the quality of the data at the national level | Desk Review component only of the Data Quality Review toolkit developed by WHO and partners | LFA/country implementer with specialized service provider | The desk review does not involve field data collection; Instead, it relies on collating all data available at the national level captured through the national HMIS for the indicators that are being assessed, as well as other secondary sources e.g. surveys. |
C. Progress Update and Disbursement Request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment option</th>
<th>When to use</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Implementer(s)</th>
<th>Scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Review of the PR Report:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is a template used by the Global Fund grant recipients to report on programmatic and financial progress and forecast of the cash requirements for the annual funding decision period. It also includes an update on fulfillment of requirements, management actions and other requirements (see the Guidelines on PR Reporting for details).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focused countries:</td>
<td>This is used to assess implementation progress and as an input to the Annual Funding Decision. It provides initial assurance on whether grants are being implemented as planned and are reaching desired targets.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed by the Principal Recipient and verified by the LFA in Core and High Impact countries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Core and High Impact countries:</td>
<td>A Progress Update (PU) is required every 6 months (and, exceptionally for some grants, on a quarterly basis) to assess implementation progress. The PR Report is used to assess implementation progress and as an input to the Annual Funding Decision. The PR Report provides initial assurance on whether grants are being implemented as planned and are reaching desired targets.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed by the Principal Recipient and verified by LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### D. Program evaluations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment option</th>
<th>When to use</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Implementer(s)</th>
<th>Scope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focused countries:</strong></td>
<td>Evaluations in Focused countries for A2F decisions every three years</td>
<td>Global Fund specific</td>
<td>Specialized service provider</td>
<td>Specific focus on activities supported by the grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serves as assurance mechanisms to identify factors affecting achievement of impact and allow for taking corrective measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core and High Impact countries:</strong></td>
<td>It includes more in-depth assessment impact using plausibility argument and field visits. The timing should be aligned with any planned assessments, mid- or end-term review of the national health/disease strategy, and development of the new strategy.</td>
<td>Part of national planning process</td>
<td>Led by country stakeholders and supported by technical and other partners</td>
<td>National programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2: Selection of Assessment Option and Sign-Off Form

**Program and Data Quality options- Decision making form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country Category</td>
<td>Please select: High Impact ☐ Core ☐ Focused ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date (of completing form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brief rationale for selected assessment option</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pleases indicate which quality assessment activities are planned for [year] from the Assessment Options list:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Option</th>
<th>Amount Budgeted (OPEX)</th>
<th>Additional Funding (grant, other partners, etc.)</th>
<th>Implementer</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program and data quality assessment activities approved by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team/Department</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Portfolio Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Manager or Department Head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECA Team manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 3: Roles and responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key actors</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **FPM**               | - Work with respective PHME and HPM specialists, LFA, HPM and MECA teams to plan and budget for required program and data quality assessments at the time of the assurance planning and the OPEX planning processes.  
- Engage with the Government and other appropriate stakeholders to make sure there is coordination and appropriate organizations are involved  
- Supported by the PHME specialist, works with all relevant stakeholders to ensure timely implementation, dissemination and use of findings and recommendations among appropriate stakeholders  
- Use findings to inform the funding decisions and ensure adequate funds are available for necessary actions.                                                                                                                                 |
| **PR**                | For all program and data quality assessment activities:  
- Unless otherwise advised, inform the sites to be assessed prior to the planned visit, and ensure the availability of staff and source documents during the visit.  
- Permit or ensure authorized representatives of the Global Fund, its agents (including the LFA) or any other third party authorized by the Global Fund, access at all times to all records deemed necessary to conduct of program and data quality assessments, including, subject to applicable law, patient records.  
- In the event that the Principal Recipient is restricted by applicable law from providing access to patient records, the Principal Recipient shall (and, if relevant, shall cause its SRs to) (a) use its best efforts to enable the Global Fund or its representatives and agents to get such access (including obtaining written consent from each patient) and (b) provide access to alternative information not subject to such restriction (e.g., medical runs that use case numbers which are not tied to individual names or information, sanitized data aggregation documents such as Excel Spreadsheets, etc.).  
- The Country Team Legal Officer should be consulted as needed on these issues.                                                                                                                                 |
| **For the national HFA/DQR:** |  
- When possible, identify local Government entity, academic, or public health organizations as the primary implementer.  
- Coordinate planning and implementation of the assessment with the country implementer and the specialized service provider.  
- Ensure coordination across various donors and stakeholders including support from the Global Fund.  
- Share any existing data/reports from partners, academics, etc.  
- Involve all relevant stakeholders at all stages- planning, design, implementation, dissemination of findings, use of data and follow up on action plan.  
- Organize a national stakeholder meeting to discuss results and develop an action plan for quality improvement.                                                                                                                                 |
| **PHME / HPM specialists** |  
- Together with the FPM/PO, select and document the appropriate assessment option(s) for their portfolio/disease programs each year.  
- Work with relevant in-country stakeholders and the service providers to customize and finalize the sample Terms of Reference for the specific assessment activity.                                                                                                                                 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key actors</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– In the case of targeted assessment options, ensure the targeted population of facilities (or communities, etc. for programmatic spot checks) has been clearly defined, and that objectives in the TOR are specific to this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Work with relevant in-country stakeholders and the service providers to tailor questionnaires and content to the country context and the specific assessment activity. In the case of a national HFA, ensure all relevant modules, domains and indicators are included. These include HIV, TB, malaria, and quality of care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– In the case of a national HFA, review with the Fund Portfolio Manager the HFA budget from country implementer prior to money being released for implementation and quality assurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Monitor implementation with a specific focus on sampling methodology, budget, overall timeline and quality control measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Use the program and data quality assessment findings to improve the design, implementation and efficiency of programs - (1) through reprogramming, if necessary and/or (2) at the time of preparation of funding request to the Global Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Follow up on the activities in the action plan and use of grant funds to address key issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Mobilize funding and technical assistance from technical and other partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MECA / HPM Hub</strong></td>
<td>– Support planning and manage the roll out of the agreed data and program quality assurance tools and mechanism across the Global Fund portfolio of grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Provide support to HPM/PHME specialists in customizing the assessment tools to the country context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Mobilize support from technical and other partners in harmonizing program and data quality efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Facilitate technical assistance and support to the countries and country teams in planning, implementation and follow up on various recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Create and manage a pool of consultants and facilitate support to the Country Teams in quality assessment and improvement and strengthening of M&amp;E/HPM systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Track planning and implementation of program and data quality assessments and action plans across the Global Fund portfolio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Track and implement lessons learned as revised program and data quality approach is piloted in 2016. Evaluate the revised program and data approach after first year’s implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specialized service provider</strong></td>
<td>Minimum package of quality assurance services to be provided by specialized service provider:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Assess the sampling methodology for accuracy and appropriateness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Assess the questionnaire to ensure core modules/domains and standards are included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Re-assess ~5% of facilities to verify results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Review data for core indicators to ensure data quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Ensure core standard indicators as well as a set of clear recommendations for improving program and data quality moving forward are included in the final report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Assist in dissemination and publication of results to ensure key messages reach relevant stakeholders at national, district and local levels, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Assist, as needed, in coordinating a national stakeholder meeting to discuss results and develop an action plan for quality improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key actors</td>
<td>Roles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| LFA        |  - Provide information as requested to the PHM&E Specialist, HPM Specialist and FPM in order to select the most appropriate program and data quality assessment options.  
   - Work with the PHM&E Specialist, HPM Specialist and Country Team to customize and finalize the sample Terms of Reference for the specific targeted assessment activity.  
   - Complete and work with the PHM&E Specialist, HPM Specialist and Country Team to finalize the Planning Template for targeted assessment activities.  
   - Select the sample for the targeted assessment activity, with assistance from the PHM&E Officer, MECA, HPM Specialist and HPM HUB.  
   - Ensure clear communication and coordination on the targeted assessment activity with the PR and the Ministry of Health, facilitated by the Country Team.  
   - Adapt/customize the relevant tools and templates as needed for the specific targeted assessment activity, in coordination with the Country Team and MECA.  
   - Conduct training, data collection, data entry, data analysis, reporting, and any other implementation activities for the specific targeted assessment activity.  
   - Submit to the Global Fund all required reports and data as outlined in the Terms of Reference for the specific targeted assessment activity.  
   - Conduct debriefs and action planning as specified and agreed upon with the Country Team in the Terms of Reference for the specific targeted assessment activity. |
Pooled Procurement Mechanism

**OVERALL OBJECTIVES**

1. The Pooled Procurement Mechanism (PPM) is a key tool used to implement the Global Fund’s Market Shaping Strategy. PPM enables the Global Fund Secretariat to aggregate order volumes from participating Principal Recipients to leverage the Global Fund’s market spend aiming to:
   
   a. secure quality-assured products;
   
   b. obtain better Value for Money through best pricing and delivery conditions;
   
   c. reduce lead times for critical health products by engaging with manufacturers using framework contracts; and
   
   d. contribute to sustainable markets for core life-saving health products as defined in paragraph 4 (i) below.

2. The framework below provides a summary overview of the PPM process:

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222 Unless otherwise defined, all capitalized terms used in this Operational Policy Note shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Global Fund Grant Regulations (2014) available at: [https://www.theglobalfund.org/grantregulations](https://www.theglobalfund.org/grantregulations).

223 Value for Money as defined under the Global Fund Procurement Policy (2008) as amended from time to time.
OPERATIONAL POLICY

3. This operational policy describes critical rules and requirements for implementation of the Pooled Procurement Mechanism. Detailed procedural guidance to implement these rules are provided in the Operational Procedures. It applies to grants financed under the 2017-2019 allocation period and thereafter.

Eligible Health Products

4. Health products that may be procured by Principal Recipients through the PPM are categorized as PPM core or non-core products. The list, which may be updated from time to time, is as follows:

   (i) **Core products**: anti-retrovirals (ARVs); rapid diagnostic tests for HIV (HIV RDTs); CD4 and viral load tests; Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACTs); long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs); anti-malarial pharmaceutical products (other than ACTs); and rapid diagnostic tests for malaria (malaria RDTs).

   (ii) **Non-core products**: drugs for opportunistic infections and sexually transmitted infections; other diagnostic products and laboratory supplies; post-exposure prophylaxis kits; condoms; re-treatment tablets for bednets; insecticides for indoor residual spraying (IRS) and related equipment/consumables; and other products agreed with the Sourcing Team.

Procurement Service Agents and Suppliers

5. Through the PPM, the Global Fund facilitates the procurement of eligible health products identified at paragraph 4 above for Principal Recipients using the services of Procurement Services Agents (PSAs). PSAs are external service providers contracted by the Global Fund to perform procurement and delivery services on behalf of PPM-participating Principal Recipients, including order and logistics management, while ensuring quality assurance and timely deliveries. The selection of PSAs is done by the Global Fund through a competitive process, and their performance is managed through long-term performance-based agreements.²²⁴

6. As part of the PPM, the Global Fund also manages the selection of suppliers for certain core health products. Supplier performance is managed by the Global Fund through long-term performance-based agreements which are signed according to the Global Fund Delegations of Signature Authority (which may be amended from time to time). Supplier-specific prices negotiated by the Sourcing Team for health products are uploaded onto the wambo.org platform and are updated from time to time.

7. In order to efficiently manage the overall PPM mechanism, the Global Fund may issue an annual Payment Limit Letter²²⁵ to each PSA as a guarantee up to a defined ceiling amount for grant-funded PPM procurement. The Payment Limit Letter is based on the estimated consolidated forecast of grant-funded health products compiled by the Sourcing Team to be procured by Principal Recipients through PPM.

8. The Payment Limit Letter will take the form of an annual Purchase Order as created in the Global Fund Financial System (GFS) by the Sourcing Team, and approved and signed in accordance with the Global Fund Delegations of Signature Authority (which may be amended from time to time).

²²⁴ For certain categories of health products, the Global Fund may use partner organizations, acting as agents of the Principal Recipients.

²²⁵ Previously referred to as a Letter of Commitment.
A. Principal Recipient Registration

9. Principal Recipients may wish, on a voluntary basis, to take advantage of the benefits (e.g., reliable delivery) and negotiated PPM prices which may provide better Value for Money. In the event that a Principal Recipient does not volunteer, the Country Team may require a Principal Recipient to use this mechanism for some or all Global Fund-financed health products as a risk-mitigating measure where the Principal Recipient or the designated procurement entity has demonstrated inadequate capacity to procure health products effectively and efficiently. At its own discretion, the Global Fund may for any Principal Recipient, regardless of their participation in PPM, limit health product budgets to the negotiated PPM unit prices to ensure that the Global Fund will not pay for health products purchased by non-PPM participating Principal Recipients more than the PPM negotiated prices for similar commodities.\footnote{Reference prices per product category are updated from time to time and are available at: https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/sourcing-management/health-products/}

10. To participate in PPM, Principal Recipients must comply with defined PPM registration requirements. A registration application may be submitted and processed at any time during grant making or implementation.

11. Participation in PPM is, in principle, for the duration of the grant managed by the same Principal Recipient. Registration remains effective until they cease to be Principal Recipient or the Principal Recipient’s participation in PPM ends. The Principal Recipient’s participation in PPM may be ended through written notice only, at least ninety (90) calendar days prior to the desired end date.\footnote{The end of participation in PPM would apply to new Price Quotations not yet approved; any Price Quotations approved by the Principal Recipient prior to the desired end date would be fulfilled as per contractual agreements triggered by Principal Recipient approval of the Price Quotation.}

12. Only PPM-registered Principal Recipients are allowed to use PPM, including the Rapid Supply Mechanism (RSM).

B. Earmarking Funding for PPM

13. PPM-related funding is committed outside of the grant-based annual funding decision process. From the grant signed amount, Grant Funds are earmarked for PPM orders directly in GFS by setting the PPM ceiling amount, which, for orders processed through wambo.org, is automatically interfaced with wambo.org.

14. The PPM ceiling amount can be based either on the approved PPM-related procurement budget for the implementation period of the grant as per the approved List of Health Products, as applicable, or adjusted over time as each PPM order request is received from the Principal Recipient.

15. The sum of all Grant Funds committed through annual funding decisions, wambo.org orders, and the PPM Internal Order Confirmation Form for the full implementation period and closure period of a grant must not exceed the grant signed amount of the relevant Grant Agreement as approved by the Global Fund Board.

C. PPM Order Request, Approval and Delivery

16. PPM Purchase Requisitions are raised electronically through the wambo.org platform.\footnote{Until system improvements permit the raising of Rapid Supply Mechanism orders through the wambo.org platform, RSM orders may be raised “manually.”}
17. A request for procurement should only be initiated by the Principal Recipient and will only be validated by the Country Team and the Sourcing Team after grant signing if:
   a. Principal Recipient registration to participate in PPM has been completed;
   b. the quantification and estimation of the initial order value has been approved by the Global Fund (e.g., as per the List of Health Products, where applicable);
   c. Grant Funds are available in accordance with the signed Grant Agreement and the associated approved budget; and
   d. all relevant grant requirements for the procurement have been fulfilled, or otherwise waived or postponed.\(^{229}\)

18. PPM Purchase Requisitions should include a requested delivery date. To achieve better Value for Money and timely delivery of products under PPM, Principal Recipients must place orders taking into account a minimum procurement lead time as defined in the Category and Product-level Procurement and Delivery Planning Guide (as amended from time to time).\(^{230}\) If the requested lead-time is below the defined minimum lead time, additional costs may be incurred by using air freight instead of the standard sea freight.

19. When the order request is submitted less than three months from the expected delivery date, the Sourcing Team may recommend the use of the RSM. The RSM is an approach that has been agreed with selected suppliers to help mitigate against the risk of stock-outs of certain health products. Through agreements with selected suppliers, suppliers implement Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) of certain health products to permit increased responsiveness and reduced delivery times compared to the standard order process. Through the RSM, certain health products can be delivered to the port of entry within four to six weeks from order approval. Products available through the RSM include select anti-retroviral medicines and antimalarial medicines through VMI. This product selection may be reviewed from time to time and amended as deemed necessary by the Sourcing Team. The RSM includes a premium fee of the total commodity cost.

20. All order requests should be submitted and planned as per standard lead times to ensure that final deliveries take place no later than the implementation period end-date stipulated in the Grant Agreement. In certain instances, deliveries may span between two implementation periods, in which case relevant guidance should be consulted.\(^{231}\)

21. Following review and approval of the Purchase Requisition by the Sourcing Team and Country Team per agreed procedures, a Price Quotation is submitted to the Principal Recipient for approval and, if required under the Principal Recipient’s national laws, signature. The Price Quotation may include a buffer amount, which can be used for potential increases in cost; the buffer, if any, is set as described in the PSA’s standard Terms and Conditions. Following approval and, if applicable, signature by the Principal Recipient of the Price Quotation and the Global Fund’s review and clearance process, a Purchase Order is issued on wambo.org, which becomes the legally binding agreement between the PSA and the Principal Recipient.\(^{232}\)

\(^{229}\) In accordance with the OPN on Conditions and Management Actions or future OPN providing guidance on management of requirements.
\(^{230}\) See https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/4754/psm_categoryproductlevelprocurementdeliveryplanning_guide_en.pdf
\(^{231}\) For example, this guidance was issued for transitioning from the 2014-2016 allocation period to the 2017-2019 allocation period: https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/6552/core_transitiingbetweenallocations_guidance_en.pdf?u=636727911450000000
\(^{232}\) Until system improvements permit the raising of Rapid Supply Mechanism orders through the wambo.org platform, RSM orders may be raised “manually.”
Approval limits for purposes of PPM Purchase Orders, including RSM orders, issued to PSAs are broken down into two categories (as outlined in the table below):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROVAL AUTHORITY</th>
<th>Up to (and including) US$ 10 million</th>
<th>Above US$ 10 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPM Purchase Orders, including Rapid Supply Mechanism orders</td>
<td>• Manager, Global Sourcing, Sourcing &amp; Supply Chain Department</td>
<td>• Senior Manager, Sourcing &amp; Supply Chain Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. The issuance of a PPM Purchase Order on wambo.org triggers grant liability recognition in the accounts of the Global Fund. Once committed, PPM funds will no longer be available for other purposes (e.g., disbursement to the Principal Recipient or third parties) until the order is finalized and all payments for the relevant PPM Purchase Order are made to the PSA. The Principal Recipient will be notified of every PPM-related commitment made.

23. Under certain circumstances, a Price Quotation for a previously approved order may need to be updated. For material changes (as defined in the PPM Operational Procedures), an updated Price Quotation will be issued to the Principal Recipient for approval and, if applicable, signature, following the initial process followed. For non-material changes, the Principal Recipient will be notified of the changes.

24. PSAs are responsible for issuing Purchase Orders (or their equivalent) and other requested information to suppliers and logistics providers for the fulfilment of PPM Purchase Orders and delivery of the health products to the Principal Recipient. PSAs are also responsible for ensuring that health products meet the quality standards of the Global Fund.

25. Principal Recipients are responsible for ensuring appropriate waivers (e.g., registration and import duty, etc.) are obtained when required and facilitating the import process locally. Principal Recipients must confirm receipt of each order to the corresponding PSA, indicating the goods received and any discrepancies.

D. PPM Payments and Reporting

26. Payments to PSAs for the procurement and delivery of health products and their services under the PPM shall be made from available Grant Funds of PPM-participating Principal Recipients. Payments are made to PSAs by the Global Fund on behalf of Principal Recipients upon approval of invoices in accordance with the payment terms stipulated in their respective agreements. All payments made will be charged as disbursements under the respective grants, and the Principal Recipient will be informed of every PPM-related disbursement made. The approved PPM Purchase Orders and related payments will reduce the open value of the Payment Limit Letter for the relevant PSA.

27. For the purposes of procurement management, planning and performance, the PSAs will send to the Global Fund a comprehensive report capturing required financial and operational details.

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233 In the case of RSM orders processed outside of wambo.org, the approval of the Internal Order Confirmation Form and related confirmation of funding for the RSM quotation or its equivalent to the PSA triggers grant liability recognition in the accounts of the Global Fund.

234 If a grant is suspended or terminated, no disbursements shall be made without due consideration and relevant authorization in accordance with Global Fund policies and procedures relating to the suspension and termination of grants.
for each grant on a regular basis as agreed with the Global Fund. Reports received from PSAs feed into Global Fund organizational reporting.

28. PPM Purchase Orders are closed after products have been received by the Principal Recipient and all PSA payments have been made. As described in the PPM Operational Procedures, confirmation of the receipt of goods is made by the Principal Recipient to the PSA within the timeline specified in the Terms and Conditions for the order, after which time the goods are considered received. Once all payments have been made to the PSA, an Invoice Summary Statement is issued to the Principal Recipient, who is granted fifteen days within which to review and to object, or approve the statement; in case of no response within fifteen days, the Invoice Summary Statement is approved in wambo.org on the Principal Recipient’s behalf, and the Purchase Order is closed. The Principal Recipients will be notified of any de-commitment.

235 Until system improvements permit the raising of Rapid Supply Mechanism orders through the wambo.org platform, RSM orders may be closed “manually.”
Annex 1. Definition of Terms

1. **List of Health Products:** An outline of the health products and associated costs that will be financed through the funding request. The list contributes to the detailed grant budget and includes for each product, the estimated quantities to be procured for each year of the implementation period, their estimated unit costs and costs related to their management. This is required of 'High Impact' countries at the funding request stage and is optional for 'Core' countries, depending on the proportion of the funding request allocated to health products.\(^{236}\)

2. **Purchase Requisition:** A procurement request submitted by the Principal Recipient to the Procurement Services Agent containing product information, quantities, requested delivery date, ship-to address, consignee, Incoterms and special requests, if any.

3. **Price Quotation:** A legally binding offer by the Procurement Service Agent to the Principal Recipient to supply and deliver products in accordance with the terms set out therein, specifying the Incoterms applicable to the order, which is either signed manually or approved through wambo.org by the Principal Recipient.

4. **Purchase Order:** The legally binding agreement between the PSA and the Principal Recipient, issued by wambo.org resulting from the Price Quotation approved, and, if required by the Principal Recipient’s national laws, signed by the Principal Recipient and the completion of the Global Fund’s review and clearance process.

5. **Wambo.org:** The electronic purchasing platform through which PPM transactions are processed. More information is available at [https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/wambo/](https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/wambo/).

6. **Invoice Summary Statement:** A final statement summarizing all invoices issued through wambo.org after all payments to the PSA have been processed for a Purchase Order.

\(^{236}\) Portfolio Categorization by the Global Fund- list of countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Issued/Changed By</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strategic Investment and Portfolio Optimization Team</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10 October 2012</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sourcing Department and Financial Development Team</td>
<td>Key changes include earmarking PPM commitments through the AFD (based on updated Procurement Plans) without releasing payments to PSAs anymore.</td>
<td>11 June 2014</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sourcing and Financial Development Team</td>
<td>Introducing the IOCF, and the process for advance procurement.</td>
<td>13 March 2015</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sourcing and Supply Chain and Program Finance and Controlling</td>
<td>Revisions and additions to processes relating to PPM orders raised via wambo.org</td>
<td>8 November 2018</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Revisions and additions to processes relating to Rapid Supply Mechanism (RSM) orders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Updated guidance on Exceptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Updated to follow new format to distinguish Operational Policy Note from Operational Procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sourcing and Supply Chain and Program Finance and Controlling and Legal &amp; Compliance Department</td>
<td>Revisions to include explicit reference to a buffer</td>
<td>25 March 2019</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Revisions to clarify purchase order closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Updates to terms, definitions and document references</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. This document provides procedural guidance on the Pooled Procurement Mechanism (PPM). It applies to grants financed under the 2017-2019 allocation period and thereafter. The diagram below provides an overview of the key steps in the PPM process:

2. Detailed procedural guidance is provided below on each of the key steps outlined above for the standard PPM process through the wambo.org platform. An additional section on the full procedures for the Rapid Supply Mechanism, which also essentially progresses from key step A to D, is provided as well.

- **Section A: PPM Registration**
- **Section B: Earmarking Funds for PPM**
- **Section C: PPM Order Request, Approval and Delivery**
- **Section D: PPM Payments and Reporting**
- **Section E: Rapid Supply Mechanism**
3. PPM participation may be initiated by the Principal Recipient or required by the Global Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Recipient completes registration requirements</td>
<td>During Grant Making or Implementation</td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Signed Registration Letter with the PPM Schedule on Operational Matters;</td>
<td></td>
<td>• PPM Focal Point, who validates registration information (e.g., grant details, delivery details, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wambo.org on-boarding form and the wambo.org Terms of Use</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Wambo Team for system configuration (e.g., authorized users, acceptance of electronic approvals, approval hierarchy, delivery addresses and consignees, and required shipping documents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Senior Manager, Sourcing Team</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Grant funds are earmarked for PPM procurement in the Global Fund Financial System. The initial PPM ceiling and increases to it can be based either on the approved PPM-related procurement budget for the implementation period of the grant or adjusted over time as each PPM order request is received from the Principal Recipient. Only the unutilized PPM ceiling can be reduced (i.e., the amount that has not been committed for specific orders). Such reduction should be processed only if the unutilized PPM ceiling will no longer be required for existing or future PPM orders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of and increases in PPM ceiling</td>
<td>After Grant Signature, either up front or over time as each PPM purchase requisition is raised</td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/Portfolio Services Team (PST) Specialist, in consultation with the FPM, after validating the PPM ceiling establishment or increase against the quantification and estimation of the order value approved by the HPM Specialist (e.g., as per the List of Health Products, where applicable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Decreases in PPM ceiling         | Anytime, provided the unutilized PPM ceiling is not required for existing or future PPM orders | Review by: • PPM Financial Controlling, who validates that the unutilized PPM ceiling is not required for existing PPM orders  
• PPM Focal Point, who validates that no PPM orders are in the pipeline or no incremental commitments on current PPM orders are required  
• HPM Specialist, who validates that no additional PPM orders are planned to be placed under the current Implementation Period |

237 Please note that for Focused Countries for which no HPM Specialist is assigned, during the onboarding process, the Country Team will determine who will perform this step. In some instances, this may be the Fund Portfolio Manager.
Approval by:
- Finance Specialist/PST Specialist
- Fund Portfolio Manager, based on the above

### SECTION C: PPM ORDER REQUEST, APPROVAL AND DELIVERY

5. **PPM Order Request and Approval.** The Principal Recipient submits a Purchase Requisition taking into account the minimum procurement lead time as defined in the Category and Product-level Procurement and Delivery Planning Guide (as amended from time to time). For products not listed in the Guide, prior to submission of the Purchase Requisition, consultation with the PPM Focal Point for anticipated lead times is recommended. For emergency orders, the Global Fund has established the Rapid Supply Mechanism, which is detailed in Section E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PPM Purchase Requisition</strong></td>
<td>In accordance with minimum procurement lead time, as defined in the Category and Product-level Procurement and Delivery Planning Guide (as amended from time to time) or as agreed with PPM Focal Point</td>
<td>Stage 1 review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>submitted by the Principal Recipient</td>
<td></td>
<td>• PPM Focal Point who validates the order for consistency and feasibility (e.g. product compliance with Global Fund Quality Assurance Policy, ship-to-address, consignee, Incoterm, requested delivery date, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through the wambo.org platform, specifying:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stage 2 review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• product information, quantities, requested delivery date, ship-to-address, consignee, Incoterm and special requests, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• HPM Specialist, who validates compliance with the approved List of Health Products (or general grant purpose otherwise), Quantities and Costs, requested delivery date, reasonableness of special requests, grant agreement and related grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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238 See https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/4754/psm_categoryproductlevelprocurementdeliveryplanning_guide_en.pdf

239 Please note that for Focused Countries for which no HPM Specialist is assigned, during the onboarding process, the Country Team will determine who will perform this step. In some instances, this may be the Fund Portfolio Manager. Please also note that the Principal Recipient and/or Country Team may decide to include a Local Fund Agent and/or a Fiscal Agent in some of the review and approval steps, in addition to the actors described here.

240 See https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/4754/psm_categoryproductlevelprocurementdeliveryplanning_guide_en.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>requirements and other mitigating measures</td>
<td></td>
<td>• PPM Category Manager, who validates supplier allocation for core products, if any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PSA, who includes non-core product costs, estimated freight costs,</td>
<td></td>
<td>• PPM Focal Point, who approves after validating PSA inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement and Supply Management costs (e.g., quality assurance), etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PPM Focal Point, who approves after validating PSA inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic Price Quotation</strong> issued to the Principal Recipient through</td>
<td>Following approval of a Purchase Requisition</td>
<td>If approved Price Quotation is within PPM unutilized ceiling amount:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wambo.org and attached to the Purchase Requisition</td>
<td></td>
<td>Price Quotation is issued to Principal Recipient via wambo.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Electronic Price Quotation includes core and non-core product costs,</td>
<td></td>
<td>If approved Purchase Requisition exceeds PPM unutilized ceiling amount:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estimated freight costs, Procurement and Supply Management costs (e.g.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quality assurance), etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• FPM, who requests Finance Specialist/PST Specialist to increase the PPM ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>before issuing the Price Quotation to the Principal Recipient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Principal Recipient (Approval may be electronic or may require that the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Principal Recipient sign the Price Quotation attached to the Purchase Requisition,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scan and upload it onto wambo.org)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. **Order changes.** In some instances, changes may need to be made to an electronic Price Quotation after it has been approved by the Principal Recipient. For material changes, following a review/approval process similar to that for the issuance of the original electronic Price Quotation, the Principal Recipient will receive an updated electronic Price Quotation for review/approval. For non-material changes, the Principal Recipient will be notified of the changes.

Each of the following shall constitute a non-material change:

(a) Increases in the price originally authorized by the Principal Recipient in an electronic Price Quotation as evidenced by the affirmative consent or signature of its duly authorized representative, where such increases amount to no more than Ten Thousand United States Dollars (USD 10,000) or five percent (5%) of the total value of the electronic Price Quotation, whichever is less. Increases pursuant to the foregoing sentence will be calculated against the price originally authorized by the Principal Recipient and shall not
apply with respect to amended prices where the Global Fund has processed increases incrementally or cumulatively.

(b) Unplanned costs related to importation (e.g., demurrage, container detention, warehousing, etc.) for which there are accruing costs and for which further delays to address the import issue may result in additional costs.

A material change is a change where the cost increase is USD 10,000 and above or represents 5% or more of the total value of the electronic Price Quotation (whichever is less). Increases pursuant to the foregoing sentence will be calculated against the price originally authorized by the Principal Recipient and shall not apply with respect to amended prices where the Global Fund has processed increases incrementally or cumulatively.

7. **Order Fulfilment and Delivery.** The PSA is responsible for ensuring that orders are fulfilled and delivered to the Principal Recipient in accordance with the approved order. PSA performance is monitored by the Sourcing Team. When the Global Fund has executed agreements with manufacturers, the performance of such manufacturers is also monitored by the Sourcing Team, in accordance with those agreements, including their ability to meet promised goods-ready-pick-up dates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orders are confirmed by the PSA with suppliers</td>
<td>Following receipt of the Purchase Order issued through wambo.org</td>
<td>PSA, who undertakes required actions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Principal Recipient is responsible for ensuring appropriate waivers are obtained when required and facilitating the import process locally.*

PSA notifies Principal Recipient and Sourcing Team on any delays of deliveries or changes in products supplied or changes in cost which can trigger additional approvals if the materiality thresholds as defined in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paragraph 6 above are met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Control testing of health products completed, if any, in line with Global Fund Quality Assurance policies</td>
<td>Prior to delivery</td>
<td>PSA, who undertakes required actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products are delivered by PSA-engaged logistics agent to the Principal Recipient</td>
<td>Following health product manufacture and quality control testing, as applicable</td>
<td>PSA, who undertakes required actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmation of receipt of goods delivered and associated costs by the Principal Recipient (or designated/contracted service provider, as the case may be)</td>
<td>Following delivery</td>
<td>Principal Recipient, who validates quantity and condition of the goods and reports any discrepancy to the PSA within the time limit specified in the PSA’s Terms and Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Payments are made to PSAs per payment terms stipulated in their respective Agreements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payments to PSAs</strong> based on invoices received, which triggers disbursements under the respective grants</td>
<td>Based on PSA Agreements</td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- PPM Financial Controlling, who verifies invoices not automatically matched in wambo.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Financial Services, who approves based on final compliance and due diligence review (including Batch Release Approval for execution of the transaction by the Treasury and banking institution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Country Team is informed and sends the Principal Recipient a Disbursement Notification Letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Periodic performance and financial reports</strong> submitted by the PSA to the Global Fund on their procurement activities</td>
<td>Per agreed periodicity</td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- PPM Category Manager and PPM Manager, Sourcing Team, who validate and approve performance information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- PPM Financial Controlling, who validates and approves financial information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic Purchase Order</strong> is closed</td>
<td>Following submission of Invoice Statement by PSA</td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Wambo Team, who uploads Global Fund Invoice Statement to wambo.org (until full automation is possible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- PPM Focal Point, who flags known anomalies, if any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- PR, who flags known anomalies, if any241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- PPM Financial Controlling, who approves after confirming financial information in the PSA and Global</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

241 A non-response by the Principal Recipient after 15 days will be considered concurrence with the Invoice Statement, in which case the PPM Focal Point will approve the Invoice Statement on behalf of the Principal Recipient.
SECTION E: RAPID SUPPLY MECHANISM ORDERS

10. When the order is placed less than three months from the expected delivery date, the Sourcing Team may recommend the Rapid Supply Mechanism (RSM). RSM orders may be raised “manually” until system improvements permit the raising of these orders through the wambo.org platform. If RSM is requested for a non-PPM-registered Principal Recipient, a pre-approval following the exceptions process, as defined in Annex 6 (Managing Exceptions) is required, before the RSM order process is initiated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Completed Rapid Supply Mechanism Order Form</strong></td>
<td><strong>After completion of the PPM Registration process for PPM-registered Principal Recipients or after completion of the exception process for non-PPM-registered Principal Recipients</strong></td>
<td><strong>Review by:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signed and submitted by the Principal Recipient, and additional approvals obtained for exceptional cases</td>
<td></td>
<td>• HPM Specialist, who confirms the urgency of the request, validates the order against the List of Health Products (or the general grant purpose otherwise), the requested delivery date, reasonableness of the request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PPM Focal Point, who reviews consistency and feasibility (e.g., ship-to-address, consignee, Incoterm, requested delivery date, ensure that the final delivery date is not later than the grant implementation period, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST Specialist, who confirms availability of funds in PPM ceiling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

242 Please note that for Focused Countries for which no HPM Specialist is assigned, during the onboarding process, the Country Team will determine who will perform this step. In some instances, this may be the Fund Portfolio Manager. Please also note that the Principal Recipient and/or Country Team may decide to include a Local Fund Agent and/or a Fiscal Agent in some of the review and approval steps, in addition to the actors described here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Issuance of the Rapid Supply Mechanism Order Form** to the PSA | Following countersignature of Fund Portfolio Manager of Rapid Supply Mechanism Order Form signed by the Principal Recipient | Review by:  
• PPM Category Manager, who completes the Supplier Allocation Overview in line with Sourcing Strategy  
• PPM Financial Controlling, who verifies the availability of funding for the grant in GFS and ensures that PPM-related policies and guidance are adhered to, including, but not limited to, delivery dates and exception approval for initiation of advance procurement, as applicable  
Approval by:  
• PPM Manager, based on the above (and additional approvers, as applicable) |
| **Grant commitment** processed in the Global Fund Financial System through the Internal Order Confirmation Form | Following issuance of fully executed Rapid Supply Mechanism Order Form to the PSA | Financial Services, who verifies and approves that the Internal Order Confirmation Form amount is within the approved Grant Agreement (Grant Purchase Order) amount in GFS.  
The Country Team is informed and sends the Principal Recipient a Commitment Notification Letter. |
<p>| <strong>Orders are confirmed by the PSA with suppliers</strong> (manufacturers and logistics agents) for the quotations approved by the Principal | Following receipt of the Purchase Order issued through wambo.org | PSA, who undertakes required actions |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Principal Recipient is responsible for ensuring appropriate waivers are obtained when required and facilitating the import process locally.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PSA notifies Principal Recipient and Sourcing Team on any delays of deliveries or changes in products supplied or changes in cost which can trigger additional approvals if the materiality thresholds as defined in paragraph 6 above are met.

| Quality Control testing of health products completed, if any, in line with Global Fund Quality Assurance policies | Prior to delivery               | PSA, who undertakes required actions |

| Products are delivered by PSA-engaged logistics agent to the Principal Recipient | Following health product manufacture and quality control testing, as applicable | PSA, who undertakes required actions |

| Confirmation of receipt of goods delivered and associated costs by the Principal Recipient (or designated/contracted service provider, as the case may be) | Following health product manufacture and quality control testing, as applicable | Principal Recipient, who validates quantity and condition of the goods and reports any discrepancy to the PSA within the time limit specified in the PSA's Terms and Conditions |

| Payments to PSAs based on invoices received, which triggers disbursements under the respective grants | Based on PSA Agreements | Review by: |

- PPM Financial Controlling, who verifies invoices that are not automatically matched in wambo.org |
## Requirements

| Periodic performance and financial reports submitted by the PSA to the Global Fund on their procurement activities | Per agreed periodicity | • PPM Category Manager and PPM Manager, who validate and approve performance information  
• PPM Financial Controlling, who validates and approves financial information |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase Order is closed | Following submission of Invoice Statement by PSA | Review by:  
• PPM Focal Point, who flags known anomalies, if any  
Approved by:  
• PPM Financial Controlling, who approves after confirming financial information in the PSA and Global Fund statements are consistent, complete and accurate  
In case of any de-commitment, the Country Team is informed and sends the Principal Recipient a Commitment Notification Letter. |

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**Acronyms:**

**FPM**: Fund Portfolio Manager (including Senior FPM and Disease Fund Manager for Nigeria and DRC)

**HPM**: Health Product Management Specialist
Implementing the Quality Assurance Policies for Pharmaceutical, Diagnostics and Other Health Products

Issued on: 10 November 2014

Purpose: To define the monitoring process for compliance with requirements of the Quality Assurance Policies for Pharmaceutical, Diagnostics and other health products, including corrective measures to address non-compliance.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. The Global Fund’s Quality Assurance (QA) Policy for Pharmaceutical Products and Quality Assurance Policy for Diagnostics Products defines the requirements which must be met for finished pharmaceutical products (FPP) and diagnostic products purchased with Global Fund resources. For other health products, the Global Fund has specified requirements for selection and procurement, as listed in the Guide to Global Fund Policies on Procurement and Supply Management of Health Products, June 2012, part VII. The objectives of the QA policies and requirements are to ensure that grant recipients procure quality-assured health products and that value for money is achieved. The QA policies play a critical role in ensuring that risks related to poor quality, substandard products are mitigated for the benefit of those who need them. Ensuring compliance with the policies and requirements is an essential function of the Secretariat.

POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

2. Global Fund quality assurance refers to the management activities required to ensure that the medicines and other health products are of the quality required for their intended use. There are four categories of products:
   A. Pharmaceutical Products
   B. Diagnostic Products
   C. Pesticides
   D. Condoms

3. The quality requirements for each of these categories is summarizes below, with reference to the relevant Quality Assurance Policy when relevant and other important documents. For more information, please refer to the Quality Assurance Information section of the Global Fund website.

A. Quality Assurance Policy for Pharmaceutical Products

4. The Quality Assurance Policy for Pharmaceutical Products (“QA Pharmaceutical Policy”) aims to ensure the safety of pharmaceutical products procured with Global Fund resources.

5. The policy defines quality requirements for Finished Pharmaceutical Products (FPPs) that are antiretrovirals (ARVs), anti-malarial and anti-tuberculosis, and for all other FPPs. Currently, all other FPPs only need to comply with the relevant quality standards that are established by the

243 GF/B22/11 Revision 1, Annex 1, amendments approved by the Board in December 2010 under GF/B22/DP9: Global Fund Quality Assurance Policy for Pharmaceutical Products.
National Drug Regulatory Authority (NDRA) in the country of use. The quality requirements and corrective measures in case of non-compliance described in this OPN apply to all ARVs, antimalarial and anti-TB FPPs.

Quality Requirements for ARVs, Antimalarial and Anti-TB FPPs

Marketing authorization in country of use

6. All finished pharmaceutical products (FPPs), must comply with the relevant quality standards established by the National Drug Regulatory Authority (NDRA) in the country of use.

   • For more detailed information, please refer to the QA Pharmaceutical Policy, para. 19-21.

Criteria for the procurement of ARVs, anti-TB products and antimalarials

7. In addition to approval by the NDRA in the country of use, all ARV, anti-TB and anti-malaria pharmaceutical products should meet the following standards:
   
   i. Prequalified by the WHO Prequalification Programme (“A products”) or authorized for use by a Stringent Drug Regulatory Authority (SRA) (“B products”); or
   
   ii. Recommended for use by an Expert Review Panel (ERP).

   • For more detailed information, including the processes, please refer to the QA Pharmaceutical Policy, para. 7-16.

Before procuring ERP-reviewed products

8. Before procuring ERP-reviewed products, Principal Recipients (PRs) must inform their Fund Portfolio Manager (FPM) in writing by filling in the “Notification Form”. Procurement can only proceed once the PR receives a “no objection” letter from the Global Fund Secretariat for the requested selection.

   • Notification Form
   
   • Notification of Additional Order Form

Pre-shipment Quality Control (QC) testing and results

9. The Global Fund is responsible for QC of ERP-reviewed products for which a notification has been received (see above). Testing is performed on random samples by an independent laboratory contracted by the Global Fund. Upon successful QC results, the Secretariat will approve product shipment by issuing a final letter, including the test report, to the PR and concerned manufacturer.

   • For more detailed information, please refer to the QA Pharmaceutical Policy, para. 31.

B. Quality Assurance Policy for Diagnostic Products
10. The Quality Assurance Policy for Diagnostic Products (“QA Diagnostics Policy”) applies to all durable and non-durable in vitro diagnostics (IVDs), and imaging equipment and microscopes, used in Global Fund-financed programs for diagnosis, screening, surveillance or monitoring purposes. The PR must ensure that the procurement of Diagnostic Products with Grant Funds is undertaken in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, as outlined in the QA Diagnostics Policy.

**Quality standards of manufacturing site**

11. The PR must ensure that the manufacturing site is compliant with the requirements of ISO 13485:2003; or ISO 9000 series as applicable; or an equivalent Quality Management System recognized by one of the Regulatory Authorities of the Founding Members of the Global Harmonization Task Force (GHTF), i.e. USA, Japan, EU, Canada, Australia.

- For more detailed information, please refer to the QA Diagnostics Policy, para. 7.

**Quality standards of products**

12. The PR must ensure that HIV Immunoassays, HIV Virological and CD4 technologies, tuberculosis Diagnostic Products and Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests comply with the following requirements:

- i. recommended by WHO for use in HIV, tuberculosis and malaria programs, as applicable, based on a technical review of quality and performance indicators; or
- ii. authorized for use by one of the Regulatory Authorities of the Founding Members of GHTF when stringently assessed (high risk classification). This option is only applicable to HIV Immunoassays Products and HIV Virological Technologies; or
- iii. shall be acceptable for procurement using Grant Funds, as determined by the Global Fund, based on the advice of an Expert Review Panel for Diagnostics (ERPD).

- For more detailed information, please refer to the QA Diagnostics Policy, paras. 8-9 and 17.

**C. Quality Assurance requirements for public health pesticides**

13. Recipients are only authorized to procure long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets with grant funds when the products are recommended for use by the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) and other pesticides are compliant with specifications indicated by WHOPES. Below is a summary of the process to ensure that products comply with the quality assurance requirements:

- i. Products to be procured are approved by WHOPES (formulations/manufacturers)
- ii. Random pre-shipment testing by an independent QC lab
- iii. Sampling to be done by an independent sampling agent
- iv. Testing by a QC testing by ISO 17025 certified laboratory, WHO Collaborating Centre for QC of Pesticides and according to WHO Methods and Specifications.

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244 GF/SIIIC10/6 Revision 1, Annex 1, amendments approved by the SIIC in February 2014 under GF/SIIIC10/DP2: Global Fund Quality Assurance Policy for Diagnostic Products.

245 The list of pesticide products recommended by WHOPES, including insecticides for indoor residual spraying, insecticides for treatment of nets, LNs and mosquito larvicides is available on the WHO site at [http://www.who.int/whopes/en](http://www.who.int/whopes/en).
The Global Fund’s Operational Policy Manual

D. Quality assurance requirements for condoms


It is highly recommended to all PRs to select condoms from the list of prequalified condoms published by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). If condoms selected are not on the UNFPA list, the PR must ensure that the following specifications are met:

a. The condoms complied with national regulatory policies of the country of use before being imported into a country;

b. The manufacturing facility conforms to ISO 13485 latest specifications;

c. The condoms meet Directive 93/42/CEE or other requirements from a Stringent Regulatory Authority;

d. The pre-shipment QC testing was performed in ISO17025 accredited laboratory that has been accredited for testing condoms; and

e. The testing was done as per ISO4074 (latest edition) as recommended by WHO, and the test report reviewed by the PR for compliance with the above specification.


• For more information, please refer to the Prequalification Section of the Reproductive Health Essential Medicines (RHEM) resource portal.

E. Quality assurance requirements for other health products

16. Health products, other than pharmaceutical products, diagnostic products, long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets, other pesticides, and condoms, are selected from the applicable list of prequalified products, if any, and comply with the quality standards applicable in the country where such products will be used. This refers to health products for which the Global Fund has not developed a specific quality assurance policy, such as general laboratory items, syringes and therapeutic nutritional support.

Types of non-compliance with quality requirements

17. There are two possible ways in which a PR can breach the grant agreement by not complying with one of the QA Policies:

• Level 1 “No-notification”: Product(s) comply with the relevant quality requirement, however:

   (details are available on the following website: http://www.who.int/whopes/quality/newspecif/en/)
i. the ERP(D)-recommended products have been procured without notification; or

ii. for pesticides, the WHOPES products have been procured without pre-shipment testing.

- **Level 2 “Non-compliant procurement”:** the product(s) procured do not comply with the relevant QA Policy, and the PR fails to send notification(s) required for the procurement of ERP(D)-recommended product(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Non-Compliance Type</th>
<th>Classification of non-compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals: ARVs, Anti TB, Anti Malarials</td>
<td>Procurement of non A, B or ERP products</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement of ERP product without notification provided to the Global Fund</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
<td>Procurement of HIV or malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) not compliant with Global Fund criteria (section 8 of the policy)</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement of reagents not produced in ISO certified site</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement of HIV, TB molecular equipment not assessed as per GF QA</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLINS/ IRS</td>
<td>Non WHOPES products</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement of WHOPES product without random pre-shipment Quality Control</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condoms</td>
<td>Non-WHO/UNFPA approved and not produced in an ISO manufacturing site</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identifying non-compliance**

18. Non-compliance is identified through either: (i) the review of data reported through the Price & Quality Reporting (PQR) tool on a quarterly basis; or (ii) reports from in-country sources, LFA, partners, etc.

19. When a case is reported, the Country Team evaluates the reasons for non-compliance and potential impact.

**Deciding on and monitoring of corrective measures for non-compliance**

20. Based on this analysis, the country team selects the most appropriate course or action. The decision is made at the discretion of the country team, with guidance from the HPM Hub.

**Options of course of action:**

i. Issue a warning letter (first time cases and non-compliance level 1)
ii. Request for reimbursement for the products procured (non-compliance level 2/or new case of non-compliance after having received a warning letter)

iii. Use a procurement agent for those products

iv. Use a procurement agent for all products procured with grant funds

21. With regards to any corrective measures taken, the Global Fund will make every effort to avoid the interruption of life-saving treatment.

22. Corrective measures are communicated to the PR.\(^\text{246}\)

23. The implementation of corrective measures will be monitored by the Country Teams in collaboration with the HPM Hub.

**Communication to PRs**

24. All PRs must be informed of the quality requirements of the QA Policies and corrective measures described in this OPN.

\(^{246}\) All communications with PRs are routed through the country team with copy to the CCM, LFA and the HPM Hub. The HPM specialist and FPM will keep the HPM Hub informed on any decision made by the country team and any corrective measures taken.
Supplier Misconduct

Issued on: 11 June 2014
Purpose: Guidance to the Secretariat in Responding to Supplier Misconduct

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. The major area in which Global Fund grant resources are expended is procurement. Consequently, it is essential for the Global Fund to enforce the accountability of suppliers and grant recipients in maintaining the integrity of Global Fund-supported grant operations.

2. The Global Fund’s Code of Conduct for Suppliers (the “Supplier Code of Conduct”) describes supplier obligations in this regard and requires Suppliers to inform the Global Fund of any integrity concerns involving or affecting Global Fund resources of which they have knowledge. It also emphasizes the critical role of grant recipients in communicating and ensuring that all suppliers of goods and services to the Global Fund or to the activities it finances, including bidders, suppliers, agents, intermediaries, consultants and contractors and representatives of each of the above (each referred to herein as a “Supplier” and collectively as the “Suppliers”) comply with their obligations and in implementing immediate actions where there are cases of non-compliance. Principal Recipients must also inform the Global Fund about cases of procurement irregularities or other corruption in accordance with their grant agreements.

3. This Operational Policy Note guides the Secretariat in responding, in connection with grant implementation, to instances of non-compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and other events concerning suppliers that may place the resources and reputation of the Global Fund at risk. Through the application of a consistent set of procedures, the Global Fund can fairly, consistently and appropriately address any corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, anti-competitive or coercive practices involving Suppliers under Global Fund programs.

POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

Sanctionable Activities

4. The Global Fund may sanction a Supplier or its successor in order to protect the interests, resources and reputation of the Global Fund, including in situations where the Global Fund determines that the Supplier has breached the Supplier Code of Conduct.

5. Activities which constitute supplier misconduct can take many different forms. Potential circumstances that may lead to the Global Fund initiating its sanctions process, which may then result in the imposition of sanctions upon a Supplier or its successor (each a “Sanctionable Activity” or “Sanctionable Event” and collectively referred to herein as “Sanctionable Activities”), include:

   i. **Procurement Irregularities**: When the Inspector General has determined that there is credible and substantive evidence247 that a Supplier may have directly or indirectly

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247 Suppliers include suppliers of goods and services to Principal Recipients, Sub recipients, other recipients, Country Coordinating Mechanisms, procurement agents and first-line buyers. Supplier representatives include affiliates, employees, subcontractors, agents and intermediaries of Suppliers.

248 This includes early notification of red flags although such evidence would only be expected to result in the imposition of operational remedial measures pending the finalization of the OIG’s finding through a published report.
breached the Global Fund Supplier Code of Conduct, including by engaging in corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, anti-competitive or coercive practices in competing for, or performing under, a Global Fund-financed contract ("Procurement Irregularities");

ii. **Sanctions by a Partner or Grant Recipient:** When a Supplier has engaged in misconduct which results in a sanction being imposed on a Supplier (and/or its successors) by any Global Fund partner organization, any comparable institution or by a Global Fund grant recipient for conduct which would constitute a breach of the Global Fund Supplier Code of Conduct or any other unethical or unlawful behavior;

iii. **Sanctions by a National or an International Authority:** When a Supplier has engaged in misconduct which results in an investigation, proceeding or finding, either civil, criminal or administrative, or the imposition of sanctions, by another national or international authority for conduct which would constitute a breach of the Global Fund Supplier Code of Conduct;

iv. **Breach of Contract:** When there is a significant and material breach by a Supplier of a contract between the Global Fund and a Supplier or between a grant recipient and a Supplier that in the opinion of the Global Fund places Global Fund resources at risk; and

v. **Assets at Risk:** When credible and substantive information has been received by the Global Fund from any source, including local fund agents, partner organizations and comparable institutions, which indicates that Global Fund resources have been placed at risk by a Supplier’s conduct.

**Reporting and Responding to Sanctionable Activities**

6. The Executive Director decides on the Global Fund’s response to a Sanctionable Activity based on the recommendations of the Executive Grant Management Committee (EGMC) and/or the Sanctions Panel.

7. Upon becoming aware of potential supplier misconduct in connection with Global Fund financed activities, the Country Team shall notify the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) through the relevant Grant Management Department Head.

8. If the OIG notifies the Secretariat of substantive and credible findings of supplier misconduct or in the event that another Sanctionable Activity (such as a supplier engaging in misconduct which results in a sanction being imposed on such Supplier by a partner organization or a comparable institution) has occurred, the EGMC shall be notified, through the appropriate Country Team. As part of the notification to the EGMC, the Legal and Compliance Department will confirm whether the relevant Supplier has breached the Supplier Code of Conduct or any other provision of a contract with the Global Fund or a Principal Recipient. The Country Team will also develop operational remedial measures to propose to the EGMC for approval to safeguard Global Fund resources.

9. In cases where there is an ongoing OIG investigation, operational remedial measures may be submitted to the relevant Grant Management Department Head for interim approval, as needed, or to the EGMC for approval prior to the issuance of a final OIG report. Potential operational remedial measures will vary based on the nature of the irregularities and other contextual factors,

249 In cases where the OIG has informed the Secretariat that it has identified credible and substantive evidence of fraud, abuse, misappropriation or corruption by a Principle Recipient or a Sub-Recipient, the Country Team shall also comply with the requirements contained in GF/B18/DP25 (Nov 2008) and GF/B19/DP25 (May 2009) regarding the restrictions to be promptly implemented to address the applicable risks to the Global Fund and its resources.
but could include procurement through the Pooled Procurement Mechanism or the institution of a Procurement and/or Fiduciary Agent.

10. The EGMC will consider the OIG’s conclusions and/or the nature of the Sanctionable Activity and, taking into account the criteria listed in paragraph 12 below for when the involvement of the Sanctions Panel is expected, determine whether to recommend to the Executive Director that the case be referred to the Sanctions Panel. The Executive Director will then decide whether to refer the matter to the Sanctions Panel.

Sanctions Panel
11. The Sanctions Panel advises the Executive Director on remedies for Sanctionable Activities with respect to specific cases referred by the Executive Director to the Panel. The operation of the Sanctions Panel is described in the Sanctions Panel Procedures Relating to the Code of Conduct for Suppliers (the “Sanctions Panel Procedures”), as may be amended by Global Fund executive management from time to time.

12. Based upon a recommendation of the EGMC, the Executive Director may decide to refer a case to the Sanctions Panel in any circumstance where a Supplier has, directly or indirectly, engaged in Sanctionable Activities. In particular, involvement of the Sanctions Panel is expected in the following cases:
   i. the egregious nature of the Sanctionable Activities placed a material amount of Global Fund resources at risk and/or created a significant reputational risk for the Global Fund;
   ii. the concerned entity has engaged in Sanctionable Activities and is a Supplier to Global Fund grant programs in several countries;
   iii. the Sanctionable Activities involve an entity which has previously been reviewed by the Sanctions Panel or which has previously been the subject of OIG findings of credible and substantive evidence of fraud or misconduct; and/or
   iv. the concerned entity has violated a Global Fund-led or endorsed/supported integrity pact, such as the integrity pact for long-lasting insecticide treated net suppliers.

Types of Sanctions
13. Sanctions are used for ensuring the accountability of Suppliers. Sanctions protect the integrity of the procurement process through (i) exclusion of specific actors from access to Global Fund financing (i.e., permanent or temporary/conditional debarment), and (ii) deterrence.

14. There are four principal types of sanctions available: (i) Reprimand, (ii) Conditional Continued Engagement, (iii) Debarment with Conditional Release, and (iv) Indefinite Debarment. The Executive Director will decide whether to impose a sanction on a Supplier after receiving a recommendation from the Sanctions Panel.

15. When considering the appropriate sanction to be applied, relevant considerations include: (i) the severity of the misconduct; (ii) harm caused by the misconduct; (iii) the Supplier’s level of cooperation with the investigation and sanctions process; (iv) the Supplier’s past history of misconduct; and (v) the risk of continued engagement with the Supplier. Annex 1 provides a list of factors for assessing these considerations.

Reprimand
16. A reprimand, in general, shall be used to sanction a Supplier guilty only of a relatively minor or isolated incident of insufficient oversight.

**Conditional Continued Engagement**

17. This sanction is generally appropriate for:

   i. Individuals/entities that were not directly involved in the misconduct, but which bear some responsibility through, for example, a systemic lack of oversight; or
   
   ii. Individuals/entities that have demonstrated that they have taken comprehensive corrective measures and/or that there are other mitigating factors, as outlined below, so as to justify not debarring such individuals/entities.

18. The conditions imposed may be similar to those imposed under debarment with conditional release. The Executive Director may decide that if the Supplier fails to demonstrate compliance with the conditions within an established time period, an indefinite debarment or a debarment with conditional release would automatically become effective. The EGMC will verify whether the conditions to continued engagement have been met or if circumstances suggest that a revision to the original decision regarding the sanction may be warranted.

**Debarment with Conditional Release**

19. Debarment with conditional release is targeted towards Suppliers, rather than individuals. The purpose of the conditional release is to mitigate further risk to Global Fund resources and eventually allow the Supplier to again have an opportunity to act as a Global Fund Supplier once appropriate remedial measures have been implemented. Accordingly, the Supplier will only be released from debarment after the Supplier has demonstrated that it has met the conditions set by the Executive Director.

20. Conditions for lifting the debarment may include, but are not limited to:

   i. implementation or improvement of a compliance and ethics program, anti-corruption training, and/or the engagement of an independent monitor;
   
   ii. remedial measures to address the misconduct for which the Supplier was sanctioned, including disciplinary action or termination of employee(s)/officer(s) responsible for the misconduct; and
   
   iii. payment of a monetary sanction commensurate with any financial harm caused by the misconduct.

21. The Executive Director decides on the conditions for release based on the recommendations from the Sanctions Panel. The EGMC will verify whether the conditions for lifting debarment have been met or if circumstances suggest that a revision to the original decision regarding the sanction may be warranted.

**Indefinite Debarment**

22. Indefinite debarment is generally appropriate in cases of severe misconduct where it is believed that it is unreasonable to expect that the Supplier can use remedial measures to address the cause of the misconduct and to protect against future misconduct, or when the supplier has not meaningfully cooperated with the investigation or sanctioning process.
Communicating Sanctions

23. If the Executive Director decides to impose sanctions, the decision will be communicated, with appropriate confidentiality measures, to the concerned Supplier and, if the sanctionable conduct affects a Global Fund grant program(s), to the Principal Recipient(s) of the concerned grant(s) and, where needed to give effect to the decision, to the Country Coordinating Mechanism and other Principal Recipients in the relevant market. If the decision is connected to an on-going investigation or audit by the OIG or public disclosure of the final OIG report is restricted in accordance with the Policy for the Disclosure of Reports Issued by the Office of the Inspector General, the Inspector General shall be consulted on the decision being communicated and will retain sole discretion over any factual details which will be included in the communication with the Supplier.

24. For cases referred to the Sanctions Panel by the Executive Director, the Sanctions Panel may, in accordance with the Sanctions Panel Procedures, notify the concerned Supplier of the sanctions under considerations prior to making a recommendation to the Executive Director. Whether or not the Sanctions Panel has sent a previous communication to the concerned Supplier, the Supplier shall be notified of any decision to sanction such Supplier prior to the decision being communicated publicly by the Global Fund.

25. The confidentiality of sanctions decisions is important owing to the legal risks to the Global Fund associated with public disclosure of these decisions. Consequently, all communications on sanctions shall be undertaken in collaboration with the Legal and Compliance Department and, where relevant, the Inspector General.

26. The Global Fund may share the decision on sanctions imposed, as well as information and evidence underlying the decision, with national authorities, partners and other comparable institutions. In order to protect the confidentiality of sanctions decisions, these shall only be communicated to a third party after execution of a confidentiality agreement as required by the Inspector General or the Legal and Compliance Department.

Monitoring Sanctions

27. Within the Secretariat, the Grant Management Division and the Legal and Compliance Department will monitor a Supplier’s compliance with conditions related to sanctions imposed by the Global Fund.

28. The Executive Director, with guidance from the EGMC, will decide whether the applicable conditions have been met and whether the sanctioned Supplier can be reinstated. In some cases, the Executive Director may also determine that additional sanctions may be necessary.

29. Reinstatement of a sanctioned Supplier or the imposition of an additional sanction period, may be considered for the following reasons:

   i. Payment of restitution in a manner determined by the Global Fund;
   ii. Changes in management or ownership, including permanent severance of officers and employees responsible for the sanctionable misconduct;
   iii. Installation, by the Supplier concerned, of effective, verifiable mechanisms to improve their business governance, ethics and oversight systems;
   iv. Adoption of ethics and anti-corruption compliance and training programs, including installing an independent monitor;
   v. Further cooperation with the OIG satisfactory to the OIG;
vi. Initiation of administrative, civil or criminal action by the sanctioned party against the individuals responsible for the sanctionable misconduct, which is commensurate with the severity of the sanctions imposed by the Global Fund; or

vii. Receipt by the Global Fund of any credible information that the sanctioned party engaged in further sanctionable misconduct after the imposition of sanctions by the Global Fund.

### PROCESS, RESPONSIBILITIES

**Process**

30. Annex 2 defines the general process for identifying, reporting and reviewing supplier misconduct.

**Responsibilities**

31. **Country Team** notifies the OIG and Senior Management of supplier misconduct in connection with Global Fund financed activities and other types of Sanctionable Activities and recommends remedial measures.

32. **Executive Grant Management Committee** determines, based on the OIG findings and/or the Sanctionable Activities, whether to recommend to the Executive Director that he/she refer the case to the Sanctions Panel and whether any operational remedial measure is advisable.

33. **Sanctions Panel** advises the Executive Director on referred sanctions cases concerning supplier misconduct pursuant to the Sanction Panel Procedures.

34. **Executive Director** refers cases to the Sanctions Panel and makes a final determination as to whether to impose a sanction on a Supplier. These decisions are informed by the recommendations of the EGMC and the Sanctions Panel.
Annex 1. List of Considerations for Determining Sanctions

Severity of Misconduct

35. Severity may be measured through considerations including the following:
   i. Did the misconduct place a material amount of Global Fund resources at risk?
   ii. Is it a repeated pattern of conduct?
   iii. How sophisticated was the scheme? This includes the complexity of the misconduct (e.g.,
        degree of planning, diversity of techniques applied, level of concealment); whether the scheme
        was developed or lasted over a long period of time; and if the misconduct spanned grant
        programs in more than one country.
   iv. Did management have a role in the misconduct? Have individuals within high-level personnel
       of the organization participated in, condoned, or willfully ignored the misconduct?
   v. Did the misconduct involve a Global Fund or government official?

Harm Caused by the Misconduct

36. Harm may be measured through considerations including the following:
   i. Did the misconduct create a danger to public health/welfare?
   ii. Did the misconduct result in the waste/inefficient use of grant funds?
   iii. Did the misconduct involve corruption?
   iv. Did the misconduct cause harm to any third parties?
   vi. Did the misconduct create a significant reputational risk for the Global Fund?

Voluntary Corrective Actions

37. In evaluating corrective actions, the timing of the action may indicate the degree to which it
   reflects genuine intention to reform, or a calculated step to reduce the severity of the sentence.
   Considerations may include:
   i. Did the Supplier voluntarily disclose the misconduct to the Global Fund?
   ii. Did the Supplier initiate any reforms voluntarily upon becoming aware of the misconduct?
   iii. Did the Supplier initiate an internal action against responsible individual(s)?
   iv. Did the Supplier voluntarily establish or improve a corporate compliance program?

Cooperation with the Investigation

38. Cooperation may be measured through considerations including the following:
   i. Has the OIG concluded that the Supplier provided substantial assistance in the investigation,
      including voluntary disclosure, truthfulness, completeness, reliability of any information or
      testimony, the nature and extent of the assistance, and the timeliness of assistance?
   ii. Did the Supplier’s actions indicate intent to interfere with the investigation, including through
       destroying or concealing evidence; making false statements to investigators or reviewers;
       threatening, harassing or intimidating any party to prevent it from disclosing its knowledge of
       matters relevant to the investigation; or attempting to corrupt individuals in exchange for non-
       cooperation with the investigation?
39. Prior history can include debarments or other sanctions applied by the Global Fund and/or other development partners.
### Annex 2. Sanctions Process

#### Scenario 1: Procurement Irregularities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Relevant Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>As soon as informed of potential misconduct involving a Supplier, the Country Team notifies the OIG and, if needed, recommends operational remedial measures to the relevant Grant Management Department Head or to the EGMC. <strong>Control Point:</strong> Notification to OIG shall be through the relevant Department Head, Grant Management.</td>
<td>Notification to OIG Recommendation for Operational Remedial Measures to the relevant Grant Management Department Head or the EGMC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OIG</td>
<td>Inspector General decides on actions to take on reported supplier misconduct and informs Country Team accordingly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OIG</td>
<td>If investigation is decided, OIG proceeds and informs the Country Team of results.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>If the OIG notifies the Secretariat of substantive and credible findings of supplier misconduct, the issue shall be reported to the EGMC, through the Country Team. The Country Team shall also ensure that it complies with GF/B18/DP23 (Nov 2008) and GF/B19/DP 25 (May 2009) regarding placing restrictions on activities with PRs and SRs for which the OIG has identified credible and substantive evidence of fraud, abuse, misappropriation or corruption. In certain cases where implementation arrangements must be continued with the entity being investigated despite the OIG notification, compliance with these decision points includes seeking the approval of the Executive Director. The Country Team shall draft a memo, in consultation with the OIG, containing the following information: i. the Supplier and the nature of the misconduct; ii. the relevant supporting evidence and information, including any investigative findings and conclusions relating to the Supplier; iii. actual or potential damages or loss to the Global Fund or the Global Fund’s grant recipients (whether financial or otherwise); iv. any aggravating or mitigating factors, including, for example, whether the Supplier has cooperated with the audit or investigation, or with any other matter under review by the Inspector General, and the extent to which the cooperation has been material and useful to the Inspector General;</td>
<td>Memorandum to EGMC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
v. any relevant information that would reasonably tend to mitigate the culpability of the Supplier; and
vi. the Country Team’s recommendation on the appropriate remedial measures, taking into consideration the factors described above.

**Control Point:**
Memo shall be reviewed and approved by Grant Management Division Head (through channels).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGMC and/or Sanctions Panel Review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5  | EGMC                  | Review and discuss supplier misconduct and may decide to:  
   |                      | i. impose operational remedial measures; and/or  
   |                      | ii. recommend to the Executive Director that he/she refer the case to the Sanctions Panel.  
   |                      | Decision regarding operational remedial measures and Sanctions Panel Referral |
| 6  | Executive Director    | Based on the EGMC recommendation, may refer case to the Sanctions Panel.  
   |                      | Referral to Sanctions Panel |
| 7  | Sanctions Panel       | Based on request from the Executive Director, reviews the Sanctionable Activities case, including the report from the Executive Director, and formulates a recommendation to the Executive Director regarding possible sanctions.  
   |                      | Recommendation to the Executive Director |
| 8  | Executive Director    | Decides on the sanctions, if any, to be imposed on the Supplier.  
   |                      | Sanction Decisions |

**Communicate Sanctions**

| 9  | Sanctions Panel, Legal and Compliance Department, and Inspector General | Where appropriate, the Sanctions Panel, in consultation with the Legal and Compliance Department and, where relevant, the Inspector General, may notify the Supplier of the sanctions under consideration.  
   |                      | Notification to Supplier |
| 10 | CT, Legal and Compliance Department, and Inspector General | Drafts communications to the Supplier and relevant PR (if a grant is affected).  
   |                      | Draft Notification to Supplier and, if applicable, the Principal Recipient for Executive Director Approval |
| 11 | Executive Director     | Signs the official communication to the Supplier and PR (if relevant)  
   |                      | Final Notification to Supplier and PR (if relevant) |

**Monitoring of Sanctions**

| 12 | **CT and Legal and Compliance Department** | The relevant internal departments will monitor the Supplier’s compliance, in consultation with the Legal and Compliance Department, with conditions to continued engagement or conditions for lifting a debarment and periodically advise executive management on the Supplier’s progress. | **Updates to Executive Management on Sanctions Monitoring** |
| 13 | **EGMC** | EGMC will verify whether conditions to continued engagement or for lifting a debarment have been met by a Supplier. If sanctions have been imposed for a specific period of time, with no additional conditions, the sanctions shall be lifted automatically upon the expiry of such period. EGMC will also advise the Executive Director in circumstances where an additional sanction period or a change to a decision regarding sanctions may be warranted. | **Verification of Condition Completion or Recommendation of Additional or Revised Sanctions** |
| 14 | **Executive Director** | Once EGMC has verified that any applicable conditions have been met, the Executive Director will confirm to the Supplier, and if applicable, the relevant PR, that the Global Fund is satisfied that the conditions have been met. | **Notification to Supplier and PR (if relevant)** |
Scenario 2: Other Sanctionable Activities (*Sanctions by Partners, International Organizations, National or International Authorities and Breach of Contract*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Relevant Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>As soon as informed of a potential Sanctionable Activity, the Country Team shall inform the Executive Grant Management Committee. The Country Team shall draft a memo containing the following information: &lt;br&gt; i. the Supplier and the nature of the misconduct; &lt;br&gt; ii. the relevant supporting evidence and information, including any known investigative findings and conclusions relating to the Supplier; &lt;br&gt; iii. potential impact on the Global Fund or the Global Fund’s grant recipients (whether financial or otherwise); &lt;br&gt; iv. any aggravating or mitigating factors known; &lt;br&gt; v. any relevant information that would reasonably tend to mitigate the culpability of the Supplier; and &lt;br&gt; vi. the Country Team’s recommendation on the appropriate remedial measures, if any, taking into consideration the factors described above.</td>
<td>Memorandum to EGMC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Control Point:</strong> Memo shall be reviewed and approved by Grant Management Division Head (through channels).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EGMC and/or Sanctions Panel Review**

The EGMC and/or Sanction Panel Review follows steps 5-8 under Scenario 1 above.

**Communicate Sanctions**

The process for communicating the decision regarding sanctions follows steps 9-11 under Scenario 1 above.

**Monitoring of Sanctions**

The process for monitoring the implementation of the sanction decision and where applicable, lifting the sanctions, follows steps 12-14 under Scenario 1 above.
Risk Management across the Grant Lifecycle

Issued on: June 2018
Issued by: Risk Department
Approved by: Executive Grant Management Committee

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

21. The Global Fund recognizes that a preventive, focused risk management approach is critical for optimal achievement of the Global Fund’s mission of saving lives. Robust risk management occurs where risks are explicitly considered and decisions are taken consistently per agreed-upon principles. At the same time, it is incumbent on the Global Fund to ensure that the risks encountered in pursuing the Global Fund’s mission to maximize impact and end the three diseases is balanced with the mitigating actions taken and controls put in place to protect grant program resources.

22. Risk management is an integral part of grant management, both at country and Secretariat levels. While risk management initiatives by in-country stakeholders and implementers have significant impact on grant outcomes, the OPN focuses on the risk management framework internal to the Global Fund Secretariat. Country Teams engage implementers on an ongoing basis to facilitate that the outcomes from risk management activities by different stakeholders are aligned, prioritized and translated into mutually complementary actions.

23. Seamlessly embedding risk management into Global Fund culture, strategic planning, decision-making and resource allocation is critical for effective and efficient grant management and to the organization’s achievement of operational and strategic objectives. Effectively embedded risk management throughout the full grant lifecycle will:

a. promote an environment in which Country Teams are responsible and empowered to manage risk and have a consistent understanding of the principles by which the Global Fund differentiates its approach to risk management;

b. enable Country Teams to identify and prioritize risks;

c. empower and encourage Country Teams to escalate identified risks when necessary; and

d. foster management support to debate and make critical risk-based decisions.

24. The purpose of this OPN is to:

- define the risk management framework;
- provide guidance to Country Teams on how to operationalize risk management across the grant lifecycle; and,
- articulate how the Risk Department and Global Risk Owners provide risk oversight to help achieve optimal outcomes at the grant and portfolio level.
POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

Principles

25. The following principles underpin the embedding of risk management throughout the grant lifecycle. Country Teams must take into account these principles when managing grants and making decisions:

Principle 1 – Updating and maintaining grant specific risks: Country Teams managing High Impact and Core portfolios are responsible for updating risk assessments for their portfolios on an ongoing basis as information becomes available. Teams managing Focused portfolios will review and update risks on an annual basis as part of the Annual Funding Decision process and document financial risks on an ongoing basis in the Financial Risk and Assurance Matrix.

Principle 2 – Prioritizing portfolio-level risks: Risk prioritization is based on country context and grant objectives, taking into account trade-offs between achieving grant objectives and accepting risk in the four main risk categories, i.e. Programmatic and M&E, Financial & Fiduciary, Health Product Management & Supply Chain, and Governance, Oversight & Management. This ensures that both the Country Team and implementers are focused on mission critical risks with appropriate and effective mitigating actions. Key grant risks which will be prioritized will cascade upwards to form prioritized portfolio-level risks.

Principle 3 – Mitigating risk and planning comprehensive assurance: All prioritized root causes must have mitigating actions aimed at managing the associated risk with the view of reaching a target risk level. The types of mitigating actions, and the degree to which risks are mitigated, should be driven by the target risk level and a defined period of time required to reach the target level. Assurance activities will verify whether controls and mitigating actions²⁵⁰ for key portfolio risks are executed as planned and whether they are effective in reducing risks to the target level. Proper assurance will facilitate the identification of gaps in implementer controls and weaknesses in the design and implementation of mitigating activities.

Principle 4 - Accepting risk when necessary: Defining the amount and type of risk the Global Fund is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives namely to achieve health outcomes and impact is critical for effective risk management, in particular to drive trade-off decisions and enable resource allocation. The degree to which residual risk is deemed acceptable by the Portfolio Performance Committee for High Impact and Core countries will guide Country Teams in determining the extent of mitigating actions and assurance activities to put in place against

²⁵⁰ Controls are generally designed into grant programs (e.g., segregation of duties intended to prevent fraud and error), where mitigation actions reduce the level of identified risk (e.g., strengthening logistic management information systems).
Prioritized risks.

**Principle 5 – Alignment of portfolio and strategic risks**: Key thematic organizational risks that can have significant influence on the achievement of grant objectives are captured in the Organizational Risk Register. Country Teams, supported by other departments (particularly the Risk Department and Global Risk Owners[^251]), should align their approach to mitigating and assuring risks in their portfolios with the organization’s Risk Management Framework described in the section below, to ensure grant implementation supports the Global Fund’s strategic objectives.

## The Risk Management Framework

26. Risk management is an ongoing process with built-in feedback loops to allow for timely adjustments to the level of risk and the corresponding mitigating actions. The framework below governs this process:

*Figure 1. Risk and assurance planning process.*

[^251]: See section on the “Role of Risk Department and Global Risk Owners” for details on the Global Risk Owners.
Risk Identification and Prioritization

27. **Risk Identification.** Grant-specific risks, as well as corresponding controls and mitigating actions, are identified, prioritized, and monitored by Country Teams in High Impact and Core portfolios throughout the grant lifecycle (from country dialogue to closure), using the Integrated Risk Management (IRM) Module in the Grant Operating System (GOS).

28. Identified risks are categorized in four areas:

   (1) Programmatic and M&E Risks;
   (2) Financial & Fiduciary Risks;
   (3) Health Product Management & Supply Chain Risks; and
   (4) Governance, Oversight & Management Risks.

   These four Risk Categories are broken down into eight grant-specific Organisational Risks, reflected in the Organizational Risk Register, and then to the 21 individual risks included in the IRM.

29. **Capacity Assessment.** A capacity assessment is required for:

   (1) all new Principal Recipients (PR) who have not previously implemented the disease component, and
   (2) existing PRs who will be implementing new activities for which their capacity has not been

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252 As from May 2018, the IRM has replaced the QUART and CAT tools.
previously assessed (e.g. a PR previously implemented LLIN campaigns and will now also implement case management activities).

Examples of the second scenario include:

- Changes in program scope, including for activities the PR has not previously been assessed for (i.e. community outreach, BCC activities, etc.).
- PRs with specific experience in one disease being selected to manage a disease component where they have not yet evidenced expertise.
- PRs with no or limited past experience in specific activities (i.e. procurement of non-health products) being tasked to take over such tasks.

30. Outside of the two mandatory situations described above, a Country Team may also conduct a capacity assessment for an existing PR if necessary to manage risks. The following are examples of potential triggers for conducting a capacity assessment of an existing PR:

- Material changes in scale of the program (e.g., expanding from 2 states to 10 states)
- PRs with grants that have been consistently performing at B2 or C level.
- Evidence that the PR’s capacity has significantly changed since the last capacity assessment.

31. In situations where the above potential triggers are present (or other relevant triggers), Country Teams, in consultation with their Risk Specialist, determine if a capacity assessment will be conducted and document the outcome of the decision.

32. If a Capacity Assessment is completed in the context of a process requiring GAC approval (e.g. new grant approval or material reprogramming requiring GAC approval), the outcome of the assessment is submitted to GAC as part of the GAC approval process. If Country Teams, in consultation with their RM/DH/RFM and Risk Specialist, determine a capacity assessment will not be undertaken, the rationale for this decision is submitted to GAC for information as part of its review of standard grant documentation.

33. On-going Risk Assessment for High Impact and Core Portfolios. Country Teams follow a standardized methodology to determine a grant’s overall risk rating within a structured risk assessment process using likelihood and severity of 21 pre-defined risks within the four risk categories described above. Risk Assessments are completed at the grant level and maintained up to date as information becomes available to Country Teams in High Impact and Core portfolios throughout the grant lifecycle, from Funding Request to Grant Closure (e.g., as progress reports, audit reports, Health Facility Assessments, mission reports, etc., become available to Country Teams, they will update their Risk Assessment as required to reflect an up-to-date risk profile). Each grant’s risk assessment in High Impact and Core portfolios should be updated as mitigating actions or assurance activities are completed or revised; when a new risk or root cause is identified; when risk levels or implementation arrangements shift; or whenever the Country Teams recognize an important change in the grant risk profile.

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253 Risk Specialist only consulted for High Impact and Core portfolios. In case of disagreement, the issue is escalated to the next management level in accordance with the process outlined in the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

254 When a Capacity Assessment is submitted, the Country Team must state whether the PR has the capacity to implement the program or not and document the rationale for their decision. This is recorded as a PDF and automatically saved the Document Management tab within the IRM module. The Country Team can upload this PDF.

255 The Country Team must record whether a Capacity Assessment will be completed for the PR that will implement the program for each new Implementation Period in the Capacity Assessment section of the IRM. This is recorded as a PDF and automatically saved to the Document Management tab within the IRM module. The Country Team can upload this PDF with their other GAC required documents.
34. **Risk Assessments for Focused Portfolios.** FPMs managing Focused portfolios complete Risk Assessments at the grant level as part of the annual funding decision-making process. The Portfolio Services Team (PST) supporting financial analysis within Focused portfolios follow a standardized methodology to determine a grant’s financial risk ratings for the six risks within the Finance and Fiduciary Risk Category.

35. **Risk Prioritization.** Prioritization ensures that both the Country Teams and implementers are focused on mission critical risks. From the grant specific risks captured in their risk assessment, Country Teams further flag risks at the grant level that represent a key risk at the portfolio level. Key Portfolio Risks are those that cut across multiple grants or may be a critical, grant-specific risk that has the potential to prevent the program from achieving key objectives. Risks identified as Key Portfolio Risks in High Impact and Core portfolios are documented in a Key Risk and Assurance Matrix (KRM).

### Risk Mitigation

36. All root causes identified for risks must have mitigating actions (or “mitigants”) to manage the risks to an acceptable level. A mitigating action must meet the five S.M.A.R.T. criteria; i) Specific, so what must be implemented is clearly understood, ii) Measurable, so its status can be tracked, iii) Attainable, within the span of control of the actor to which it is assigned to, iv) Relevant to the identified risk, and v) Time-bound to ensure exposure to the risk is within agreed limits.

37. In cases where mitigating actions have due dates of more than six months, sub-milestones are recommended to be included as part of the mitigating actions to ensure the mitigant is on track to being completed on time and to an acceptable level.

38. The degree to which risks are mitigated should be driven by the trade-off decisions made at the Portfolio Performance Committee in the context of a portfolio/grant, considering the entire set of risks that can prevent achievement of grant and portfolio objectives. The types of mitigating actions and the degree to which risks are mitigated should be driven by the existing and target risk levels and defined periods of time which are given to reach these target levels.

### Assurance and Monitoring

39. Assurance planning is at the heart of robust risk management, providing confidence to the Global Fund, donors, technical partners, and beneficiaries that investments are made strategically, efficiently and effectively. In the Global Fund risk management context, assurance is defined as a holistic framework that gauges whether adequate controls and mitigating actions are in place to manage key portfolio risks, with the ultimate goal of achieving grant objectives. Assurance activities help identify gaps in controls and mitigating actions in a timely manner to ensure corrective action can be taken.

40. **Comprehensive Assurance Planning for High Impact and Core Portfolios.** The assurance planning process starts with the Key Portfolio Risks identified by the Country Team. Assurance activities and providers are added for the mitigants linked to those Key Portfolio Risks in a grant’s risk assessment and are documented in the Key Risk and Assurance Matrix. Comprehensive portfolio-level assurance planning is required for High Impact and Core countries on an annual basis and is documented in the KRM. For comprehensive guidance on assurance planning, please refer to the Risk and Assurance Handbook.

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256 Focus countries are not required to develop a KRM.

The Global Fund’s Operational Policy Manual 246
41. The annual updates of KRM for High Impact and Core portfolios should be completed prior to the annual LFA budgeting exercise, in as much as an LFA’s scope of work will be directly informed by activities assigned to it within the assurance plan. Costed activities by other assurance providers will also be approved as part of the grant budgeting process during grant making.

42. The annual update is reviewed and approved by the Regional Manager (for Core portfolios) or Department Head (for High Impact portfolios), Regional Finance Manager, and relevant Risk Specialist. When a portfolio has been selected for review by the Portfolio Performance Committee (“PPC”), the review is required after the KRM has been validated by the Global Risk Owners, Disease Advisors and CRG as part of Key Issues meeting of the PPC process. Once signed-off, the KRM is submitted for review to the PPC as described in the PPC ToRs.

43. **In-Country Consultation.** An in-country consultation on the resulting assurance plan captured in the KRM for High Impact and Core portfolio shall be undertaken jointly by the Country Team and Risk Specialist with country-based implementers, partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders once per Implementation period. This exercise is designed to (1) ensure country context is accounted for, and (2) align partners and implementers around an agreed set of prioritized risks, mitigating actions and assurance activities. This consultation when undertaken shall be done before the approval of the KRM.

44. **Financial Risk and Assurance Plans.** Financial assurance planning is performed for individual grants in all portfolios, unless subject to exemptions as defined in Annex 2 of the Guidelines for Financial Assurance Planning on Global Fund Grants. Based on the information in the IRM, grant-specific financial assurance plans can be extracted from the standard grant risk assessment and are approved in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Assurance Planning on Global Fund Grants.

45. **Monitoring.** Given the importance of assurance activities in determining the effectiveness of mitigation actions, there are a number of ways in which effective monitoring of progress made on implementing mitigating actions and assurance activities will be carried out throughout the grant lifecycle, including but not limited to:
   a. LFA and Country Team review through the Progress Update report
   b. Annual review, update and approval of the KRM
   c. Risk Specialist review of the Annual Funding Decision
   d. Ongoing Risk Specialist review of grant specific risk management plan
   e. Periodic in-country review, update and validation of the KRM

**Reporting**

46. Risk data at the grant level will be available through GOS to aggregate and report at the grant, disease, country, regional and global levels. Such analyses are also incorporated in the Organizational Risk Register and escalated to the Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC), as needed. The Risk Department’s independent analyses are derived from its risk oversight function and contribute to the Chief Risk Officer’s (CRO’s) Annual Assurance Opinion to the Board and Committees.

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257 The Key Issues Meeting is a preparation meeting before the PPC and is co-chaired by the Head of Country Risk Management and the GMD Department Head/Regional Manager of the portfolio being reviewed. It is an opportunity to have an open and in-depth conversation to refine articulation of the issues, risks and potential ‘asks’ to the PPC, as well as identify any changes required to supporting data & analyses based on the feedback of various experts, including the Global Risk Owners.

258 An approval process for the Key Risk and Assurance Matrix will be implemented in IRM as part of AIM Phase 2. Until such time as this is deployed, the approval process will be documented via email. The email approvals will be uploaded in the Document Management tab of IRM.

259 Financial Risk and Assurance Plan are generated from the Integrated Risk Management (IRM) module on GOS. There is no duplication of effort in documenting or tracking financial risks.
Differentiated Requirements

47. The approach and requirements for risk management are determined according to the differentiation framework (see the Overview of Grant Implementation for details on how risks are considered in portfolio categorization). A general framework has been developed (Table 1) to guide the risk management actions that Country Teams are required to undertake in each category.

Table 1: Differentiated risk management approaches and requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio Differentiation Category</th>
<th>Risk Management Approach</th>
<th>Assurance Planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focused Portfolio</td>
<td>Risk identification, prioritization and mitigation</td>
<td>Key Risk and Assurance Matrix (KRM) plan not required. Financial assurance plans are completed annually by the FPMs with the input of the Finance Specialist in the Portfolio Services Team (PST) and LFA, which feeds into the LFA budget exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Focused portfolios are also required to complete Capacity Assessments as per the requirements documented in paragraph 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Impact and Core Portfolios</td>
<td>Risk analysis conducted at individual risk level on an ongoing basis.</td>
<td>Key Risk and Assurance Matrix (KRM) plan updated on an ongoing basis. Reviewed and approved annually by the Regional Manager, Regional Finance Manager, relevant Risk Specialist; feeds into the LFA budget exercise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governance over Risk Management

48. **Enterprise Risk Committee.** The Risk Department leads enterprise level risk management and carries out the governance and reporting functions over risk management. The Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) is a forum for senior management to proactively identify and prioritize key organizational risks, assure the quality, strength and feasibility of associated mitigation actions, and to ensure that appropriate assurances are applied (see ERC ToRs for additional information).

49. **Portfolio Performance Committee.** Considering program performance, progress towards impact and contextual factors, the Portfolio Performance Committee (PPC) reviews country

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260 As part of AIM Phase 2, the Risk Tracker will be simplified for use by Focus countries. Until such time as this is deployed, Focus countries are recommended to use the Risk Tracker in its current form, but it is not required.

261 See the Guidelines for Financial Assurance Planning on Global Fund Grants for additional information and possible exemptions.
portfolios to ensure that risks have been prioritized correctly, that mitigating actions for key portfolio risks are appropriate, that short-term mitigations have been considered where needed, all with explicit attention to risk acceptance when necessary.

50. High Impact and Core portfolios will in principle be reviewed at least once during a funding cycle, unless otherwise determined by the PPC. Focused portfolios will be reviewed as determined by the PPC. The selection of portfolios to be reviewed by the PPC each year will be informed by semi-annual enterprise reviews to be conducted by the PPC, which will evaluate performance across all portfolios and identify key gaps and opportunities for maximizing impact. PPC also will review relevant CoE (Challenging Operating Environments) exceptions, the related risk exposures and the mitigation measures, as needed.

51. The PPC reports grant related risk management trends to the ERC, as needed (see PPC ToRs for additional information). The PPC will escalate to the ERC risks identified across multiple country portfolios that should inform enterprise-wide risk discussions and resulting policy and enterprise mitigation actions.

52. **Risk Acceptance.** Management’s acceptance of selected risks in portfolios is one of the key outcomes of a PPC review. There are three scenarios where risk can be accepted by management:

   a. Situations where it is difficult for the Global Fund to influence identified risks through effective short or long-term mitigating actions. Management accepts the risks, giving due consideration to the organization’s mission in these contexts (e.g., risk mitigations in countries with long-term conflicts);

   b. While ideal mitigations are long-term, there are temporary short-term mitigations that can be instituted that reduce the near term risk to an acceptable level (e.g., use of fiscal agents when internal controls are weak while capacity building happens over the long-term);

   c. Effective long-term mitigations exist; however, no suitable short-term mitigations are available. Therefore, management accepts the risks for the time being while the long-term mitigations are being implemented (e.g., data quality risks arising from inadequate general health systems capacity).

   Overall, the acceptance of a risk is contingent upon the trade-offs involved and the implementation and success of agreed upon mitigation actions and/or controls.

53. Management’s decision to classify certain portfolios as Focused constitutes their acceptance of the residual risks in those portfolios, and associated trade-offs on internal processes and resourcing; including for exemption from some requirements as provided for in this OPN.

**OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACROSS THE GRANT LIFECYCLE**

54. This section outlines the critical milestones across the grant lifecycle where risk analysis feeds directly into grant decision-making processes. While these are standard milestones, there will also be specific issues that arise in the course of the grant lifecycle that will require the use of risk analysis, thus underscoring the principle of updating the Risk Tracker and ensuring appropriate actions are taken in a timely manner on an ongoing basis.

55. Table 2 below summarizes what is required at each stage of the grant lifecycle. Following the table are the details for each of these milestones.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Grant lifecycle milestones and use of risk analysis</strong></th>
<th><strong>Assessment Milestone</strong></th>
<th><strong>Role of Country Team for All Portfolios</strong></th>
<th><strong>Role of Risk Department for HI and Core Portfolios</strong></th>
<th><strong>Role of Global Risk Owner</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding Request</td>
<td>Funding request development</td>
<td>Identifies and shares the key disease-relevant risks/issues with the applicant</td>
<td>Reviews and contributes to key disease-relevant risks/issues shared with applicant, if applicable</td>
<td>Guides the Country Teams as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat Briefing Note</td>
<td>Comments on adequacy of proposed actions to address key disease-relevant risks/issues</td>
<td>Reviews and contributes to analysis of the adequacy of the proposed actions to address key disease-relevant risks/issues</td>
<td>Guides the Country Teams as needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAC Review: Grant making Final Review and Sign-off Form</td>
<td>Proposes strategy to address key residual risks during grant making, escalates issues (as needed) and describes residual risk and actions included to mitigate the risks to an acceptable level.</td>
<td>Reviews risk section of the form and related grant documents on a “no objection” basis within 48 hours of receipt of the form</td>
<td>Guides the Country Teams and provides sign-off for high risk and complex cases as determined by Regional Manager / Department Head &amp; Regional Finance Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Implementation</td>
<td>Annual Funding Decisions</td>
<td>Includes rating and description of each risk category in the AFD and demonstrates how residual risks are adequately mitigated to safeguard the funds being disbursed.</td>
<td>Reviews risk section of the AFD on a “no objection” basis within 48 hours of receipt of the ADMF</td>
<td>Guides the Country Team as required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Revisions (Material)</td>
<td>Includes risk analysis and</td>
<td>Reviews and contributes to risk</td>
<td>Guides the Country Team as required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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262 The access to funding application package may be further differentiated based on various review categories and these requirements may be changed accordingly.

263 The Risk Department does not review or provide input for Focused countries.
Access to Funding (A2F) and Grant Making

56. **Funding request**: Country Teams for all portfolios are required to provide applicants with the Secretariat’s view of key component-relevant risks to facilitate the development of the Funding Request. For High Impact and Core countries, this summary can be generated as an extract from the IRM and should be shared with applicants at the beginning of the country dialogue process. The applicant will then be required to describe how it will directly address these risks when submitting its Funding Request.

57. **Secretariat Briefing Note (SBN)**. In line with Access to Funding principles of differentiation, for a country undergoing a full or tailored review, once a funding request is received by the Secretariat, the Country Team provides its analysis to the TRP and, when applicable, the GAC in the SBN. An essential component of the SBN is the Country Team’s analysis of the applicant’s proposed actions to address key component-relevant risks identified during Country Dialogue. The Country Team’s analysis in High Impact and Core portfolio shall also include an extract from the Risk Tracker of any residual risks that remain unmitigated and their proposed actions for grant making.

58. As part of finalizing the SBN review for TRP submission for High Impact and Core portfolios, the relevant Risk Specialist and Country Team will agree on a *Grant Making Risk Assessment* that summarizes risk management actions that should be completed during grant making; progress against actions in the *Grant Making Risk Assessment* is the basis upon which the Risk Specialist assesses the status of residual risks and provides non-objection to the Grant Making Final Review and Sign-off Form (see section on “After grant making” for additional details).

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264 Fiduciary and programmatic risk is a consideration for application and review modalities of funding requests in line with Access to Funding Core Guiding Principles for Differentiation (GF/SC01/DP03). For more detailed guidance and context, please refer to the OPN on Access to Funding and Grant Making. Fiduciary and programmatic risk is a consideration for application and review of funding requests.

265 Focused portfolios are not required to share the key component-relevant risks with the applicant as part of country dialogue.
59. **Grant making.** In line with the GAC Terms of Reference, as needed, the GAC Review will provide guidance on the risks or control issues that must be addressed during grant making, particularly those that may have budgetary implications. During grant making, Country Teams shall work with implementers to ensure that critical risks to the achievement of grant objectives are addressed to the extent possible, and that appropriate controls and mitigating actions are put in place for residual risks that cannot be addressed within the grant making period. Country Teams for High Impact and Core portfolios will update their risk assessment as risks are either identified or addressed throughout the grant making process.

60. **After grant making:** At the end of grant making, the residual risks and their mitigating actions (including associated assurance activities where known) shall be documented in the grant making Final Review and Sign-off Form and presented to GAC. In line with the GAC Terms of Reference, (see the GAC ToRs) an element of the GAC review and approval of the grant is the acceptance of the residual risks and the mitigation strategy to be actioned during grant implementation.

61. For High Impact and Core countries, the Risk Specialist will continue to engage with the Country Teams on an ongoing basis and will review the risk section of the grant making Final Review and Sign-off Form and associated grant documentation on a “no objection” basis within 48 hours of receipt of form to ensure that:

   a. all key risks related to grant objectives have been identified and appropriately prioritized;
   b. mitigation measures are adequate to manage the risks at an acceptable level; and
   c. appropriate assurance mechanisms are identified (to the extent possible based on known implementation arrangements at the time of GAC review).

If the Risk Department does not raise an objection within 48 hours, their agreement with the risk analysis is assumed. If an objection is raised, the issue is escalated to the next management level in accordance with the process outlined in the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

### Grant Implementation

62. **Annual Funding Decisions (AFD).** Following GAC and Board approval of a grant, the critical grant decisions are made when determining the annual funding amounts and disbursement schedule. This is an opportunity to take stock of the status of prioritized risks and the effectiveness of mitigants put in place to address them based on the outcomes of assurance activities. Annual Funding Decisions represent critical points to ensure that any new or amended mitigating actions, as a result of changes to the risk management plan, are fully funded and that appropriate mitigants and controls are in place to safeguard funds being disbursed.

63. Country Teams shall select which risks and mitigating actions from their grant’s risk assessment to include in the Annual Funding Decision-Making Form (ADMF) based on the risks’ relevance to the activities being funded. This information shall form a critical part of the final decision on the funding amount approved, and if any additional actions/safeguards need to be put in place to safeguard the funding.

Country Teams and Risk Specialists are expected to collaborate on an ongoing basis throughout the grant lifecycle so that issues or differences of opinion are identified early in the process and resolved. In preparing the annual funding decision, Country Teams for High Impact and Core portfolios should engage Risk Specialists in the review of management issues and risks. Before the ADMF is submitted for the formal approval process, the Risk Department Focal Point will review the risk analysis to ensure that:
a. all risks related to key grant objectives relevant to the activities being funded have been identified and appropriately prioritized;
b. mitigation measures are adequate to manage the risks at an acceptable level; and
c. appropriate assurance mechanisms are identified.

If the Risk Specialist does not raise an objection within 48 hours of receipt of the ADMF, their agreement with the risk analysis is assumed. If an objection is raised and not resolved in a timely manner, the issue is escalated to the next management level in accordance with the process outlined in the Guidance on Country Team Approach.

64. In addition, the Performance Letter sent to the implementer shall include (at a minimum) the list of prioritized risks, mitigating actions and assurance activities relevant to the implementer.

65. **Grant Revisions.** Grant Revision requests are opportunities to assess progress to manage key component-relevant risks during grant implementation and determine if programmatic and budgetary adjustments are needed to support new or amended mitigating actions.

66. For Material Program Revisions Requests in High Impact and Core countries, the Risk Specialist will provide input on the grant’s risks and mitigating actions to the Country Team. In some cases, issues will be escalated to GAC for further guidance (see OPN on Grant Revisions and GAC Terms of Reference for additional information).

67. For grant extension requests in High Impact and Core countries requiring GAC and Board approval, the Risk Specialist will provide input on the grant’s risks and mitigating actions to the Country Team (See OPN on Grant Revisions for additional information).

68. **Grant Closure.** In the majority of cases where a grant continues with the same PR, it is critical that the residual risks not mitigated during the previous implementation period are documented by Country Teams and carried forward into the new grant implementation period. In cases where the PR is being replaced, risks that remain relevant to the new grant and PR (i.e. supply chain, data quality, or accessibility issues, etc.) shall be transferred from the previous PR to the new PR for the next implementation period. In all cases, mitigating actions and assurance activities included in the grant’s risk assessment need to be either closed, waived or transferred for the grant to be closed. Any mitigating actions or assurance activities that remain relevant to address risks in the program should be transferred to the grant or grants that will continue implementing the program.

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266 To the extent possible in 2016-17, depending on whether countries have completed assurance planning by the time of the annual funding decision is processed.

267 As described earlier in the section on Mitigating Actions, prioritized risks and mitigating actions should be discussed with implementers on an ongoing basis. The Performance Letter is a means of formally communicating the mitigating actions that particular PR is responsible and accountable for implementing, but can be formally communicated outside of a Performance Letter as necessary.

268 In situations where the same PR continues to implement the disease component in the next implementation period, the Risk Tracker for the new implementation will be automatically cloned from the previous implementation period to ensure that all risk related data is transferred to the next period.
Role of Risk Department and Global Risk Owners

69. In addition to providing advice and oversight on the Country Team’s execution of risk management at the grant level, the Risk Department leads enterprise level risk management through the ERC and PPC as described above, and provides governance and reporting functions over risk management:

a. **Risk Management Group**: The Risk Department will coordinate with Global Risk Owners to identify points of collaboration and actions for strengthening success and efficiencies across Programmatic, Financial, PSM and Governance related risk and assurance activities. This will promote collective learning on risk management across the broader “second line of defence” functions.

b. **Reporting.** The Risk Department’s independent analysis, based on various risk oversight functions, will contribute to the Chief Risk Officer’s Annual Assurance Opinion to the Board and Committees.

c. **In-Country Risk Reviews.** An in-country risk review by the Risk Department provides the Secretariat with additional information to draw independent conclusions with respect to a portfolio, based on interactions with key stakeholders and beneficiaries. The in-country risk review also develops the Risk Department’s understanding of the risks and root causes facing portfolios, and facilitates evaluation of existing mitigating actions, including their adequacy, feasibility and likelihood of adequately mitigating specific risks.

d. **Transfer of best practices across the portfolio.** Given its view of risk mitigation practices throughout the Global Fund’s entire portfolio, the Risk Department takes stock of mitigants that have proven effective in specific contexts and assists in transferring such best practices across Country Teams.

70. **Global Risk Owners.** There are Global Risk Owners for each of the four risk categories, assigned as follows:

- Finance and Fiduciary Risks: Head, Program Finance & Controlling Department
- Programmatic and Monitoring and Evaluation Risks: Head, Technical Advice and Partnerships
- Health Product and Supply Chain Risks: Head, Supply Chain Department
- Governance, Oversight and Management Risks: Head, Grant Portfolio Support and Solutions Department

71. Global Risk Owners are responsible for providing policy and technical guidance in their functional area regarding risk identification and prioritization, and best practices for mitigating actions and assurance activities based on country context. Further, as applicable, Program Finance has an additional management control function. The Legal and Compliance Department also advises Country Teams and Global Risk Owners on Governance, Oversight and Management Risks. Global Risk Owners are members of the PPC and are also responsible for the content of risk management systems and tools (i.e. capacity questions, pre-defined root causes and overall design and functionality of the systems and tools).

CHANGE HISTORY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key actors</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAC</td>
<td>GAC provides clear guidance on what risks or control issues must be addressed during grant making as required, particularly those that may have budgetary implications. When making a funding recommendation to the Board, GAC accepts the residual risks within grants at the end of grant making and approves the mitigation strategy to be actioned during grant implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Risk Committee</td>
<td>The ERC is a forum for senior management to proactively identify emerging enterprise-wide risks, evaluate the adequacy of mitigants and ensure appropriate assurance is in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio Performance Committee (PPC)</td>
<td>The PPC reviews country portfolios for progress towards impact, and in particular programmatic and financial performance as well as risk management. It will provide strategic direction on addressing the barriers to achieving outcomes, impact and associated risks. The committee will make decisions on acceptable risks and risk trade-offs (at the country portfolio level).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Risk Owners</td>
<td>Global Risk Owners are responsible for providing operational and technical guidance in their functional area regarding risk identification and prioritization, best practices for mitigants based on country context, and assurance planning options and follow-up actions. Further, Program Finance has a management control function, as applicable. The Legal and Compliance Department also advises Country Teams and Global Risk Owners on Governance, Oversight and Management Risks. Global Risk Owners are members of the Portfolio Performance Committee and are also responsible for the content of risk management systems and tools (i.e. capacity questions, predefined root causes and overall design and functionality of the systems and tools).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>As the manager of the Country Team, the FPM is primarily responsible for risk management by identifying, prioritizing, mitigating and assuring risks for the portfolio of grants that he/she manages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>As the members of the Country Team, technical specialists support the FPM in risk management by identifying, prioritizing, mitigating and assuring risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key actors</td>
<td>Roles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
<td>related to their functional area in the grants that they are responsible for. For Focused portfolios, the FPM requiring the support of a Finance specialist needs to raise a request to PST for obtaining this advice, based on a review and recommendation from the LFAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Specialist</td>
<td>The Risk Specialist provides risk oversight for High Impact and Core portfolios over risk management at the grant level on an ongoing basis, supports enterprise level risk management, facilitates governance and reporting related processes as it pertains to their assigned countries. Any in country engagement of the Risk Specialist will be in consultation with the Country Team. (“Focal Point”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 3: IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD RECONCILIATION AND GRANT CLOSURE

The closure process for grant begins six months prior to the end of the implementation period with the submission of a close-out plan and budget. The grant's final funding decision is approved at the same time as the close-out plan. Following the last disbursement, the grant is placed in financial closure. Once all closure documentation has been submitted the grant is placed in final administrative closure and is de-activated from all Global Fund systems.
Implementation Period Reconciliation and Grant Closure

Approved on: 4 September 2018
Approved by: Executive Grant Management Committee
Process Owner: Grant Portfolio Solutions
Sub-Owner: Program Finance

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. When the Global Fund’s support for a particular disease/HSS program continues from one implementation period (“IP”) to the next or a grant ends, the Grantee or Principal Recipient, acting on behalf of the Grantee\(^{269}\), must ensure that:
   a. agreed closure activities are planned, implemented and paid for;
   b. remaining financial commitments and financial obligations are addressed;
   c. remaining grant funds or recoveries are returned\(^{270}\) to the Global Fund;
   d. program assets are accounted for, transferred or disposed of; and
   e. programmatic and financial reports are submitted to the Global Fund.

2. The implementation and finalization of the IP Reconciliation or Grant Closure process must be completed within a maximum of 12 months from the IP end date.

OPERATIONAL POLICY

3. This Operational Policy Note (“OPN”) applies to grants financed under the 2014-2016 allocation period and thereafter. The OPN on Grant Closures issued on 18 December 2014 applies to grants financed prior to the 2014-2016 allocation period.

4. This OPN covers the following types of closure:
   a. **IP Reconciliation** when the Global Fund’s support for a particular disease/HSS program continues from one IP to the next, with the same Principal Recipient.
   b. **Grant Closure** means the grant ends due to one of the following reasons:
      i. **Change of the Principal Recipient**: a decision is taken by the Country Coordinating Mechanism (“CCM”) and/or the Global Fund to change the Principal Recipient;
      ii. **Transition from Global Fund Financing**: a decision is taken by the Global Fund or the country to end Global Fund financing for a disease component or country; or
      iii. **Grant Consolidation**: a decision is taken by the CCM and/or the Global Fund to consolidate several grants with the same Principal Recipient into one grant managed by that Principal Recipient.

5. The closure stages and a summary of the closure steps for each stage is set out in the framework below. The steps will vary depending on the type of closure. A separate step-by-step operational

\(^{269}\) As such terms are defined in the Global Fund Grant Regulations (2014) available at: https://www.theglobalfund.org/grantregulations.
\(^{270}\) For the purposes of this Operational Policy Note, all references to Principal Recipient includes the Grantee, where the Principal Recipient acts on behalf of such Grantee.

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guidance is detailed in the Operational Procedures on IP Reconciliation and Grant Closure. Annex 1 provides the definition of key terms used in this OPN.

6. The implementation of the IP Reconciliation or Grant Closure process is undertaken following the IP end date. However, the Global Fund may also suspend or terminate a Grant Agreement early in accordance with its terms, in order for example, to change the Principal Recipient or cease Global Fund financing for a disease component or portfolio. In such instances, the Grant Closure process must be initiated immediately after such decision is communicated in writing to the Principal Recipient (as required under Section 10.2 of the Global Fund Grant Regulations (2014)).

7. At the Global Fund Secretariat, the Country Team is responsible for overseeing the completion of the IP Reconciliation or Grant Closure process, as applicable. At country level, under the oversight of the CCM, the Principal Recipient is responsible for undertaking and completing the IP Reconciliation or Grant Closure process, as applicable. It is the Principal Recipient’s sole responsibility to ensure that all Sub-recipient(s) and any other implementing partner(s) complete(s) activities and submit(s) required information in a timely manner so that the Principal Recipient is able to comply with the Grant Agreement and this OPN.
8. Set out below are the stages for IP Reconciliation and Grant Closure:

A. Plan Closure

9. As part of rigorous grant management, closure steps must be planned at least six months in advance of the IP end date to ensure the closure process is finalized in a timely and orderly manner\textsuperscript{271}. In the event of an early suspension or termination of the Grant Agreement, planning must begin as soon as the Principal Recipient is informed in writing.

**Agree on Closure Approach (including Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget)**

10. During the pre-closure period, the Country Team and the Principal Recipient must agree on the closure steps and timelines specified under the ‘Implement Closure’ stage that apply in the context of the grant. Depending on the closure type, the requirements to finalize the closure process will vary.

11. Under IP Reconciliation, the steps must be planned as part of the grant making process for the new IP. No separate Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget are required\textsuperscript{272}. For Grant Closure cases (with the exception of Grant Consolidation\textsuperscript{273}), all closure activities including the timeline for completing and paying those activities within the Closure Period must be clearly documented in the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget which must be endorsed by the CCM\textsuperscript{274}. The Grant Closure Plan and Budget are approved by the Regional Manager or Department Head, and the Regional Finance Manager, through the Implementation Letter, in accordance with the Global Fund Signature Authority Procedure\textsuperscript{275} (“SAP”) (which may be amended from time to time).

12. Subject to the Global Fund’s approval of the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget, grant funds may be used to finance closure activities approved in the Grant Closure Plan and Budget to ensure the orderly closure of the grant. The Principal Recipient is responsible for minimizing the costs of closure. Any payment for activities not set forth and approved in the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget is non-compliant and the Principal Recipient must reimburse such amount to the Global Fund.

B. Implement Closure

**Complete Approved Programmatic Activities**

13. Closure activities typically cover the administrative activities required to close the grant. For Grant Closure cases, excluding Grant Consolidations, the Global Fund may, at its discretion, allow time-limited, programmatic activities after the IP end date to facilitate the completion of discrete projects that have already been substantially started (such as the distribution of bed nets already delivered in-country, or the delivery of procured drugs, which may have faced delays in arriving in-country). The Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget set forth all Grant

\textsuperscript{271} Where a grant is continuing from one IP to the next, the closure of the current IP must form part of the new grant making process.

\textsuperscript{272} If a Sub-recipient is not continuing under the next IP, the Country Team must discuss and agree with the Principal Recipient the closure activities, timelines and budget pertaining to the outgoing Sub-recipient.

\textsuperscript{273} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{274} The Grant Closure Plan and Budget must be endorsed by the CCM Chair and Vice-Chair. For Regional Coordinating Mechanisms (RCMs), the RCM Chair and Vice-Chair must endorse the Closure Plan and Budget. This requirement does not apply to Non-CCMs and Regional Organizations.

\textsuperscript{275} This is a Global Fund internal document.
Closure activities approved by the Global Fund. Approved activities must be completed and paid for during the Closure Period.

Complete Reporting Requirements

14. To ascertain programmatic and financial achievements of the grant during the last year of the IP and/or during the Closure Period, the Principal Recipient is required to submit the following reports. The reports must conform to the relevant guidelines and will be reviewed and approved by the Country Team. The required reports are the following:

a. Final Progress Update (“PU”) for the IP;  
b. Final Tax Report for the IP;  
c. Audit Report; and  

Address Financial Commitments and Obligations

15. At IP end date, the Country Team must confirm the Principal Recipient’s outstanding financial commitments and obligations.

16. For IP Reconciliation, financial commitments as at the IP end date must be financed and completed, within six months of the IP end date. Approved financial obligations, however, must be transferred to the next IP of the grant (see Guidance on Transition between Allocation Utilization Period).

17. For Grant Closures, financial commitments and obligations are financed and completed under the expiring grant and must be addressed in the Grant Closure Plan and Budget. All financial commitments incurred during the IP of that grant need to be addressed within six months following the IP end date.

18. Grant Funds remaining and not otherwise budgeted for under the Grant Closure Plan and Budget under the grant nine months after the IP end date will be automatically decommitted and the Purchase Order (PO) will be closed. If the Country Team anticipates any delays beyond nine months to fulfil commitments, the Country Team must request to keep the PO open. Such requests will be reviewed and authorized by the Chief Finance Officer.

Address Non-Compliant Expenditures and Recoveries

19. Non-compliant expenditures, refunds and/or recoveries must be addressed in accordance with the Global Fund Guidelines for Grant Budgeting and OPN on Recovery of Grant Funds.
Transfer Program Assets and Receivables

20. After they can no longer be used under the grant for which they have been purchased, program assets must be used exclusively to fight the three diseases that represent the core mandate of the Global Fund. The Principal Recipient must ensure that all program assets and receivables have been accounted for and appropriately transferred or disposed of as per the *Guidance on Asset Management* (forthcoming).

21. The transfer or disposal of program assets and receivables depends on the type of closure. For IP Reconciliation and Grant Consolidation, the program assets and receivables must be transferred to be used under the next IP or new grant. The List of Program Assets and Receivables will be reviewed by the Country Team as part of the grant making activities for the next IP or new grant.

22. For Change of the Principal Recipient cases, the program assets and receivables must be transferred to the new Principal Recipient or new and continuing Sub-recipients, with oversight from the CCM. For Transition from Global Fund financing cases, the Principal Recipient and the Country Team must ensure that program assets continue to be used exclusively to fight the three diseases that represent the core mandate of the Global Fund. For these two types of grant closure, a List of Program Assets and Receivables as well as a Transfer Plan is submitted to the Country Team together with the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget. All such documents need to be endorsed by the CCM they will also be approved by the Regional Manager or Department Head and Regional Finance Manager through an Implementation Letter, in accordance with the SAP (as amended from time to time).

23. During the Closure Period, the Principal Recipient will submit evidence that the program assets have been transferred in accordance with the approved List of Program Assets and Receivables, and Transfer Plan.

C. Finalize Closure

24. The closure process is finalized when the IP is financially closed (for IP Reconciliation) or both financially and administratively closed (for Grant Closures).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financially Closed</td>
<td>The IP/Grant is considered “Financially Closed” when all IP Reconciliation or Grant Closure steps and requirements are considered fulfilled or waived by the Global Fund. The Global Fund will not disburse any further grant funds for the IP/Grant. This, however, does not mean that the Principal Recipient’s legal obligations end when the grant ends.284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administratively closed <em>only for Grant</em></td>
<td>A grant is considered “Administratively Closed” when the financial closure has been completed and the Grant Closure Notification Letter is sent to the Principal Recipient to confirm both financial and administrative closure of a grant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

283 These documents, alongside the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget, must be endorsed by the CCM Chair and Vice-Chair. For Regional Coordinating Mechanisms (“RCMs”), the RCM Chair and Vice-Chair must endorse the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget. This requirement does not apply to Non-CCMs and Regional Organizations.

284 Note that the survival provisions which are expected to last beyond the duration of the Grant Agreement are covered in the Framework Agreement entered into between the Global Fund and the relevant Grantee which forms part of the Grant Agreement (or a standalone Grant Agreement where no Framework Agreement has been agreed). This includes, but is not limited to liability for loss, theft or damage of program assets; right of the Global Fund to request for a refund; maintenance of books and records of the program; right of access by the Global Fund, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closure)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The closure is approved by the Regional Manager or Department Head(^{285}) and Regional Finance Manager through their signature of the Notification Letter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{285}\) For portfolios in High Impact Department
Annex 1. Definition of Terms

1. **Pre-Closure Period** is the six-month period in advance of the IP end date during which the steps required under the 'Plan Closure’ stage take place.

2. **Closure Period** is the six-month period from the IP end date during which the steps required under the 'Implement Closure’ stage take place.

3. **Grant Closure Plan** is the detailed description of the activities that need to be implemented under the ‘Implement Closure’ stage to close the grant in an orderly and responsible manner (“Grant Closure Activities”). The Grant Closure Plan must include a rationale and timeline for the Grant Closure Activities.

4. **Grant Closure Budget** is the itemized costed budget for the Grant Closure Activities.

5. **List of Program Assets and Receivables** is the list of: (a) all goods or other tangible or intangible property acquired wholly or partly using grant funds; and (b) receivables which are grant funds owed to the Principal Recipient by a third party (e.g., a deposit put down on a lease).

6. **Transfer Plan** is a plan for the use, transfer and/or disposal of all the items specified in the List of Program Assets and Receivables, including a rationale for each proposed action.

7. **Financial Commitments** are current contractual obligations to pay a specified amount of cash against goods and services already received, but for which the related payment has not yet been made, fully or partially.

8. **Financial Obligations** are current contractual obligations to pay an agreed amount of cash to a third party for goods/services that are to be received at some point in the future.
Implementation Period Reconciliation and Grant Closure

1. This document provides procedural guidance on Implementation Period ("IP") Reconciliation and Grant Closures, for grants financed under the 2014-2016 allocation period and thereafter. The OPN on Grant Closures issued on 18 December 2014 applies to grants financed prior to the 2014-2016 allocation period.

2. Depending on the applicable closure type, Country Teams should refer to the relevant section of this Operational Procedures below:

   - **IP Reconciliation** – Section A
   - **Grant Closure**
     - **Change of the Principal Recipient** – Section B
     - **Transition from Global Fund Financing** – Section C
     - **Grant Consolidation** – Section D

3. Overview of the IP Reconciliation and Grant Closure types:

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286 This is an internal Global Fund document
SECTION A: IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD RECONCILIATION

4. **Triggers.** IP Reconciliation is triggered when the Global Fund’s support for a particular disease/HSS program continues from one IP to the next, with the same Principal Recipient. In such cases, there are requirements that need to be fulfilled as per the Grant Agreement to ensure the closure of the earlier IP.

5. **IP Reconciliation Activities.** The list of steps and requirements with which the Principal Recipient needs to comply to ensure an orderly reconciliation of the IP are presented below:

*Except for the Financial Closure Report, and in specific cases the audit report, which are submitted during the ‘Finalize Closure’ stage.*

**Non-compliant expenditures and recoveries must be addressed as soon as possible during the ‘Implement Closure’ stage. Depending on timelines agreed with the Global Fund, this activity may extend to the ‘Finalize Closure’ stage.*
The Global Fund’s Operational Policy Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval[^87]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Plan Closure (6 months before the IP end date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Country Team prepares and shares with the Principal Recipient the Guidance Letter on IP Reconciliation to ensure the IP is closed in a timely and orderly manner</td>
<td>6 months before the IP end date</td>
<td>Fund Portfolio Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **B. Implement Closure (within 6 months from the IP end date)**              |                              |                          |
| Complete Reporting Requirements                                            |                              |                          |
| **Final Progress Update for the IP** which includes:                        | Principal Recipient submission due date: within 2 months from the IP end date | Review by the Local Fund Agent (LFA) |
| • the programmatic and financial progress report for the period from the last progress update to the IP end date (including any extensions), and |                              | Review by the Country Team: |
| • the Annual Financial Report (AFR) for the period from the last AFR to the IP end date (including any extensions) |                              | • Finance Specialist/Portfolio Services Team (PST), who validates the financial data based on the LFA review |
| See PU/DR Guidelines                                                        |                              | • Public Health and Monitoring and Evaluation (PHME) Specialist, who validates the programmatic data based on the LFA review |
|                                                                            | Principal Recipient submission due date: 31 July | • Health Product Management (HPM) Specialist, who validates the procurement data based on the LFA review |
| See PU/DR Guidelines                                                        |                              | Approval by: |
|                                                                            |                              | • Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves the overall report based on the above |
| **Final Tax Report for the IP** covering the last year of the IP (including any extensions) | Principal Recipient submission due date: 31 July | Review by the LFA (if applicable) |
| See PU/DR Guidelines                                                        |                              | Review by: |
|                                                                            |                              | • Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the tax report based on the LFA review (if applicable) |
|                                                                            |                              | Approval by: |
|                                                                            |                              | • Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above |
| **Audit Report** for the last year of the IP (including any extensions)     | Principal Recipient submission due date: within 3 months from the IP end date | Review by the LFA (if applicable) |
|                                                                            |                              | Review by: |
|                                                                            |                              | • Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the audit report based on the LFA review (if applicable) |
|                                                                            |                              | Approval by: |
|                                                                            |                              | • Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above |

[^87]: Review and approval processes may vary depending on the portfolio categorization. Where appropriate in this table, please refer to the Signature Authority Procedure (as amended from time to time). The Signature Authority Procedure is a Global Fund internal document.
### Address Financial Commitments and Obligations

| Pay outstanding Financial Commitments under the expiring IP and transfer approved Financial Obligations to the next IP in line with the Guidance on Transition Between Allocation Utilization Periods | Within 6 months from the IP end date | Financial commitments outstanding after 6 months are reviewed by:  
- Finance Specialist/PST; and  
- Fund Portfolio Manager.  

The related Annual Funding Decision and Disbursement will be processed as an exception based on the **OPN on Annual Funding Decision and Disbursements** and upon the signature of a Final Payment Letter by:  
- Regional Manager or Department Head; and  
- Regional Finance Manager. |

### Address Non-Compliant Expenditures and Recoveries

| Address non-compliant expenditures under expiring IP. | Within 6 months from the IP end date | Review and approval follows the **Guidelines for Grant Budgeting** and OPN on Recovery of Grant Funds. |

### C. Finalize Closure (within 7 – 12 months from the IP end date)

#### Determine and Take Into Account Remaining Grant Funds

| Submission and validation of the **Financial Closure Report** which includes the:  
- financial reconciliation of the cash balance as at the end of the IP (including any extensions);  
- expenditure report covering the period from the last submitted expenditure report up to the end of the Closure Period; and  
- updated Financial Commitments and Obligations as at the end of the IP  
See [Financial Closure Report Guidelines](#)  

Principal Recipient submission due date: 7.5 months from the IP end date | Review by the LFA  
Review by:  
- Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the Financial Closure Report, based on the LFA review  

Approval by:  
- Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above  

Based on the Financial Closure Report, determine final in-country cash balance under the expiring IP to be deducted from the grant amount for the next IP | Within 9-12 months from the IP end date | A reduction of the grant amount for the new IP will entail a revision of the Grant Confirmation table through issuance of an Implementation Letter. |

### Formalize the Closure

| The IP is financially closed when all the closure activities as described above have been considered fulfilled or waived by the Global Fund | Within 12 months from the IP end date | This does not mean that the Principal Recipient’s legal obligations under the Grant Agreement ends. Please refer to the section 25 of the OPN on IP Reconciliation and Grant Closures. |
SECTION B: GRANT CLOSURE DUE TO A CHANGE OF PRINCIPAL RECIPIENT

6. **Triggers.** This occurs when the CCM and/or the Global Fund decides to transfer implementation responsibilities of an approved program from one Principal Recipient to another, for example where the Grant Agreement with the current Principal Recipient is being terminated or suspended. This might occur during the IP or at the end of the IP. Under this scenario, the Global Fund support to the disease/HSS program continues but the implementation by the existing Principal Recipient is discontinued.

7. When this happens, the grant with the outgoing Principal Recipient is closed and a new grant is signed with the new Principal Recipient. The change in the Principal Recipient is approved by the Regional Manager or Department Head. The Country Team prepares a new Grant Confirmation. The Grant Confirmation is reviewed and signed by the Global Fund and the new Principal Recipient.

8. **Grant Closure Activities.** When the Principal Recipient changes, grant closure activities must focus on the swift and orderly transfer of the program implementation from the outgoing Principal Recipient to the new Principal Recipient to facilitate the continuity of the program.

---

*Except for the Financial Closure Report, and in specific cases\(^a\) the audit report, which are submitted during the 'Finalize Closure' stage.*

**Non-compliant expenditures and recoveries must be addressed as soon as possible during the 'Implement Closure' phase.*

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\(^a\) This is an internal Global Fund document.

\(^b\) The audit report must also cover the ‘Closure Period’ in the following cases: (a) the financial risk level is documented and validated (by the Regional Finance Manager) in the Integrated Risk Module as high or very high; (b) the Grant Closure Budget is more than 10% of the grant budget or more than US$ 1 million whichever is lower; and/or (c) the previous audit report had a qualified opinion.
stage. Depending on timelines agreed with the Global Fund, this activity may extend to the 'Finalize Closure' stage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Plan Closure (within 6 months from the IP end date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fund Portfolio Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Country Team prepares and shares with the outgoing Principal Recipient, the Guidance Letter on grant closure due to the change of the Principal Recipient. If the change of the Principal Recipient happens in the middle of the IP, the guidance letter must clearly indicate the end date of the grant with the outgoing Principal Recipient. The guidance letter will include the requirements to ensure an orderly closure of the grant.</td>
<td>As soon as the decision to change the Principal Recipient is made and communicated in writing to the Principal Recipient</td>
<td><strong>Review and Approval</strong>&lt;sup&gt;290&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agree on Grant Closure Plan, Grant Closure Budget, List of Program Assets and Receivables, and Transfer Plan (within 6 months from the IP end date)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Closure Plan and Budget: which includes:</th>
<th>Principal Recipient submission due date: No later than 3 months from the IP end date</th>
<th>Review by the LFA (if applicable).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Grant closure activities to be implemented during the Closure Period and the required budget to conduct such activities | | Review by:
| | - Fund Portfolio Manager |
| | - Finance Specialist/PST |
| | - PHME and HPM Specialists, if programmatic activities will be completed during Closure Period |
| | Approval by:
| | - Regional Manager or Department Head<sup>291</sup> and Regional Finance Manager<sup>292</sup> through the sign-off of the Implementation Letter approving the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget |

**List of Program Assets and Receivables and Transfer Plan: which includes the:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal Recipient submission due date: No later than 3 months before the IP end date</th>
<th>Review by the LFA (if applicable).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- list of all goods or other tangible or intangible property acquired wholly or partly using grant funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| - list of receivables owed to the Principal Recipient by third parties | Review by:
| | - Fund Portfolio Manager |
| | - Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the List of Program Assets and Receivables and Transfer Plan, based on the LFA review (if applicable) |
| | - HPM Specialist, who validates the List of Program Assets and Receivables and Transfer Plan, based on the LFA review (if applicable) |

<sup>290</sup> Review and approval processes may vary depending on the portfolio categorization. Where appropriate in this table, please refer to the Signature Authority Procedure (as amended from time to time). The Signature Authority Procedure is a Global Fund internal document.

<sup>291</sup> For High Impact Department portfolios.

<sup>292</sup> In accordance with the Global Fund Signature Authority Procedure (as amended from time to time) (“SAP”).
### Requirements

- **Plan of how the Program Assets are going to be transferred to the incoming Principal Recipient**
  
  Submitted together with the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget

### Timeline

- **Principal Recipient submission due date:** Within 2 months from the IP end date

### Review and Approval

- **Approval by:**
  - Regional Manager or Department Head and Regional Finance Manager through the sign-off of the Implementation Letter approving the Grant Closure Plan and Budget

## B. Implement Closure (within 6 months from the IP end date)

### Complete Reporting Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Final Progress Update for the grant</strong> covering the last year of the IP (including any extensions)</th>
<th><strong>Principal Recipient submission due date:</strong> 31 July</th>
<th><strong>Review by the LFA (if applicable)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Includes the:  
  - Programmatic and financial progress report for the period from the last progress update to the IP end date  
  - Annual Financial Report (AFR) for the period from the last AFR to the IP end date (including any extensions) | **Review by:**  
  - Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the financial data based on the LFA review  
  - Public Health and Monitoring and Evaluation (PHME) Specialist, who validates the programmatic data based on the LFA review  
  - Health Product Management (HPM) Specialist, who validates the procurement data based on the LFA review | **Approval by:**  
  - Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Final Tax Report for the grant</strong> covering the last year of the IP (including any extensions)</th>
<th><strong>Principal Recipient submission due date:</strong> Within 2 months from the IP end date</th>
<th><strong>Review by the LFA (if applicable)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Review by:**  
  - Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the tax report based on the LFA review (if applicable) | **Approval by:**  
  - Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Audit Report</strong> covering the last year of the IP (including any extensions).</th>
<th><strong>Principal Recipient submission due date:</strong> Within 3 months from the IP end date or the Closure Period end date, if the Closure Period is covered in the audit</th>
<th><strong>Review by the LFA (if applicable).</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Closure Period must be covered in the audit only in the following cases:  
  a. the financial risk level is documented and | **Review by:**  
  - Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the audit report based on the LFA review (if applicable) | **Approval by:**  
  - Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above |
### Requirements

| Validated (by the Regional Finance Manager) in the Integrated Risk Module as high or very high; |
| b. the Grant Closure Budget is more than 10% of the grant budget or more than US$ 1 million whichever is lower; and/or |
| c. the previous audit report has a qualified opinion |

### Timeline

| Pay outstanding Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations under the expiring grant |
| Address Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations (within 6 months from the IP end date) |
| Within 6 months from the IP end date |
| Financial commitments outstanding after 6 months are reviewed by: |
| • Finance Specialist/PST |
| • Fund Portfolio Manager. |
| The related Annual Funding Decision and Disbursement will be processed as an exception based on the *OPN on Annual Funding Decision and Disbursements* and upon the signature of a Final Payment Letter by: |
| • Regional Manager or Department Head; and |
| • Regional Finance Manager. |

### Review and Approval

| Address Non-compliant Expenditures and Recoveries (within 9 months from the IP end date) |
| Address non-compliant expenditures and recoveries under the expiring grant |
| Within 9 months from the IP end date |
| Review and approval follows the *Guidelines for Grant Budgeting* and OPN on Recovery of Grant Funds. |

### Transfer Contracts

| The best approach for managing existing contracts should have been agreed with the incoming Principal Recipient before the end of the IP |
| Transfer Contracts |
| As soon as the incoming Principal Recipient is nominated |
| To be discussed and agreed between the outgoing and incoming Principal Recipient. |

### Transfer Program Assets

| Transfer Program Assets to incoming Principal Recipient and provide evidence to Global Fund |
| Transfer Program Assets |
| As soon as possible to be agreed with the incoming Principal Recipient |
| Review by the LFA (if applicable) |
| Review by: |
| • HPM Specialist, who validates the reported information, based on the LFA’s review (if applicable) |

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293 This is a Global Fund internal document and is not available publicly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the reported information, based on the LFA’s review (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approval by:
• Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above

C. Finalize Closure (within 7-12 months from the IP end date)

### Determine and Return Remaining Grant Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submit and Validate the Financial Closure Report which includes the:</th>
<th>Principal Recipient submission due date: Within 7.5 months from the IP end date</th>
<th>Review by the LFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• reconciliation report of the cash balances at the end of the IP, including the Closure Period;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• expenditures report for the Closure Period</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the reported information, based on the LFA review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• updated Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations as at the end of the IP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Financial Closure Report Guidelines</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the Financial Closure Report:
• return the final in-country cash balance under the closing grant to the Global Fund.
• address non-compliant expenditures from the Closure Period

Within 12 months from the IP end date | Remaining funds to be returned to the Global Fund are determined through the review and validation of the Financial Closure Report.

### Formalize Closure

The grant is:
• financially closed when all the steps and requirements have been considered fulfilled or waived by the Global Fund.
• administratively closed when the Closure Notification Letter has

Within 12 months from the IP end date | Regional Manager or Department Head and Regional Finance Manager approve closure by signing a Notification Letter to be sent to the Principal Recipient.

This does not mean that the Principal Recipient’s legal obligations under the Grant Agreement ends. Please refer to section 25 of the OPN on IP Reconciliation and Grant Closures.
9. **Transferring contracts.** It is the responsibility of the outgoing Principal Recipient to take all appropriate and necessary actions to ensure that each Sub-recipient cooperates fully with the new Principal Recipient, the Global Fund and/or the CCM to facilitate any necessary transfers. In addition to the above, the closure process must also determine and implement the best approach for managing existing contracts and agreements with sub-implementers and service providers to ensure continuity of service delivery under the program:

   a. **Contracts for Continuing Services:** The outgoing and incoming Principal Recipients should collaborate to determine if existing contracts for services can be assigned or terminated by the outgoing Principal Recipient and re-negotiated by the new Principal Recipient. Assignment of contracts may be appropriate (if allowed under the terms of the contract) if favorable terms have been negotiated for such contracts. Existing contractual terms and contract termination provisions may be analyzed by the outgoing and new Principal Recipients with their respective legal counsel, as appropriate.

   b. **Contracts with Pending Delivery of Goods:** If the outgoing Principal Recipient has contracts for the procurement of goods, which have not yet been delivered, the Country Team will determine if it is more efficient for the outgoing Principal Recipient to receive and transfer the goods. Factors to be considered include:

      (i) the termination costs and penalties;

      (ii) delays resulting from the termination of the supplier contract, and re-order of goods by the incoming Principal Recipient (which is particularly important for critical health products); and

      (iii) tax benefits that may be gained from the outgoing Principal Recipient’s tax exemption status.

      If the outgoing Principal Recipient continues to serve as the Principal Recipient for receiving an outstanding shipment, arrangements should be put in place with the new Principal Recipient to jointly address non-conforming goods and transfer arrangements.

   c. **Sub-Recipient Agreements:** Outgoing and incoming Principal Recipients should ensure that Sub-recipients that will continue under the program are maintained under contractual arrangements. This may be through an assignment from the outgoing Principal Recipient to the new Principal Recipient, where this is permitted within the terms of the contract, or a simultaneous termination and execution of Sub-recipient agreements on a set closing date. The transfer of Sub-recipients must be coordinated to ensure that Sub-recipients operate under a contract at all times. The particular terms of transfer will depend on the circumstances of each case. If relevant, cash balances at the Sub-recipient level should be documented in the Grant Closure Plan.

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294 Section 10.1 of the Grant Regulations

295 The Global Fund and the Global Fund’s legal department do not represent the Principal Recipient in legal matters. The Principal Recipient must seek independent legal counsel for any contractual arrangements, as appropriate, and to the extent advisable or necessary by the Principal Recipient.
d. **Any Pending Activities:** In limited cases, time-limited, programmatic activities that cannot be transferred to the new Principal Recipient may be approved for continuation by the outgoing Principal Recipient to facilitate the completion of discrete projects that have already been substantially started (for example, the distribution of bed nets already delivered, or delivery of procured drugs, which have faced delays in arriving into the country)\(^\text{296}\).

\(^{296}\) If approved in the Closure Plan and Budget.
SECTION C: GRANT CLOSURE DUE TO TRANSITION FROM GLOBAL FUND FINANCING

10. **Triggers.** This occurs when the CCM and/or the Global Fund decide:
   a. a country is not eligible for funding from the Global Fund for a disease component, and transition funding is provided. Following completion of the transition funding period, the Global Fund support to the program and implementation arrangements with the Principal Recipient(s) are discontinued; or
   b. the Global Fund decides to no longer support a disease program or a component of the program; or
   c. a country decides to no longer access Global Fund support for a specific or all disease components.

11. **Grant Closure Activities.** When a grant is closing due to transition, the grant closure process must focus on the orderly exit of the Global Fund from the program and take into consideration previously agreed transition plans. The activities will include the following:

   - **A. PLAN CLOSURE**
     - Agree on closure approach and timelines
     - Agree on Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget, List of Program Assets and Receivables, and Transfer Plan

   - **B. IMPLEMENT CLOSURE**
     - Complete and pay for approved grant closure activities
     - Complete reporting requirements*
     - Address non-compliant expenditures and recoveries**

   - **C. FINALIZE CLOSURE**
     - Determine and return remaining grant funds
     - Formalize closure
     - Address Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations
     - Transfer program assets and receivables

---

* Except for the Financial Closure Report, and in specific cases the audit report, which are submitted during the ‘Finalize Closure’ stage.

** Non-compliant expenditures and recoveries must be addressed as soon as possible during the ‘Implement Closure’ stage. Depending on timelines agreed with the Global Fund, this activity may extend to the ‘Finalize Closure’ stage.

---

297 The audit report must also cover the ‘Closure Period’ in the following cases: (a) the financial risk level is documented and validated (by the Regional Finance Manager) in the Integrated Risk Module as high or very high; (b) the Grant Closure Budget is more than 10% of the grant budget or more than US$ 1 million whichever is lower; and/or (c) the previous audit report had a qualified opinion.
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Plan Closure (within 6 months before the IP end date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Country Team prepares and shares with the Principal Recipient the Guidance letter on grant closure due to transition from Global Fund financing</td>
<td>6 months before the IP end date</td>
<td>Fund Portfolio Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agree on Grant Closure Plan, Grant Closure Budget, List of Program Assets and Receivables, and Transfer Plan (within 6 months before the IP end date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget</strong> which includes: Grant closure activities to be implemented during the Closure Period and the required budget to conduct such activities</td>
<td>Principal Recipient submission due date: No later than 3 months from the IP end date</td>
<td>Review by the LFA (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Review and recommendation by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fund Portfolio Manager;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PHME and HPM Specialists, if programmatic activities will be completed during the Closure Period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Regional Manager or Department Head and Regional Finance Manager through the sign-off of the Implementation Letter approving the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>List of Program Assets and Receivables and Transfer Plan:</strong> which includes the:</td>
<td>Principal Recipient submission due date: No later than 3 months before the IP end date</td>
<td>Review by the LFA (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• list of all goods or other tangible or intangible property acquired wholly or partly using grant funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• list of receivables owed to the Principal Recipient by third parties</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fund Portfolio Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• plan of how the Program Assets are going to be transferred to continue to be used for the fight against the three diseases or disposed of</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the List of Program Assets and Receivables and Transfer Plan, based on the LFA review (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted together with the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td>• HPM Specialist, who validates the List of Program Assets and Receivables and Transfer Plan, based on the LFA review (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Regional Manager or Department Head and Regional Finance Manager through the sign-off of the Implementation Letter approving the Grant Closure Plan and Grant Closure Budget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Implement Closure (within 6 months from the IP end date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complete Reporting Requirements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final Progress Update for the Grant</strong> covering the last year of the</td>
<td>Principal Recipient submission due date: Within 2</td>
<td>Review by the LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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298 Review and approval processes may vary depending on the portfolio categorization. Where appropriate in this table, please refer to the Signature Authority Procedure (as amended from time to time). The Signature Authority Procedure is a Global Fund internal document.
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP (including any extensions)</td>
<td>months from the IP end date</td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the financial data based on the LFA review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PHME Specialist, who validates the programmatic data, based on the LFA review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• HPM Specialist, who validates the procurement data, based on the LFA review</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(if applicable)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP (including any extensions)</td>
<td>months from the IP end date</td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the tax report based on the LFA review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP (including any extensions)</td>
<td>months from the IP end date</td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the audit report, based on the LFA’s review</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations (within 6 months from the IP end date)</td>
<td>Within 6 months from the IP end date</td>
<td>Financial Commitments outstanding after 6 months are reviewed by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirements

| expiring grant as of the IP end date |  |

### Timeline

| expiring grant as of the IP end date |  |

### Review and Approval

- Fund Portfolio Manager.

The related Annual Funding Decision and Disbursement will be processed as an exception based on the *OPN on Annual Funding Decision and Disbursements* and upon the signature of a Final Payment Letter by:
- Regional Manager or Department Head
- Regional Finance Manager.

### Address Non-compliant Expenditures and Recoveries (within 9 months from the IP end date)

| Address non-compliant expenditures and recoveries under the expiring grant | Within 9 months from the IP end date | Review and approval follows the Guidelines for Grant Budgeting and OPN on Recovery of Grant Funds |

### Transfer Program Assets

| Evidence of program asset transfer Evidence that all Program Assets were transferred or disposed in line with the approved Transfer Plan | Within 6 months from the IP end date | Review by the LFA (if applicable) Review by:
- HPM Specialist, who validates the reported information, based on the LFA’s review (if applicable)
- Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the reported information, based on the LFA’s review (if applicable) Approval by:
- Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above |

### C. Finalize Closure (within 7-12 months from the IP end date)

#### Determine and Return Remaining Grant Funds

| Submit and validate the Financial Closure Report which includes the:
- reconciliation report of the cash balance as at the end of the IP
- expenditures report for the closure period
- updated Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations as at the end of the IP See Financial Closure Report Guidelines |

| Principal Recipient submission due date: Within 7.5 months from the IP end date |

| Review by the LFA Review by:
- Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the reported data, based on the LFA’s review Approval by:
- Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above |

| Based on the financial closure report: return the final in-country cash balance |

| Within 12 months from the IP end date |

| Remaining funds to be returned to the Global Fund are determined through the review and validation of the financial closure report. |

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299 This is an internal Global Fund document.
The Grant is:
- Financially closed when all steps and requirements have been considered fulfilled or waived by the Global Fund.
- Administratively closed when the notification letter has been sent to the Principal Recipient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>under the closing grant to the Global Fund.</td>
<td>Within 12 months from the IP end date</td>
<td>Regional Manager or Department Head and the Regional Finance Manager approve closure by signing a Notification Letter to be sent to the Principal Recipient. This does not mean that the Principal Recipient’s legal obligations under the Grant Agreement ends. Please refer to section 25 of the OPN on IP Reconciliation and Grant Closures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION D: GRANT CLOSURE DUE TO CONSOLIDATION

12. **Triggers.** This occurs when the CCM and/or the Global Fund decide that several grants implemented by a Principal Recipient are combined into one grant (for example, separate HIV and TB grants are signed into a combined TB/HIV grant) with the same Principal Recipient. If a grant implemented by one Principal Recipient is combined with a grant being implemented by another Principal Recipient, the discontinued grant will be closed using the closure process for the change of Principal Recipient (Section B).

13. **Grant Closure Activities.** The grant closure activities must focus on closing the separate grants and ensuring a smooth transitioning of the activities to the combined grant.

### Requirements | Timeline | Review and Approval
--- | --- | ---
**A. Plan Closure (6 months before the IP end date)**
The Country Team prepares and shares the Guidance Letter on grant closure due to consolidation with the Principal Recipient | 6 months before the IP end date or as soon as the grant consolidation decision is | Fund Portfolio Manager

* Except for the Financial Closure Report, and in specific cases the audit report, which are submitted during the ‘Finalize Closure’ stage.

** Non-compliant expenditures and recoveries must be addressed as soon as possible during the ‘Implement Closure’ stage. Depending on timelines agreed with the Global Fund, this activity may extend to the ‘Finalize Closure’ stage.

---

300 The audit report must also cover the ‘Closure Period’ in the following cases: (a) the financial risk level is documented and validated (by the Regional Finance Manager) in the Integrated Risk Module as high or very high; (b) the Grant Closure Budget is more than 10% of the grant budget or more than US$ 1 million whichever is lower; and/or (c) the previous audit report had a qualified opinion.

301 Review and approval processes may vary depending on the portfolio categorization. Where appropriate in this table, please refer to the Signature Authority Procedure (as amended from time to time). The Signature Authority Procedure is a Global Fund internal document.
## Requirements | Timeline | Review and Approval
---|---|---

### B. Implement Closure (within 6 months from the IP end date)

#### Complete Reporting Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final Progress Update for the Grant</strong> covering the last year of the IP (including any extensions) which includes the:</td>
<td>Principal Recipient submission due date: Within 2 months from the IP end date</td>
<td>Review by the LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- programmatic and financial progress report for the period from the last progress report to the IP end date</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review by the Country Team:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Annual Financial Report (AFR) for the period from the last AFR to the IP end date (including any extensions)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/Portfolio Services Team (PST), validates the financial data based on the LFA review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See PU/DR Guidelines</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Public Health and Monitoring and Evaluation (PHME) Specialist, validates the programmatic data based on the LFA review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final Tax Report for the grant</strong> covering last year of the IP (including any extensions)</td>
<td>Principal Recipient submission due date: 31 July</td>
<td>Review by the LFA (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See PU/DR Guidelines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audit Report for the grant</strong> covering the last year of the IP (including any extensions).</td>
<td>Principal Recipient submission due date: Within 3 months from the IP end date</td>
<td>Review by the LFA (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Review by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST validates the audit report based on the LFA review (if applicable)</td>
<td>Approval by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fund Portfolio Manager approves based on the above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Address Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Address Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations</th>
<th>Financial Commitments outstanding after 6 months are reviewed by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If consolidation happens at the IP end date, Financial Commitments</td>
<td>• Finance Specialist/PST; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 6 months from the IP end date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirements

and Financial Obligations must be settled under the closing grant.

If consolidation happens mid-implementation, Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations are transferred to the new combined grant.

### Timeline

- **Within 9 months from the IP end date**

### Review and Approval

- Fund Portfolio Manager.

The related Annual Funding Decision and Disbursement will be processed as an exception based on the *OPN on Annual Funding Decision and Disbursements* and upon the signature of a Final Payment Letter by:
- Regional Manager or Department Head
- Regional Finance Manager.

### Address Non-compliant Expenditures and Recoveries

Non-compliant expenditures must be addressed under the closing grant.

Within 9 months from the IP end date

Review and approval follows the *Guidelines for Grant Budgeting* and OPN on Recovery of Grant Funds.

### C. Finalize Closure (within 7-12 months from the IP end date)

#### Determine and Take Account of Remaining Grant Funds

- Submit and validate the **Financial Closure Report** which includes the:
  - reconciliation report of the cash balance as at the end of the IP;
  - expenditures report for the Closure Period; and
  - updated Financial Commitments and Financial Obligations as at the end of the IP

- **Principal Recipient submission due date:** Within 7.5 months from the IP end date

- **Review by the LFA**

- **Review by:**
  - Finance Specialist/PST, who validates the reported data, based on the LFA’s review

- **Approval by:**
  - Fund Portfolio Manager, who approves based on the above

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<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<th>Review and Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Remaining Grant Funds based on Financial Closure Report:</td>
<td>Within 12 months from the IP end date</td>
<td>Remaining funds to be deducted or transferred are determined through the review and validation of the Financial Closure Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If consolidation happens at IP end date, the final in-country cash balance is deducted from the grant amount for the new combined grant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If consolidation happens mid-implementation, the final in-country balance is transferred to the combined grant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Formalize Closure**

The grant is:
- financially closed when all steps and requirements have been considered fulfilled or waived by the Global Fund
- administratively closed when the notification letter has been sent to the Principal Recipient

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The grant is:</td>
<td>Within 12 months from the IP end date</td>
<td>Regional Manager or Department Head and Regional Finance Manager, approve grant closure by signing a Notification Letter to be sent to the Principal Recipient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• financially closed when all steps and requirements have been considered fulfilled or waived by the Global Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>This does not mean that the Principal Recipient’s legal obligations under the Grant Agreement ends. Please refer to the section 25 of the OPN on IP Reconciliation and Grant Closures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• administratively closed when the notification letter has been sent to the Principal Recipient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MONITORING AND REPORTING**

14. The ongoing closure processes will be monitored by the Grant Portfolio Solutions and Services Department.

15. The following data points will be monitored:
   a. Closures initiated and completed;
   b. Types of closure;
   c. Number of grants for which the initial closure period was extended;
   d. Approach used for the IP Reconciliation or Grant Closure (full or with exceptions to the requirements);
   e. Closure Status. This includes the timeline from IP end date to date when grant is assigned “Financially Closed” and “Administratively Closed” status; and
   f. Amount returned to the Global Fund at grant closure.
Grant Closures

**Issued on:** 18 December 2014

**Purpose:** To provide guidance to Country Teams on closing a grant agreement signed with a Principal Recipient.

**OVERALL OBJECTIVES**

144. When a grant reaches the end of an implementation period or ends following a decision by the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) and/or the Global Fund Secretariat, the grant needs to be closed. The purpose of this OPN on Grant Closures is to describe the process through which grants are closed in an organized, efficient, and responsible manner.

**POLICY AND PRINCIPLES**

145. Four “basic principles” govern the grant closure process. These principles are the minimum requirements for grant closure. Country Teams must ensure that the grant closure approach adheres to these four principles. Provided that they comply with these principles, Country Teams should differentiate the details of the closure process whenever appropriate based on the specific context of the grant or portfolio. Once compliance with these principles is ensured, the grant closure is finalized through a notification letter to the Principal Recipient.

**Principle 1:** *Grant funds should not be left earmarked in the Global Fund Finance systems and/or with implementers for longer than necessary for the implementation of program activities.* In the context of grant closure, this means that Country Teams should ascertain the outstanding grants payable, contingent liabilities are cleared and take necessary steps for the swift return to the Global Fund of any grant funds that have not been expended as of the grant expiry or termination date. Any ineligible expenditures should be pursued unless expressly authorized by Global Fund Senior Management.

**Principle 2:** *When they can no longer be used under the grant for which they have been purchased, grant assets should continue to be used exclusively for the purposes of the fight against the three diseases.* In the context of grant closure, this means Country Teams should work with the PR to ensure that all assets purchased with grant funds have been accounted for and appropriately transferred or disposed of.

**Principle 3:** *Country Teams should ascertain the extent to which grants have achieved their strategic objectives, and that there is sufficient assurance over the program to confirm any such achievement.* For closure, this means that Country Teams needs to ensure that the PR has submitted all relevant reports to ascertain programmatic and financial achievements of the grant during the last year of implementation and closure period.

**Principle 4:** *All activities conducted with grant funds should be discussed and agreed between the PR and the Global Fund, and are governed by the terms and conditions of the grant agreement.* For grant closures, this means that closure activities, associated costs and timelines should be agreed well ahead of the grant end date. Grant funds may be used to finance grant closure activities that are approved in the closure plan and budget. An amendment to the grant agreement via an
implementation letter is required for authorization of closure activities beyond the end of the grant.

**DIFFERENTIATION**

If a Country Team has never completed a closure process before, it is advised that they familiarize themselves with the full closure approach before deciding on areas of differentiation.

146. Country Teams can follow the *full* approach to closure, or a *differentiated* approach. Country Teams should differentiate in the following circumstances in particular:

   a. Where the overall materiality of grant closure does not merit or justify following all the elements of the full approach for grant closure, primarily due to cost in terms of level of effort envisaged compared to amount of refunds and related risk involved; or

   b. When the documentation required for the full approach is unavailable, and where Country Team recommends to use other corroborative evidence on cash balances, grant assets, grant or grant closure expenditures, stocks/inventories financed from the grant to facilitate grant closure.

147. The following steps should be followed in deciding on the closure approach:

   a. Based on the circumstances of the grant and available information (e.g. recent cash balance reports, inventory-checks, audits, etc.), Country Teams determine whether incremental work needs to be undertaken prior to closing the grant;

   b. By filling in the *Differentiated Grant-Closure Form*, Country Teams make clear what elements of the full/differentiated approach will be used;

   c. If a Country Team opts to follow a differentiated closure process, they should discuss and agree on the approach with their Regional Manager or Department Head prior to following it and document it in the Differentiated Grant Closure Form. The Regional Manager or Department Head will involve other Functional Managers (Finance, MECA, HPM, and Legal Grant Management) when their inputs are needed for specific areas pertaining to closure. The form should be signed by the Regional Manager or Department Head;

148. The implementation of the differentiated closure approach will be monitored and reported on. For additional information please see the “Monitoring and Reporting” section below.
Differentiated Grant-Closure Form (SAMPLE)

Principle 1: Ascertain the outstanding in-country cash-balance\(^3\), after clearing commitments and liabilities

- **Option 1**: The Country Team believes that the circumstances of this grant do not warrant any / warrant limited additional steps towards addressing the outstanding in-country cash balance.

- **Option 2**: The Country Team believes the full process for cash should be followed.

  If Option 1: Brief description of these circumstances and suggested CT approach:

  □ Based on the above, the CT recommends requesting the cash balance as already established on ______________ [date] and closing on this basis.

  Or:

  □ Based on the above, the CT recommends not pursuing the recovery of the in-country cash balance and moving towards closure without spending additional effort on recovering cash. The CT has liaised with the Recoveries Team and took this to the Recoveries Committee and ED for write-off (see Recoveries Guidance for additional detail).

Principle 2: Ensure that all assets purchased with grant funds have been accounted for and transferred or disposed of

- **Option 1**: The Country Team believes that the circumstances of this grant do not warrant conducting a full inventory of assets or establishment of an “asset transfer plan” prior to grant-closure.

- **Option 2**: The Country Team believes the full process for assets should be followed.

  If Option 1: Brief description of the grant’s circumstances and of the Country Team’s approach:

Principle 3: Reporting requirements and timelines

- **Option 1**: The Country Team believes that through the reports mentioned below, they have sufficient assurances about the last year of the program and the closure period. They therefore recommend grant closure without the submission of additional reports.

- **Option 2**: The Country Team believes the full process for reporting should be followed for this

\(^3\) This is defined as outstanding cash balance as per GF calculations based on verified PUDRs/other financial reports (after clearing commitments and liabilities, including approved grant closure budget)
Principle 4: Planning and financing grant closure

☐ Option 1: The Country Team has already had the required planning discussions with the PR and CCM and therefore is able to immediately send the grant closure Implementation Letter with agreed high-level milestones rather than a full closure plan and budget.

☐ Option 2: The Country Team believes the full process for planning and financing closure should be followed for this principle.

If Option 1: Brief description of the reports and the situation:

If Option 1: Brief description of the discussions surrounding milestones for closure:

CT and Regional Manager sign off: ________________________________

FULL CLOSURE APPROACH

149. Types of Grant Closure. The closure approach differs depending on the type of closure involved. There are three types of closure:

a. **Closure due to consolidation.** This involves the closure of an ongoing grant as a result of a consolidation either with a new grant resulting from a Concept Note or another ongoing grant implemented by the same PR. Under this scenario, following closure of the grant, Global Fund support to the disease/HSS program continues and the contractual relationship with the PR is maintained under a new grant agreement that consolidates activities from the newly closed grant with those under the new grant resulting from a Concept Note or other ongoing grant implemented by the same PR.

b. **Closure due to a change in PR.** This occurs when the CCM and/or the Global Fund decide to transfer implementation responsibilities of an approved program from one entity to another. Under this scenario, Global Fund support to the disease/HSS program continues but the contractual relationship with a PR is discontinued.

c. **Closure due to “transition” from Global Fund financing.** This occurs either when
   i. a country is not eligible for funding from the Global Fund for a disease component, transition funding is provided. Following completion of the transition funding period, the

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304 Includes, without limitations, situations where there has been a decision to terminate the contractual relationship with the PR because of credible and substantial findings of fraud; or when an international organization is handing over its role as PR to a local entity.
Global Fund support to the program and contractual relationships with the PR(s) are discontinued; or
ii. the Global Fund decides to no longer support a disease program or a component of a program.

150. **Stages of grant closure.** Grants go through two primary stages of closure:

b. **Financial Closure.** A grant enters financial closure on the day after the grant end date. Financial closure focuses on completing financial transactions under the grant such as clearing commitments and liabilities, establishing amounts to be returned to the Global Fund, collecting refunds from PR and other parties. After six months from the grant end date, the creation of new commitments, disbursements and liabilities under the grant will no longer be possible by both the Country Team and PR. The Accounting team in Finance will coordinate the automatic clearing of open grants payable (committed not disbursed) and contingent liabilities (signed not committed) within 30 days of the end of financial closure period (i.e. 7 months from the grant end-date) and no later than a maximum of nine month after grant end-date in exceptional circumstances. In exceptional cases, should a payment of commitments made under the grant term need to be paid beyond 6 months after the grant end date, a final payment letter needs to be undertaken. This letter will summarize the full extent of outstanding payments and will be the last financial interaction between the PR or third party entity and the Global Fund under the grant.

c. In the event the Country Team anticipate delays in the establishment the disbursements required for program activities and payment to other third parties, Finance should be notified in writing on grantPO@theglobalfund.org to delay the automatic clearing of undisbursed balances in GFS.

d. A grant is assigned a “financially closed” status when all refunds have been received. This status would end all normal financial obligations between the Global Fund and the Principal Recipient under the Grant agreement.

e. **Administrative closure.** A grant is considered administratively closed when all liabilities and commitments have been fulfilled, cancelled or transferred, all cash and non-cash assets have been accounted for and appropriately transferred or returned and all reporting requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the Global Fund.

f. The Country Team confirms both financial and administrative closure through a notification letter sent to the PR confirming that the cash balance has been received and all closure requirements have been satisfactorily met. The Country Team updates the grant management system when a grant is closed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Financially Closed</th>
<th>Administrative Closure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation</td>
<td>Immediately, with the signature of the new grant</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in PR</td>
<td>Three months*</td>
<td>3 months following the submission of the Audit Report*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Transition”</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>12 months*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*these timeframes are indicative. Country Teams should strive to complete these phases as soon as possible.

151. **Closure Activities.** While guided by the “basic principles” above, grant closure should generally focus on the following activities. The detailed approach will depend on the type of closure and the specific circumstance of the grant being closed:

   a. **Clearing commitments under the closing grants.** Outstanding commitments should be cleared under the closing grants.

   b. **Clearing recoverable amounts between the Global Fund and the PR** When applicable, amounts to be recovered from the PR due to ineligible expenditures and verified claims of the PR for reimbursements must be addressed in accordance with Global Fund policies for addressing recoveries and ineligible expenditures.

   c. **Determining and transferring or returning cash balances and undisbursed funds.** Funds required for closure (i.e., clearing outstanding commitments and liabilities and other closure activities) must be determined. Remaining cash balance and undisbursed funds should be returned to the Global Fund.

   d. **Accounting and transferring/disposing non-cash assets under a closing grant.** All remaining health products with valid shelf life (i.e., health products procured less than three years from grant end date) as well as equipment and infrastructure that are in working condition as of the grant end date must be accounted for by the PR and the transfer of assets agreed with the Global Fund to ensure that the assets are used to fight the three diseases.

   e. **Completing reporting requirements.** PR must submit the programmatic report, annual financial report, and audit report for the last year of the grant and the grant closure period as applicable.

152. Service delivery or programmatic activities should typically stop by the grant end date. In limited cases, time-limited, programmatic activities after the grant end date may be allowed to facilitate the completion of discrete projects that have already been substantially started (for example, the distribution of bed nets already delivered, or delivery of drugs that have already been procured under the program term and that may have faced delays in arriving in country). This should be clearly documented in the closure plan and budget and should be approved by the Regional Manager or Department Head when signing the Implementation Letter approving the closure plan and budget.

**Planning and Financing Grant Closure**

153. Grant closure should be planned well ahead of the grant end date. The Country Team and PR must agree on the approach and requirements for grant closure and establish deadlines for the completion of agreed closure activities. The approach and timelines including budget required should be documented through a closure plan and budget endorsed by the CCM and reviewed by the Country Team. Grant funds may be used to finance grant closure activities that are approved in the closure plan and budget. Once agreed, the closure plan and budget (link forthcoming) should be signed into the grant agreement through an Implementation Letter.

154. **For Closures Due to Consolidation.** Closure of existing grants should be planned as a part of grant making. No separate closure plan and budget is required.
155. For Closures Due to Change in PR. Existing arrangements that are essential for continuity of programmatic activities must be maintained or properly transferred. It is the responsibility of the PR\textsuperscript{305} to take all appropriate and necessary actions to ensure that the PR and each SR cooperates fully with the Global Fund and/or the CCM to facilitate any necessary transfers. The closure plan should focus on how the program will transition from the outgoing entity to the incoming PR. In addition to the closure activities, the transition plan should include the following considerations if applicable:

a. **Contracts for Continuing Services**: The outgoing PR and the incoming PR should work together to determine if existing contracts for services should be assigned or if they should be terminated by the outgoing PR and re-negotiated by the new PR. Assignment of contracts may be appropriate if favorable terms have been negotiated under renewable or requirements contracts. Existing contract terms and contract termination provisions may be analyzed by the PR with the PR’s counsel, as appropriate.\textsuperscript{306}

b. **Contracts with Pending Delivery of Goods**: If an outgoing PR has contracts for procurement of goods, which have not yet been delivered, the Country Team should consider if it is more efficient for the outgoing PR to receive and transfer the goods. Factors which favor such arrangement are: (i) time delays resulting from the termination of the supplier contract, re-execution and re-order of the goods by the entering PR (particularly important for critical health products); and (ii) tax benefits that may be gained from PR’s tax exempt status. If the outgoing PR continues to serve as PR for receiving an outstanding shipment, arrangements should be put in place with the entering PR to jointly address non-conforming goods and transfer arrangements.

c. **Sub-Recipient Agreements**: Outgoing and entering PRs should ensure that Sub-recipients that will continue under the program are maintained under contractual arrangements. This may be through an assignment from PR to the entering PR, or a simultaneous termination and execution of SR agreements on a set closing date. The transfer of sub-recipients must be coordinated to ensure that they remain under contract at all times. The particular terms of transfer will depend on the circumstances of each case. If relevant, cash balances at the SR level may also be documented in the transition plan.

d. **Inventory**: The PR should complete an inventory of non-cash assets under the closing grant that will be transferred to and managed under the grant signed with the incoming PR.

e. **Any pending activities**: In limited cases, time-limited, programmatic activities\textsuperscript{307} that cannot be transferred to the incoming PR may be allowed to facilitate the completion of discrete projects that have already been substantially started (for example, the distribution of bed nets already delivered, or delivery of drugs that have already been procured under the program term and that may have faced delays in arriving in country).

156. For Closures due to transition from Global Fund financing. The closure plan should focus on how the program will be continued and sustained using country resources and the completion of the closure activities.

157. **Sub-recipient closures.** The Global Fund has a direct contractual relationship with the PR. It is the sole responsibility of the PR to provide for closure of SR grant agreement. The PR must

\textsuperscript{305} Article 10.1 of the Grant Regulations.

\textsuperscript{306} The Global Fund and the Global Fund’s legal department do not represent the PR in legal matters. The PR should seek independent legal counsel for any contractual arrangements, as appropriate and to the extent necessary by the PR.
ensure that the SRs complete activities and submit information in a timely manner so that the PR is able to comply with the grant closure requirements by the Global Fund.

158. **Escalating Issues:** Should Country Teams face significant challenges, which prevent them from progressing on the grant closure, they should escalate these issues to their Regional Managers (and subsequently to Senior Management, as necessary) as soon as possible to facilitate resolution of issues.

**Determining and Recovering In-Cash Balances:**

159. **For Closures Due to Consolidation.** When a grant is being consolidated with a new or ongoing grant, the Country Team should focus on rapidly determining in-country cash balances and undisbursed funds under the closing grant. These will be transferred to the new grant after setting aside funds required to settle outstanding commitments and liabilities under the closing grants. Once the new grant agreement is signed, the old grant is considered financially closed.

160. **For closures due to PR change.** When a grant is being closed due to a change in PR, the focus should be on rapidly determining in-country cash balances, including at SR level, and undisbursed funds under the closing grant. These will be transferred to the new grant after setting aside funds required to settle outstanding commitments and liabilities under the closing grants. Given the goal of facilitating a smooth change between PRs, all activities associated with the closure of the former PR’s grant should be complete within 3 months of the grant end date.

161. **For closures due to transition from Global Fund financing.** During the 6 months following the grant end date, the PR and Country Team should ensure that all outstanding commitments that were made during the grant lifetime are paid. Grants will be considered financially closed 6 months following the grant end date following which time further disbursements cannot be made to the PR.

162. The Country Team cannot close a grant by waiving known ineligible expenditures, known unutilized or outstanding cash balances, or closure steps that will likely to lead to such ineligible expenditures or unutilized cash balances being identified (e.g., waiving audit while knowing that an audit would lead to identification of ineligible expenditures). Waivers or write-offs of ineligible expenditures/refunds/outstanding cash balances should be submitted and approved by the Recoveries Committee.

**Transferring or disposing of assets**

163. **For Closures Due to Consolidation.** Where the grant is being closed but implementation continues with the same PR under a new grant number, the PR should focus on completing an inventory of non-cash assets under the closing grant that will be transferred into the new grant. In these instances, the PR shall maintain ownership over the assets, but in conducting the inventory, will have clear documentation of the assets to be managed under the new grant. The timing for completion of this activity should be discussed and agreed between the Country Team and the PR.

164. **For closures due to PR change.** When the implementation responsibilities are being transferred to another entity, the outgoing PR should complete an inventory of non-cash assets that will be transferred to the new PR. The outgoing PR must transfer all non-cash assets procured under the grant to the new PR using appropriate transfer or assignment agreements.

The Global Fund’s Operational Policy Manual 296
165. **For closures due to transition from Global Fund financing.** The country should undertake an inventory of non-cash assets procured under the grant (where relevant) and must seek approval of the Global Fund for the disposal or transfer of these non-cash assets to national entities to be used for the fight against the three diseases.

### Fulfilling reporting Requirements

166. In order for a grant to be considered administratively closed, all reporting requirements need to be met (in addition to all liabilities and commitments have been fulfilled, cancelled or transferred, all cash and non-cash assets have been accounted for and appropriately transferred or returned.) This section outlines the reporting requirements for each type of closure.

167. **For Closures Due to Consolidation.** Once the new grant agreement is signed, the PR should submit the following routine reports related to the old grant as per the outlined timelines\(^3\). The grant is administratively closed when the Global Fund has completed the review and approved the reports.

   a. *Programmatic Progress Report:* The PR should submit report(s) on the progress towards program objectives and targets covering from the last Progress Update date until the day before the new NFM grant start date for the constituent grant(s) no later than 60 days after the end of the reporting period agreed for the constituent grant(s).

   b. *Annual Financial Report (AFR):* The PR should submit AFR(s) for the constituent grant(s) covering the period from the last submitted AFR up to the last day before new grant start date, no later than 60 days after the end of the reporting period agreed for the constituent grant(s).

   c. *Audit Report:* The PR should submit audit report(s) for the constituent grant(s) covering the audit of financial statement(s) up to the last day before new grant agreement start date, as per the timeline agreed up-on the original constituent grant agreement(s). However, if the financial statement of the constituent grant(s) to be audited covers less than six months, these periods can be audited with the first audit for the NFM grant.

   d. *Inventory:* The PR should complete an inventory of non-cash assets under the closing grant that will be transferred to and managed under the new grant.

168. **For closures due to PR change.** As the new grant is negotiated and signed with the new PR, the outgoing PR should submit the following routine reporting documents. The grant is administratively closed when the Global Fund has completed the review and approved the reports.

   a. *Programmatic Progress Report:* The PR should submit programmatic progress report for the period from the last progress report to grant end date, no later than 60 days after the grant end date.

   b. *Annual Financial Report (AFR):* The PR should submit AFR(s) covering the period from the last submitted AFR up to the grant end date, no later than 60 days after the grant end date.

   c. *Audit Report:* The PR should submit audit report covering the audit of financial statement(s) up to the grant end date, as per the timeline agreed in the grant agreement.

   d. *Financial Report for the Closure Period:* The PR should submit a financial report covering expenditures during the closure period.

169. **For closures due to transition from Global Fund financing.** During the 12 months following the grant end date, the PR should work to closing the grant including completing reporting...

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3 The relevant reports should be submitted as per the timeline agreed up on the original constituent grant agreement’s and should not delay the first disbursement of NFM agreement.
requirements and returning all outstanding cash balances. The grant is administratively closed when the Global Fund has completed the review and approved the reports. The PR is required to submit the following routine reports:

a. **Programmatic Progress Report:** The PR should submit programmatic progress report for the period from the last progress report to grant end date, no later than 60 days after the grant end date.

b. **Annual Financial Report (AFR)**\(^\text{309}\): The PR should submit AFR(s) covering the period from the last submitted AFR up to the grant end date, no later than 60 days after the grant end date.

c. **Audit Report:** The PR should submit audit report covering the audit of financial statement(s) up to the grant end date, as per the timeline agreed in the grant agreement.

d. **Financial Report for the Closure Period:** The PR should submit a financial report covering expenditures during the closure period.

### MONITORING AND REPORTING

170. The use of the differentiated approach for closures will be monitored and reported to the EGMC by the Operational Support Team. Reports will be generated once a month for the first six months following the approval of this approach, and then on a quarterly basis thereafter.

171. The following information will be reported:
   a. Number of grant closures completed;
   b. Type of grant closure;
   c. Approach used (differentiated or full);
   d. Timeline from grant end date to date when grant is assigned “financially closed” and “administratively closed” status; and
   e. Amount returned to the Global Fund at grant closure.

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\(^{309}\) Enhanced Financial Report (EFR) for existing grant that have not transitioned to the new funding model.
Annex 2: Grant Closure Process:

**Closure due to consolidation with existing grant or through Concept Note:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>PR and CT</td>
<td>New grant negotiated with PR</td>
<td>Grant agreement for continuing NFM grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Existing grants closed through signature of new grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Reporting requirements completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT updated systems to reflect final results reported by the PR;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GF systems updated to financial and administrative closure and fully closed grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Closure due to change in PR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT provides PR with guidance on grant closure 6 months before grant end date [with</td>
<td>Grant closure guidance document from CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>differentiation if applicable]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>PR proposes grant closure/ transfer arrangements/budget</td>
<td>Transfer plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>CCM endorses transfer plan and arrangements/budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>LFA</td>
<td>LFA reviews transfer plan, where relevant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT reviews and approves plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Prepares implementation letter signing the grant closure plan and budget into the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grant agreement authorizing activities after the grant end date.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>PR implements transfer/closure plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Sends back refunds,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Submits final reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seq. No</td>
<td>Actors</td>
<td>Process Description</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT sends final notification letter informing of closed grant</td>
<td>Notification letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT updated systems to reflect final results reported by the PR; GF systems updated to financial and administrative closure and fully closed grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Closure due to Transition:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq. No</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Process Description</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT provides PR with guidance on grant closure 6 months before grant end date [with differentiation if applicable]</td>
<td>Grant closure guidance document from CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>PR proposes grant closure plan and arrangements/budget</td>
<td>Grant closure plan and budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>CCM endorses closure plan and arrangements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>LFA</td>
<td>LFA reviews closure plan, where necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT reviews and approves plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Prepares implementation letter signing the grant closure plan and budget into the grant agreement authorizing activities after the grant end date.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>PR implements closure plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Sends back refunds, Submits final reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT sends notification letter informing of closed grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>CT updated systems to reflect final results reported by the PR; GF systems updated to financial and administrative closure and fully closed grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>