

Experience from the Global Fund on the use of pharmaceutical profiles

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Presentation Outline

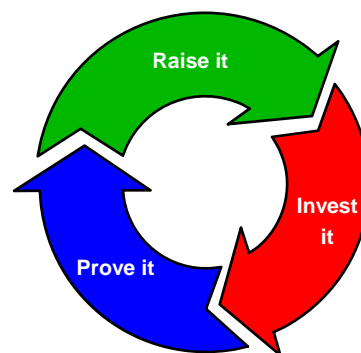
- Overview of the Global Fund
- Financing
- Key Documents in Decision Making
- Pharmaceutical and Health Product Management (PHPM)
Country Profiles
- Preliminary Analysis

OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL FUND

What is the Global Fund?

The Global Fund is an international financing institution mandated:

- To raise and to disburse substantial new funds
- To operate transparently and accountably
- To achieve sustained impact on **HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis** and **malaria**



Global Fund Guiding Principles

1. Operate as a **financial instrument**, not an implementing entity
2. Make available and leverage **additional financial resources**
3. Support programs that reflect **national ownership** and respect country-led formulation and implementation
4. Operate in a **balanced manner** in terms of different regions, diseases and interventions
5. Pursue an integrated, balanced approach to **prevention, treatment and care**
6. Evaluate proposals through **independent review processes**
7. Establish a **simplified, rapid and innovative grant-making process** and operate **transparently**, with **accountability**. The fund should make use of existing international mechanisms and health plans.
8. Focus on **performance** by linking resources to the achievement of clear, measurable and sustainable results.

Source: Global Fund Framework Document

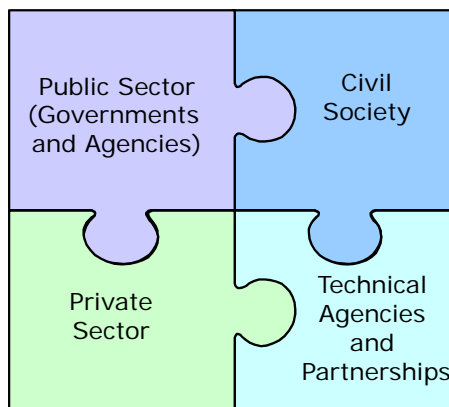


Partnership Approach to Governance

A diverse partnership reflected in the Board and Country Coordinating Mechanisms

- Donors
- Recipient Countries

- Private Sector
- Private Foundations



- NGOs from Global North
- NGOs from Global South
- Communities living with, and affected by, the diseases

- WHO
- UNAIDS
- World Bank
- UNITAID
- RBM
- Stop TB Partnership...



Financing

Global Fund Financing (Mid-2011)

Funding to the Global Fund:

- Total pledges available = **US\$ 30.6 billion**
- Total amount paid = **US\$ 19.5 billion**

Total Proposals Approved:

- Total approved grant amount = **US\$ 22.2 billion**
- Total lifetime budget of grants = **US\$ 35.1 billion**

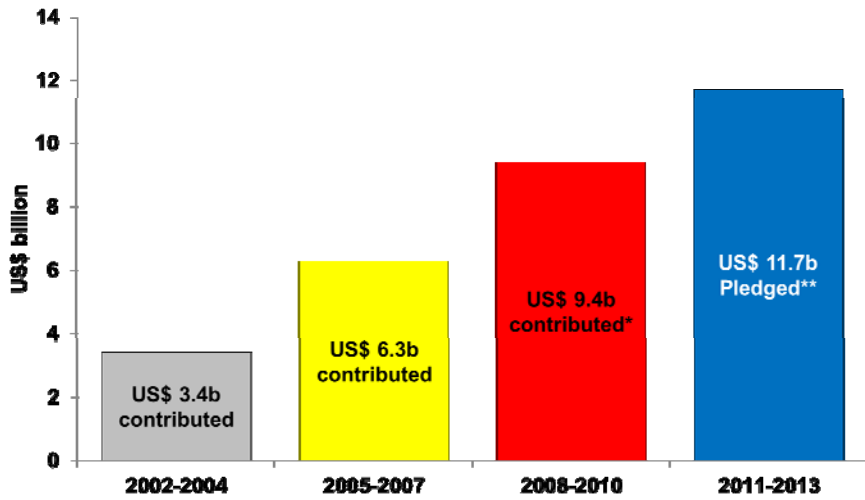
Grant Agreements Signed:

- Phase 1 agreements (two-year) = **US\$ 11 billion**
- Grant renewals (Phase 2, RCC) = **US\$ 7.3 billion**

Total Amount Disbursed: US\$ 14.2 billion

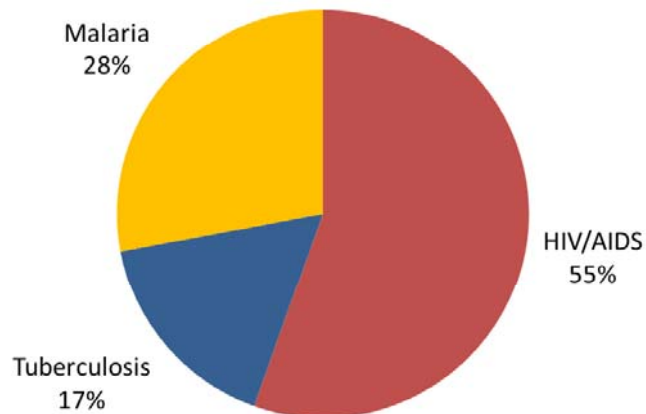
Source: Global Fund Grant Data

Evolution of Funding (2002-2010)



Global Fund Approved Proposals

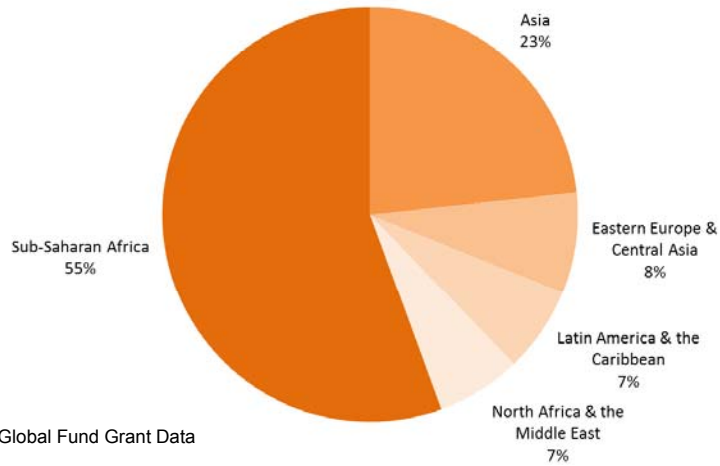
By Disease Component (Mid 2011)



Source: Global Fund Grant Data

Global Fund Approved Proposals

By Region (2002 to mid-2011)



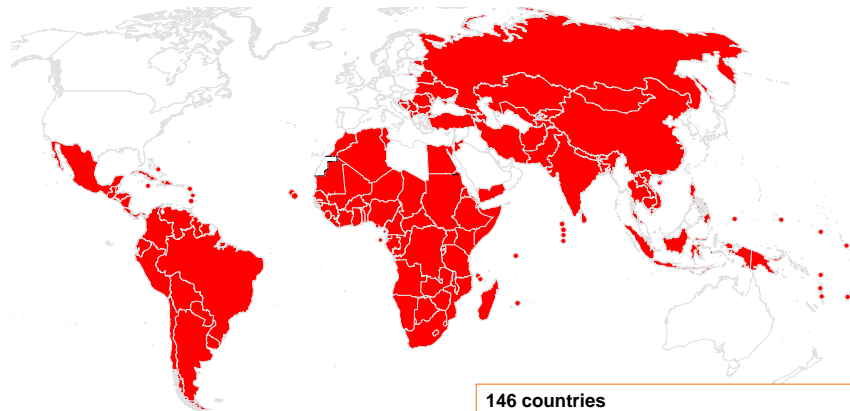
Source: Global Fund Grant Data



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Global Fund Financing

HIV/AIDS Grants: Coverage by Country (Rounds 1-10)



146 countries
 US\$ 12.3 billion (approved grant amount)
 US\$ 19.3 billion (total grant lifetime budgets)

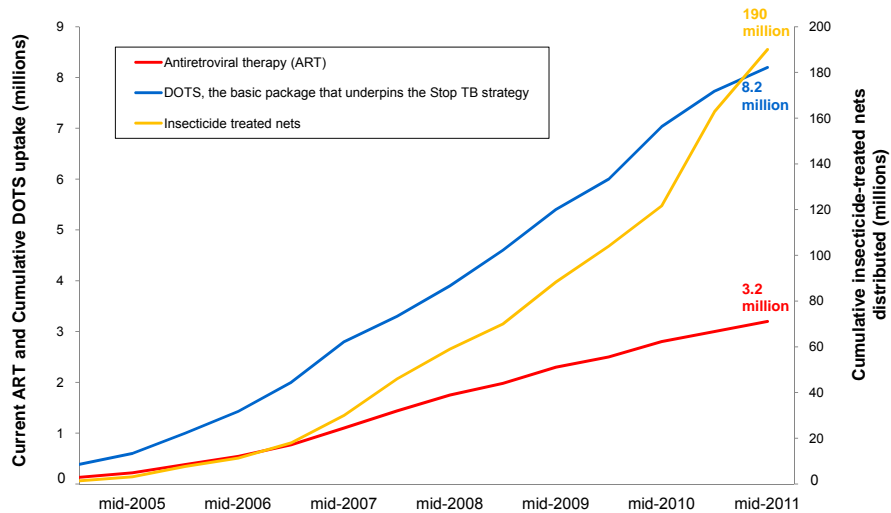
0 2,500 5,000
 Kilometers

Source: Global Fund Grant Data



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Top Three Indicator Results (end-2004 to mid-2011)




 GP/021209/9

Why is pharmaceutical and other health product management important?

- Approximately 45% of grant funds are budgeted for the procurement of medicines and other health commodities
- Health products, including pharmaceuticals, are key components of HIV, TB, and Malaria interventions
- In many countries, limited PHPM capacity (people, processes, systems) is a major cause of delays in grant implementation

PHPM systems must be effective if we are to improve access to health products and have an impact on the 3 diseases

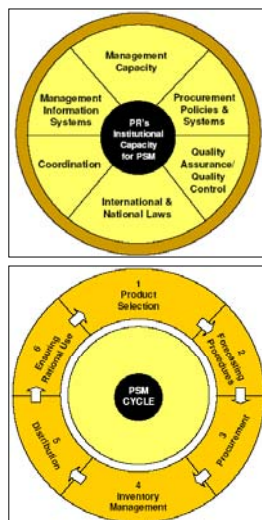


Key Documents to Decision Making

Key Document: PSM Plan

- Before Grant funds can be disbursed or used for the procurement and supply management of **health products**, Principal Recipients are required to submit to the Global Fund a Procurement and Supply (PSM) Plan for assessment and approval
- The PSM Plan should
 - i. provide information on the health products required by the program and funded by the Global Fund grant,
 - ii. describe how the PR will adhere to the Global Fund's policies and
 - iii. Describe the **systems and structures** that will be used for managing these products under the grant

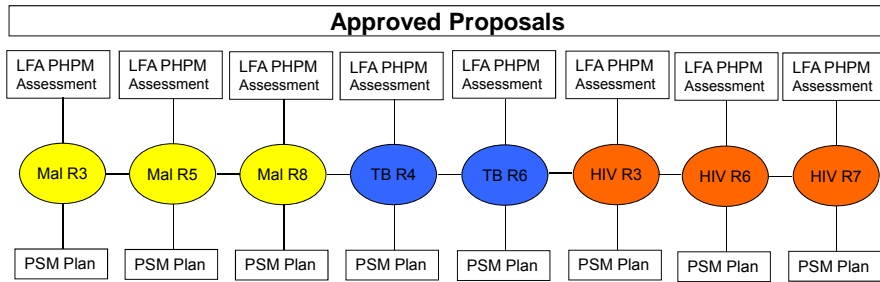
PSM Plan: Key Components



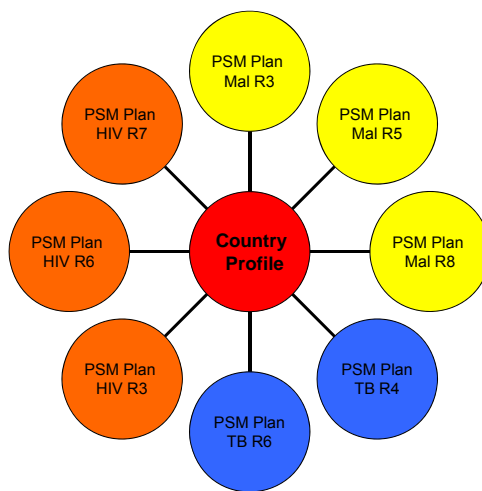
1. Principal Recipient's institutional capacity for PHPM and implementation arrangements for the 12 key components of the PSM cycle
2. Narrative section
3. Annexes with information on health products to be procured (e.g. quantities, estimated prices)

Pharmaceutical and Health Product Management (PHPM) Country Profile

In Country X for example:



In country X, we would now have:



Introducing Country Profile

- An indicator-based approach that seeks to focus holistically on the health systems in a country
- An in-country program-focused assessment designed to provide a more holistic view of the systems used for program implementation.
- Aimed at streamlining Processes

The Country Profile has **2 parts**:

- Context and System description (applicable to all programs in the country);
- Operational Systems in place (program specific);
- Action plan (based on (a) and (b)).

Objectives of the Country Profile approach

- Move away from the existing project-based approach to a **program-based** approach,
- **Reduce** the number of iterations associated with the Standard PSM Plan approval process,
- **Avoid the duplication** of information provided to the Global Fund, and
- **Minimize** the Grant signing requirements of Principal Recipients with respect to PHPM activities, and
- Work with PRs in **prioritizing** strengthening measures thereby standardizing the Conditions included in Grant Agreements.

The approach aims to...

- Reinforce the focus on National Systems rather than “required documents”
- Consolidate and improve the Global Fund’s knowledge of the systems used for program implementation of PHPM activities.
- Speed-up the grant signing process.
- Assist countries in planning how grant resources allocated for the three diseases can help improve systems.
- Utilize the information in the Country Profiles to assist PRs in identifying the needs for capacity building and strengthening of Procurement and Supply Chain Management.

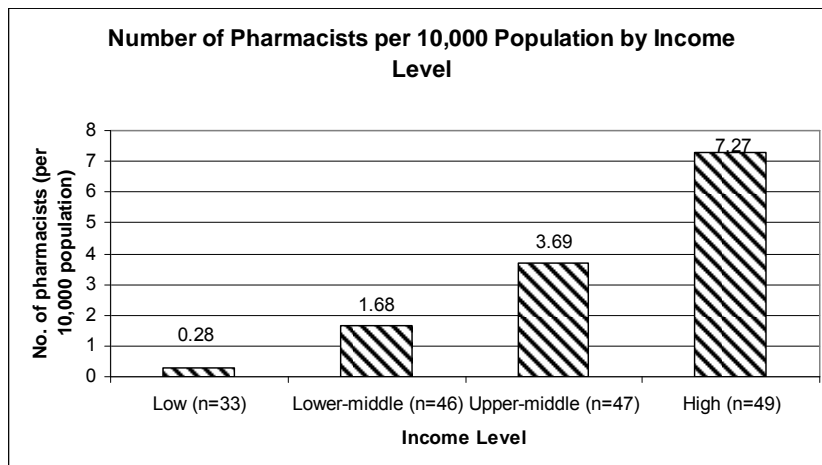
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Harmonization with WHO

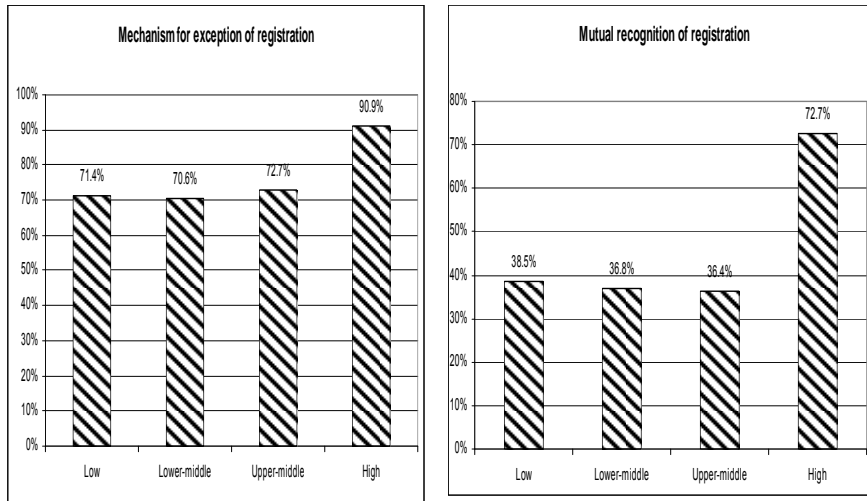
- During 2010, WHO-EMP and GF worked together to harmonize the 2 tools:
 - June-September 2010: series of technical meetings between WHO and GF staff to agree on a common instrument. Eventually this was developed in September and will cover PART I of GFTAM profiles.
 - **PART 1- Context and System Description (country-specific)** → Fully Harmonized with WHO.
 - **PART 2- Operational Systems in Place** (specific to the Principal Recipient).

Preliminary Analysis

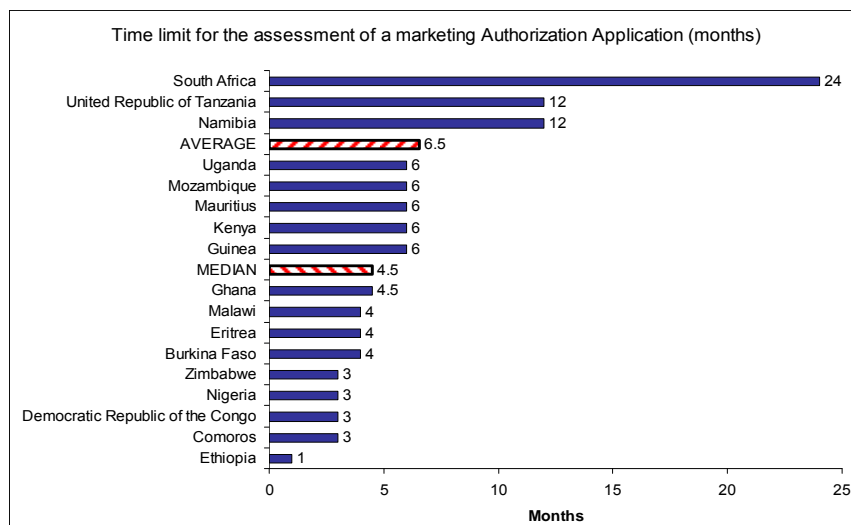
Human Resources for Medicines



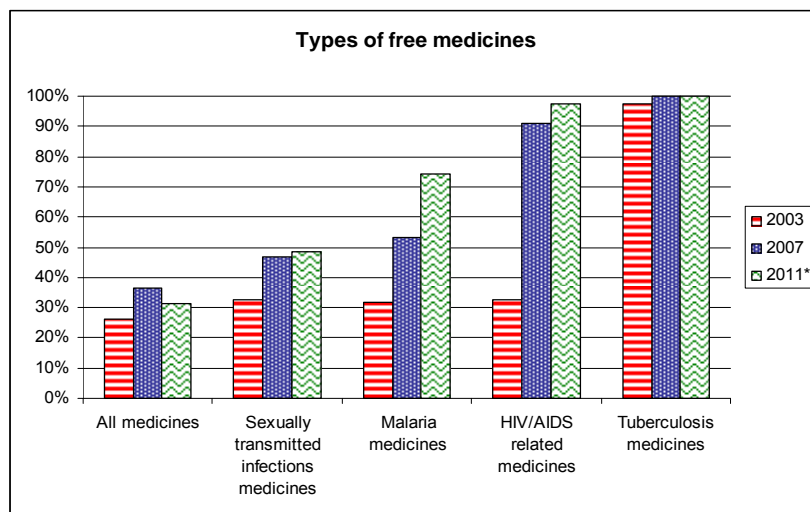
Registration



Time for registration, Africa



Medicines Provided for free Africa 2003-2011







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