



Department  
for International  
Development



# Performance Agreement

United Kingdom and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS,  
Tuberculosis and Malaria



June 2019



# Achieving Maximum Impact

The Global Fund has helped to save 27 million lives since it was established in 2002 and aims to help to save a further 16 million lives through the Sixth Replenishment. It has been highly successful, but it must continue to improve to achieve even greater impact. We have a duty to people affected by HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria to ensure the Global Fund continues to be as effective as possible. To support the Global Fund, and to ensure that UK taxpayers' contributions deliver the greatest possible impact, we have agreed four areas which the Global Fund will prioritise for further improvement.

## Leadership and Collaboration

1. The UK expects **high quality, collaborative leadership** across the international system that drives faster progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We expect the Global Fund to continue to fully engage with and support initiatives aimed at improving coherence and impact across the international system, such as the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-Being for All. The Global Fund is co-leading the Sustainable Health Financing accelerator of the Global Action Plan, which will be key to progress on domestic resources, and should commit to other concrete actions to make the vision of the Global Action Plan a reality.
2. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goal for health and the target of Universal Health Coverage requires all of us to work together collaboratively. With a successful Sixth Replenishment, the Global Fund will provide over \$1 billion each year to build resilient and sustainable systems for health that will support the goal of **Universal Health Coverage**. We expect them to do this together with others in ways that better integrate Global Fund programmes within national systems and structures, support national ownership and promote national plans and investment cases for Universal Health Coverage.
3. We want the Global Fund's investments to provide maximum impact on **global health security** through building stronger surveillance, diagnostic and emergency response capabilities and by battling the danger of antimicrobial resistance. We expect the Global Fund to respond with energy and concrete commitments to the call to action of the Interagency Coordination Group report on Antimicrobial Resistance.

## Organisational Effectiveness

4. The Global Fund is a highly effective organisation, but we owe it to the people it serves - some of the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalised in the world - to push it to become more effective still.
5. Despite all the successes of the last two decades, the world is off-track on the Sustainable Development Goal targets to end the three epidemics by 2030. The continued high numbers of new HIV infections, the slow rate of decline in TB cases, and the stall of progress on malaria all point to the need for a greater focus on preventing new cases and infections across all three diseases. We want more **high-quality prevention programmes** to be included in Global Fund supported national strategies and programmes.
6. The Global Fund has a strategic objective on gender and human rights and a focus on key populations for HIV is hard-wired into the organisation. But the commitment of the Sustainable Development Goals to **leave no one behind** pushes us all to do better at meeting the needs of those who are currently underserved. The Global Fund must do even more to meet the needs of those consistently unreached, including those living in the most fragile and challenging operating environments, examining carefully whose needs are not being met in every context, and prioritising these for action.
7. Interventions to fight the three diseases are some of the best buys in global health, which is why we are expecting a return of £19 for every £1 invested in the Global Fund. But there is still a wide variation in the cost effectiveness and impact of different interventions. The Global Fund must ensure that the specific interventions and products it supports are the most cost-effective possible. It has made significant progress over the last few years in ensuring **value for money** from its interventions, but we want it to go even further in systematising this and in really looking at, and learning from, the reality of what happens on the ground in their programmes.
8. The UK and the Global Fund are committed to a robust approach to **combating fraud** and to recovering any funds found to have been misused through wrongdoing. The Global Fund must maintain its commitment to strong fiduciary oversight. It has set ambitious targets for reducing programmatic risk and enhancing organisational maturity and must meet these.
9. The UK demands clear action to root out **sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment** throughout the international aid system. This includes the Global Fund. The Global Fund has demonstrated leadership in this area and must deliver in full on the commitments it has made.

## Impact on the three diseases

10. The UK invests in the Global Fund because it is a world-class organisation dedicated to the fight against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. Despite the impressive progress of the last two decades, nearly 1,000 adolescent girls and young women are still infected with HIV every week in Africa, a child dies of malaria every two minutes, and TB is now the leading cause of death by infectious disease. The Global Fund has set stretching targets for delivering **interventions to prevent, diagnose and treat the three diseases** in the people and communities most at need and must meet these.
11. The world's poorest countries are less able to provide life-saving interventions to their populations and often also suffer a particularly high disease burden. This is particularly true of Africa, which has over 90% of the global burden of malaria and 70% of the global HIV burden. The Global Fund must strictly follow its agreed policy to **target the right countries** to achieve the end of the epidemics and ensure that no one is left behind.

## Sustaining the fight against the three diseases

12. A sustainable long-term impact on the three diseases can only be achieved if country governments progressively increase their investment in the health of their citizens and transition over time away from the support of organisations such as the Global Fund. Within wider support to health and working with governments at the country level, the Global Fund must continue to deliver stretching co-financing requirements and implement agreed policies on transition, consistent with the overall objective of **increasing domestic resource mobilisation** against the three diseases by 48% over the period.
13. The private sector also has an important role to play in the fight against the three diseases through innovation, partnership and financing, as well as through commercial engagement. Through the UK's malaria match fund we call on the **private sector** to mobilise more resources to fight malaria through the Global Fund. We expect the Global Fund to meet the target of raising an additional £100 million through this mechanism.

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Published by the Department for International Development