



GFAN AFRICA 2024

REGIONAL STRATEGY MEETING

27TH - 29TH FEBRUARY 2024

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GFAN Africa 2024

REGIONAL STRATEGY MEETING

This is a GFAN Africa regional strategy meeting hosted by WACI Health and ISA in collaboration with KANCO and Stop TB Partnership Kenya.

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ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
FGHI	Future Of Global Health Initiatives
GFAN	Global Fund Advocates Network
HBHI	High Burden to High Impact
HBHI	High Burden to High Impact
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer Intersex
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MP	Member of Parliament
MSM	Men Who Have Sex with Men
ODA	Official Development Assistance
R7	7th Replenishment
R8	8th Replenishment
RSSH	Resilient And Sustainable Systems for Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	Tuberculosis
U=U	Undetectable Equals Untransmittable
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHLM	Un High Level Meeting
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization



GFAN AFRICA 2024 REGIONAL STRATEGY MEETING

BACKGROUND

This is a GFAN Africa regional strategy meeting hosted by WACI Health and ISA in collaboration with KANCO and Stop TB Partnership Kenya. printing and typesetting industry.

It was a two and a half days meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, from February 27th to 29th, 2024. Participants include GFAN Africa community and civil society advocates, members of the Regional Parliamentary Taskforce on DRM for Health in Africa, the Global Fund secretariat, and other technical

Meeting Objectives:

- A** Updates on the current global and regional health financing landscape, including challenges and opportunities facing domestic resource mobilization and the 8th replenishment of the Global Fund.
- B** Strategic overview of the Global Fund's advocacy and resource mobilization strategy 2024-25
- C** Assess outcomes and lessons learned from GFAN Africa's 7th replenishment efforts identifying key successes, areas for improvement, and additional strategic collaborations.
- D** Consensus on 8th replenishment campaign themes and key moments

OPENING REMARKS



ROSEMARY MBURU

WACI Health

Rosemary Mburu of WACI Health extended a warm welcome to attendees representing diverse organizations and regions at the meeting.

She expressed gratitude for the opportunity to convene, particularly alongside colleagues from Kenya. Emphasizing the significance of deliberating on the shared Global Fund advocacy, domestic health financing, particularly for combating Malaria, HIV, and AIDS, she underscored the urgent need for increased domestic funding to bridge the funding gap.

In alignment with Rosemary's sentiments, Olivia Ngou from Impact Santé Afrique (ISA) commended Malawi for its successful health financing advocacy. She emphasized the importance of enhancing collaboration between Francophone and Anglophone nations and sharing best practices among countries as a vital step toward collective progress.



“Global fund goes hand in hand with local funds.”



Hon Juliete Paule Zingan – MP, Senegal

The Honourable member expressed gratitude for the opportunity to be present, highlighting the necessity for greater attention to be directed towards policy formulation, particularly concerning public health and the assessment of resource adequacy for Africa.



Hon Peter Njume – MP, Cameroon

Hon. Peter Njume, in his address, underscored his active engagement in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and initiatives for domestic resource mobilization.

He shared insights into the establishment of a parliamentary caucus in Cameroon dedicated to mobilizing resources domestically, in collaboration with partners such as the Minister of Public Health and international organizations.

Hon. Njume emphasized the crucial role of co-financing and advocated for an increase in African contributions to health initiatives, expressing optimism about the positive outcomes that collaborative efforts could achieve.



ALAN RAGI

Kenya Aids NGOs Consortium (KANCO)

Alan Ragi welcomed the participants to Nairobi and expressed the hope that they fostered positivity and shared uplifting stories. He pointed out that the strategy meeting marked a significant milestone in the success of the Global Fund, as evidenced by the effective treatment reaching individuals in need.

He further reflected on the inception of the Global Fund, celebrating its evolution, journey, and the hope it instilled for eradicating Malaria, HIV and TB.

“Despite challenges faced, we remain committed to inspiring hope and progress.”

EVALINE KIBUCHI

Stop TB Partnership Kenya

Evaline acknowledged Kenya's pride in hosting the GFAN strategy meeting and emphasized the crucial role of collective responsibility in achieving the goal of global eradication of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Recognizing the progress made, she highlighted significant advancements over the past two decades while underscoring the ongoing need for collective efforts to reach the 2030 targets.



SOLOMON WAMBUA

KP Consortium

Solomon Wambua expressed gratitude for the ongoing advocacy efforts conducted by civil societies, partners, and GFAN. He highlighted ongoing advocacy for the decriminalization of key populations to ensure their freedom and rights, including access to healthcare. However, he noted that there are concerns that have been raised regarding reduced funding for health programs, leading to challenges in accessing essential commodities.

He urged for conversations about integration and sustainability as a focal point, aiming to consolidate diverse perspectives for long-term program success, extending beyond the year 2030.

Solomon highlighted efforts being made to address the shrinking spaces for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) due to increased restrictions and limitations, with a particular emphasis on gathering evidence through community-led monitoring, enhancing the foundation for effective advocacy and informed decision-making.



JOYCE OUMA

Y+ Global (Global Network of Young People Living with HIV),

Joyce emphasized the significance of youth involvement in advocacy, expressing optimism for the future and the potential of the meeting to develop strategies for meaningful youth engagement. She also reflected on the necessity of recognizing and respecting the diversity within the youth population, highlighting the challenge of representing all diverse experiences respectfully.

Additionally, she emphasized the importance of intentional and ethical engagement by young people to expand civil society spaces and address issues such as criminalization.

LINDA MAFU

Global Fund - GF Secretariat

Linda Mafu opened the strategy meeting by emphasizing the importance of civil society organizations (CSOs). She metaphorically referred to three chairs, symbolizing key aspects that needed attention: Access to medicines and health products, access to health facilities, as well as the affordability of health services. Linda underscored the urgency of enhanced intervention towards preventable deaths due to the lack of access to healthcare, especially among underprivileged groups like children under 5 who are still dying of Malaria. She highlighted the importance of collective action in scaling up efforts to reach more people in need of treatment, especially considering the challenges faced by key populations (KPs) due to criminalization and societal stigma.

Linda further acknowledged the efforts of various stakeholders and called for continued advocacy and support, especially in the preceding replenishment cycles and urged for stronger voices, increased engagement, and monitoring of fund utilization to ensure the effective delivery of healthcare services and support for those in need.



REGIONAL HEALTH LANDSCAPE

STATUS OF TB IN THE AFRICAN REGION

Evaline Kibuchi – Stop TB Partnership Kenya

During her presentation, Evaline Kibuchi provided a comprehensive overview of the current state of tuberculosis (TB) in the African region, highlighting a concerning trend. The regional assessment indicated that Africa faces substantial challenges in comparison to the global TB burden. Particularly noteworthy were the disparities in funding levels and the existing gaps in advocacy priorities.



Notably, the presentation underscored that men have a higher percentage of illness compared to women, offering a gender-related dimension to the TB situation. Moreover, she revealed that 10% of the TB burden in the African region is borne by children below 14 years, underscoring the vulnerability of this age group to the disease.

A critical concern was also raised about the substantial number of undiagnosed individuals in the African region, hindering their access to necessary treatment and exacerbating the overall TB situation.

KEY GLOBAL/ REGIONAL TRENDS AFFECTING THE AFRICAN REGION

Progress:

01

Six (6) high TB burden countries have achieved or surpassed the initial milestone in reducing TB deaths compared to 2015. These countries include Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

02

Seven (7) high TB burden countries have achieved or surpassed the initial milestone in reducing the TB incidence rate compared to 2015. These countries are Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

03

Reduction in TB incidences in 2021 vs 2015 was down to 22%.

Setbacks:

- **Some targets set during the UN High-Level Meeting (UNHLM) in 2018 are still yet to be met, e.g., the global preventive treatment, although new targets have been set for 2023-2027 for each country.**
- **There is a downward trend in domestic funding In Africa between 2016-2022 while internationally it is going up. There is a call for increased financial support to meet TB targets.**



In her urgent quest to combat tuberculosis, Evaline called for a multifaceted approach. Firstly, addressing the determinants of TB and amplifying preventive therapy initiatives is pivotal. By targeting the root causes of the disease and expanding preventative measures, the spread of TB can be significantly curbed.

In the presentation, she also called for enhanced advocacy for increase in domestic funding, ensuring the availability of resources for comprehensive TB prevention, treatment, and support programs. This financial commitment can play a fundamental role in fortifying our collective efforts against TB.

Additionally, building resilient health systems was highlighted as imperative in navigating the adverse effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on TB control. As the pandemic placed strain on healthcare infrastructures, reinforcing their resilience became a strategic priority. Moreover, there is a pressing need to invest strategically in reaching the missed population, ensuring that individuals who have been overlooked by existing programs receive the necessary diagnosis and treatment.

Evaline also called for more Investment in research and development of new tools vital for innovation in diagnostics, treatments, and preventive measures, driving progress in the fight against TB. This is important for addressing the diagnostic challenge in Africa. She emphasised that advocacy efforts are still needed to reverse the Global Fund's discontinuation of support for this essential TB research, safeguarding the progress made in understanding and combating the disease.

MALARIA TODAY: OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION



Olivia Ngou - Impact Santé Afrique (ISA)

Olivia Ngou delivered a presentation on WHO data revealing a worrisome trajectory, indicating that the goal of eliminating malaria cases by 2030 is becoming more elusive. Malaria cases have surged from 218 million to 233 million, with notable increases observed in countries such as Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Madagascar.

The urgency for immediate action is underscored to avert further escalation and realize the ambitious target of zero malaria deaths by 2030. Despite the formidable challenges, a sense of optimism persists, fuelled by the prospect of new tools and the potential for success through collaborative and concerted efforts.

Global Malaria Situation:

- Increased malaria cases from 218 million to 233 million, with notable increases in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Uganda, Tanzania, Mali, and Mozambique.
- Between 2000 and 2021, globally, approximately 2 billion cases and 11.7 million deaths from malaria were prevented, with most cases (82%) and deaths (95%) averted in Africa.
- However, progress has stalled since 2017, particularly in high-burden African countries.
- In 2021, global malaria case incidence and mortality rates were off track by 48% from their targets.
- Maternal and child mortality reduction rates have also slowed down since 2016.
- Overall, broader health determinants and system challenges are impeding progress against malaria and maternal and child mortality.

THE MALARIA SETBACKS

- **Changing World in - Demographic Changes, Natural Disasters, COVID-19, Conflicts.**
- **Barriers to seeking care - Children in the poorest households are 5 times more likely to be infected with malaria and 2 times less likely to access care.**
- **Lack of access to quality services (Intermittent preventive treatment -IPTp in a SSA country)**
- **Diminished effectiveness of interventions**
- **Biological threats to the global response to malaria - The example of rising antimalarial drug resistance in Africa**
- **Funding is far off target, and the gap continues to widen. Issues faced by countries are likely to affect financing for health, presenting challenges to domestic financing for national responses, including rising debt distress, surging food insecurity and prices, revisions to expected growth and reductions in governments spending.**

Recommendations:

High Burden to High Impact (HBHI) - Re-establishing Momentum in High Burden Countries: A primary focus should be on revitalizing efforts through the HBHI approach. The approach will bring nations back on track in the fight against Malaria, reinforcing commitment and interventions in regions facing substantial malaria burdens.

Smarter Utilization of Data for Resource Optimization: The importance of data-driven decision-making was emphasized. The strategy involves the intelligent use of information to enhance the effectiveness of resource allocation. By leveraging data insights, the impact of resources will be optimized for more efficient and targeted malaria control measures.

Resilient Health Systems amid new challenges: Recognizing the evolving landscape and challenges posed by events like the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a need to prioritize the development of resilient health systems. This will ensure the continuity of essential services even in the face of unforeseen challenges, safeguarding progress in malaria control.

New Tools and Innovation - RTSS/AS01 Malaria Vaccine: Celebrating a breakthrough, the introduction of the RTSS/AS01 malaria vaccine, the first to be recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), marks a pivotal moment. Notably, nearly 1.5 million children have already received their first dose of this ground-breaking vaccine, signifying a significant stride in preventing malaria and protecting vulnerable populations.



MALARIA FUNDING KEY MESSAGES



Malaria funding has plateaued in recent years, posing a major challenge to meeting Global Technical Strategy targets.



Despite record-high funding from various sources, including the Global Fund and the USG PMI, significant funding gaps for essential malaria services persist from 2024 to 2026.



Biological threats jeopardize progress, with limited resources available to address them, highlighting the need for efficient utilization of allocated funds and cohesive partnerships to confront collective challenges effectively.



GFAN AFRICA

**NOTRE SANTÉ,
NOTRE DROIT,
NOTRE CHOIX,
NOTRE COMBAT**

#MeetTheTarget

GFAN AFRICA

**OUR HEALTH, OUR RIGHT,
OUR CHOICE, OUR FIGHT!**

#MeetTheTarget

GLOBAL HIV RESPONSE UPDATES

DAUGHTIE OGUTU

GNP+



Daughtie Ogutu emphasized the critical need for improved statistics regarding the impact of HIV/AIDS on women and girls, highlighting the urgency for updated data to inform targeted interventions. She discussed the global status of HIV/AIDS in children and underscored the importance of integrated services for affected individuals, particularly addressing the intersectionality of HIV/AIDS, STDs, and other diseases, especially in the African region. Additionally, Daughtie emphasized the significance of the “Undetectable equals Untransmittable” (U=U) concept in reducing stigma and improving access to healthcare. She further stressed the importance of envisioning the future of the HIV movement, encouraging forward-thinking strategies and approaches.



40 M

People Living With HIV



12.7- 16.8M

estimated to be living with HIV by 2050



86%

of people living with HIV knew their status

40 million people are living with HIV globally, with 53% of them being women and girls.

Between 12.7 million and 16.8 million people are estimated to be living with HIV in Eastern and Southern Africa by 2050.

In 2022, 86% (73-98%) of all people living with HIV knew their HIV status, but 9.2 million did not have access to antiretroviral treatment. Additionally, there were around 630,000 deaths from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide, and 1.3 million people were newly infected with HIV, with 63% recorded in key populations.

Recommendations

- Triple elimination efforts targeting HIV, STIs, and Hepatitis are crucial for comprehensive public health management.
-
- Community mobilization, education, and advocacy are essential for improving access to healthcare and creating demand for services across the three diseases, Integrating services is one of the key strategies in combating these health challenges effectively.



IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FUND ON STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS IN AFRICA

CHRIS ALANDO

Globesolute Corporation

Providing an overview of the current challenges in HSS, Chris Alando noted that despite progress, there remains a substantial gap in addressing the three major diseases affecting Africa.



He acknowledged the growth in the Global Fund's funding and underscored the imperative to further increase it, recognizing the Global Fund's role in reducing mortality and alleviating human suffering

Chris highlighted the Global Fund's positive impact on health systems, addressing challenges and narrowing gaps. However, Chris emphasized the significant funding shortfall for HIV and raised concerns about the imminent threat of emerging pandemics, emphasizing the need for preparedness in the face of a potential future pandemic that could be 50 times worse than COVID-19.

He stressed the crucial role of community systems in responding to health crises and advocated for enhanced programming and support to strengthen these systems effectively.

In his presentation, he mentioned that Africa bears a substantial burden of AIDS, TB, and Malaria, representing approximately two-thirds of global HIV cases, a third of new TB cases, and over 90% of worldwide malaria instances. These diseases have profound consequences for individuals, families, and communities, straining healthcare systems and impeding economic growth.

Chris noted that the Global Fund continues to actively address this burden by supporting Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) through various funding mechanisms, including direct HSS grants, integration within disease-specific grants, and the COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM).


This multifaceted approach has resulted in improved service delivery and saved lives in the battle against HIV, TB, and Malaria, showcasing the tangible impact of collaborative efforts and the effectiveness of investing in strengthening health systems.

Challenges:

Ensure sustained funding for health initiatives, particularly focusing on addressing emerging threats like drug-resistant TB.

Strengthen community health systems to improve reach among vulnerable populations, including adolescent girls, children, and key populations.

Enhance health systems to better prepare for future pandemics, including optimal allocation of resources for strengthening CLM, advocacy, research, coordination, and capacity building.



Africa bears a substantial burden of AIDS, TB, and Malaria, representing approximately two-thirds of global HIV cases, a third of new TB cases, and over 90% of worldwide malaria instances

Opportunities

Leverage continued global partnerships to support health initiatives and drive change.

Embrace innovation and technological advancements to enhance program effectiveness and efficiency.

Utilize the Global Fund strategy to empower communities, ensuring country ownership and renewed focus on health financing in Africa. Additionally, prioritize CLM as a key entry point for improved evidence generation and program impact.

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL FUND'S ADVOCACY AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY 2024-25

CLAUDIA AHUMADA

Global Fund

Claudia, in her presentation, began by explaining how the global health landscape faced multifaceted challenges, including geopolitical tensions, climate change-related crises, and conflicts leading to



displacement and humanitarian needs. She further emphasized how economic instability and growing inequalities strained healthcare systems, threatened human rights, and diminished civil society spaces, especially for key populations.

She noted the stagnation of official development assistance (ODA) as donor governments expressed their inability to provide more support. Additionally, the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was increasingly jeopardized as political transitions and volatility persisted, making it challenging to navigate the complex global health environment.

Despite the profound impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, Claudia pointed out that health was not considered a priority risk according to the World Economic Forum, underscoring the need to address this oversight in our collective response to global health challenges.

The challenge of decreased funding for community and civil society advocacy persisted, as most national governments continue to prioritize service funding over policy change or accountability-focused advocacy.

Regarding pledge conversion updates, new private and public donors, along with additional African countries, joined the efforts. In the 7th Replenishment, 100% of private donor pledges and 97% of public donor pledges were signed into contribution agreements, with a 96.4% cash conversion rate. Africa saw a 65% conversion rate, receiving \$50 million in cash out of the \$76 million pledged.

Key takeaways from Claudia's presentation included the importance of balancing focus on addressing diseases and strengthening health systems, navigating geopolitical tensions, mobilizing partner countries, and exploring innovative financing approaches.

Looking ahead to the 8th Replenishment, she mentioned that the priorities for the work streams that have commenced include updates and the formal initiation of new work streams in 2024.

Immediate Next Steps

- Pledge conversion and scanning for pledge top-ups
- Develop, coordinate and execute 8R donor engagement strategies, in close coordination with communities and CS partners
- Partnerships - GAVI/GF ongoing collaboration – Joint GF/GAVI Board call on 8th April focusing on Malaria
- Advocacy- Implement the Advocacy Roadmap, including through strategizing around closing civil society space; coordinating and adapting our collective replenishment advocacy; and developing complementary tactics and strategies
- Frame agenda in a way that is more exciting for political leaders



Questions/Comments

Question	Answer
<p>With gaps around funding, we are missing the point of engaging MPs right when they get elected. We assume they know what they are doing... We engage them during the election process and take them through an orientation of the issues and gaps</p>	<p>MPs are the people to engage, especially right now for the 8th replenishment. The Global fund is part of the discussions with PEPFAR.</p>

GLOBAL & REGIONAL POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS : AFRICA LEADERSHIP MEETING (ALM) FRAMEWORK

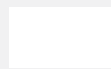
REGINA OMBAM, CHRIS ALANDO, AND
FITSUM LAKEW



Given the diversity of civil societies, there is a pressing need for effective coordination to leverage the strengths of each entity.



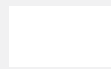
Currently, the advocacy plan is fragmented and lacks coherence. Coordination among Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) is essential to clarifying roles, responsibilities, and comparative advantages.



There is a crucial requirement for capacity enhancement initiatives to boost domestic funding efforts, ensuring sustainability in the long run.



A concerted effort should be made to urge African leaders to champion the agenda for local funding, emphasizing the significance of self-sufficiency.



Selective and strategic advocacy efforts are paramount, particularly in the context of the ALM commitments.



Capacity enhancement is essential due to changes in funding dynamics, enabling organizations to navigate and thrive in evolving financial landscapes.



Deliberations on the future of global health initiatives should involve exploring how ALM can drive the agenda for increased domestic investments.



The pursuit of selective and strategic advocacy requires active engagement with stakeholders to ensure a targeted and impactful approach.

Future of Global Health Initiatives (FGHI)

CECILIA SENOO, ROSEMARY MBURU



- ✓ The Global Fund seeks equity in a landscape where advocacy space is diminishing.

- ✓ With over 70% of funding in Africa, there's a desire for Africans themselves to drive and support this initiative.

- ✓ The role of civil societies in advocacy requires clear systems and definitions of responsibilities, with communities also needing defined roles.

- ✓ The notion of consolidating funds into one pot raises concerns about potential distortions in fund disbursement.

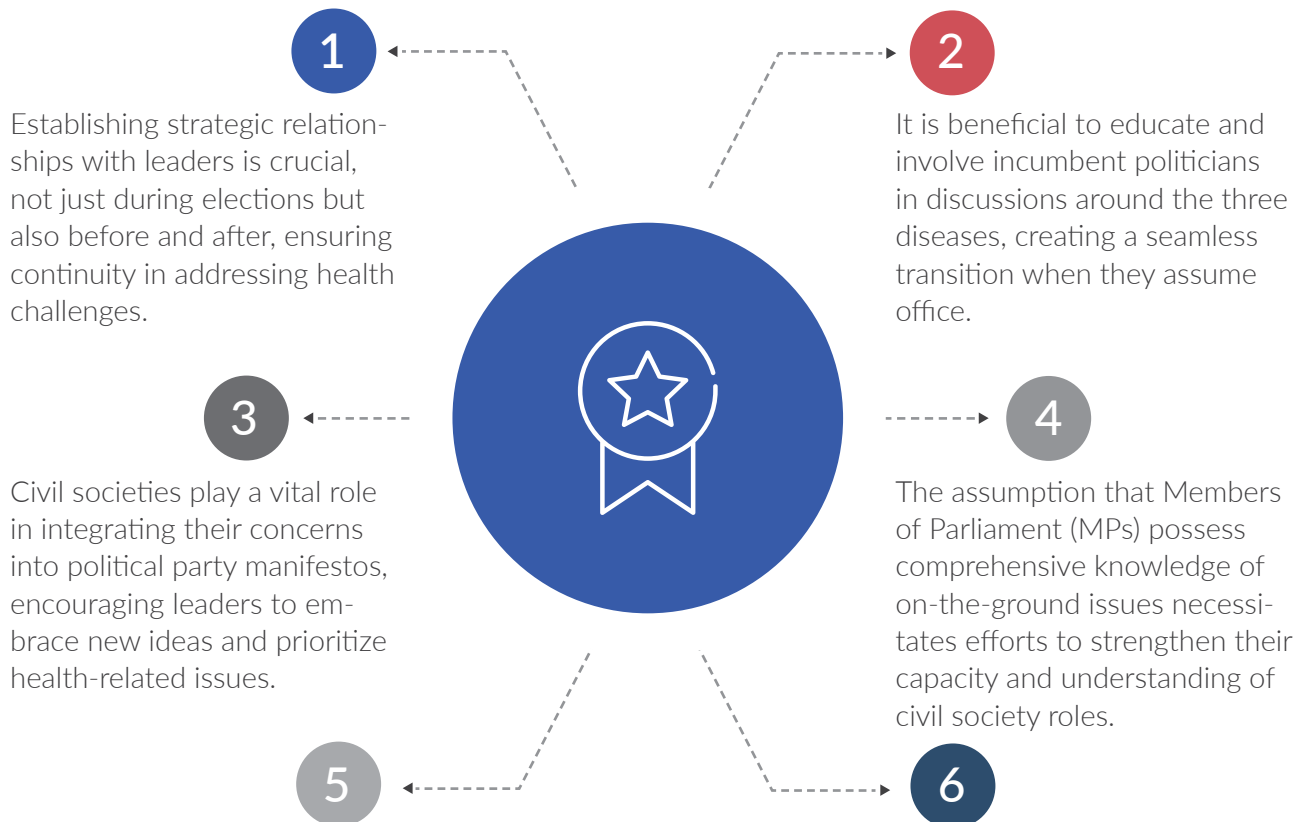
- ✓ Questions arise about the criteria and country-led selection process for the 5 Path countries, including the potential role of governments vis-a-vis civil society.

- ✓ It is essential for civil society in various countries to actively engage in the selection process and advocate for inclusion.

- ✓ After three years, there should be a well-represented transition plan involving civil society.

Geopolitics and Elections

HON. JULIETTE ZINGAN, HON. PETER NJUME, JACK NDEGWA



Human Rights and Civic Space

LAURA PHILIDOR, RICHARD MUKO

1

What strategies can be employed to guarantee that civil society has a meaningful voice in the discourse?

2

What are the avenues for engagement in the upcoming elections to actively contribute to the democratic process?

3

How can the Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (CSEM) Election Advocacy Guide be leveraged to enhance health outcomes during elections?



- A dedicated tool has been established to monitor and track upcoming elections—how can it be effectively utilized?
- In the context of elections, how can we develop messages grounded in evidence, both during and after the electoral process?
- What steps can be taken to implement the World Health Organization’s resolution on social participation effectively?
- How do we ensure that no one is left behind, particularly vulnerable groups like those living with HIV or identifying as LGBTQ+?
- What initiatives are in place, and where can improvements be made?
- What avenues exist for active participation and contributions to global forums on pertinent issues?

Climate and Health Intersectionality

PUSHPANATH KRISHNAMURTHY, BRICE BAMBARA

- The climate emergency is escalating, marked by rising temperatures and the alarming melting of glaciers. Paradoxically, countries with minimal carbon emissions are bearing the brunt of the consequences.
- The deteriorating climate is adversely impacting health, leading to the emergence of diseases like malaria in previously unaffected areas due to floods and exacerbating malnutrition through food insecurity.
- To address the climate crisis, it's imperative to engage with communities collectively, recognizing the interconnected nature of health and climate.
- A comprehensive health agenda must include climate considerations; neglecting climate concerns undermines health initiatives.
- Health is a fundamental component in political discourse and all facets of the community, necessitating a unified approach.
- It's crucial to raise your voice and actively participate in advocating for climate and health intersectionality.
- After 40 years, a dedicated health day emerged following the realization of the interconnectedness between climate change and health at the recent COP 27.
- While climate conferences have occurred since 1992, it's only in the past five years that leaders have begun taking climate change seriously.
- Articulate the complexities of the climate political economy to safeguard against the erosion of hard-earned gains.





FUTURE OF GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVES

DR. GITHINJI GITAHI

AMREF Health Africa

Dr. Gitahi presenting on the Future of Global Health Initiatives (FGHI), underscored the crucial need for equity and justice in healthcare. He praised Kenya and Norway for their leadership in adopting a country-led approach to global health initiatives. Delving into the historical backdrop of development aid, Dr. Gitahi highlighted challenges in aid effectiveness and international partnerships. He emphasized the pivotal role of domestic resources in health investments and called for global solidarity to address existing disparities.

Dr. Gitahi identified key shifts essential for the evolution of FGHI, placing emphasis on the strengthening of health systems and the promotion of domestic financing. Proposing the elevation of the FGHI agenda to the African Union for high-level oversight, he outlined plans for annual reporting to African leadership. Additionally, Dr. Gitahi advocated for collaborative efforts with global health initiatives to propel equitable healthcare outcomes on a global scale.

He related the discussions to the Lusaka Agenda which outlines five pivotal shifts for the evolution of the global health financing ecosystem. These include making a more robust contribution to primary healthcare through the effective strengthening of health systems, playing a transformative role in fostering sustainable, domestically financed health services and public health, reinforcing joint approaches to attain equity in health outcomes, achieving strategic and operational coherence across various global health initiatives, and coordinating approaches to products, research and development, and regional manufacturing to address market and policy failures in the realm of global health.

Dr. Gitahi concluded by emphasizing the need to enhance advocacy for the desired changes by cultivating respectful partnerships, treating investors as equal stakeholders. For instance, in collaborations such as the one in Rwanda, there should be a readiness to forego profits in the pursuit of shared goals. Furthermore, there seems to be hesitancy from both government and civil society to challenge donors, possibly stemming from the concern of potential funding loss.



FGHI Next Steps

- Ownership by FGHI Boards and management with ultimate responsibility
- Strengthening capacity of investment countries to engage with FGHI Boards and management
- Ownership of Global South with Africa Union
- High level political oversight – AU Assembly
- Africa CDC and COVID-19 Commission for mechanism e.g Africa Leadership Meeting on Health Financing

GLOBAL FUND 7TH REPLENISHMENT REFLECTIONS

NOMBASA GXULUWE

Global Fund

Nombasa Gxuluwe initiated the discussion by underscoring the necessity for thorough preparation for upcoming opportunities, emphasizing the importance of directing attention to key forthcoming moments.



Notable events for the 7th replenishment included the Torch Caravan that was designed to generate excitement for the 7th Replenishment, the commemoration of the Global Fund’s 20th anniversary across 20 selected countries in five regions and a hybrid event due to COVID-19, well-attended by government officials despite acknowledged challenges like language barriers.

Several noteworthy outcomes from these events were highlighted, including an 18% increase in pledges, the crucial emphasis on converting pledges into tangible contributions, and the positive impact on individuals through enhanced access to treatment. Effective engagement through social media toolkits played a substantial role in disseminating the message.

Key lessons from the 7th replenishment included the significance of each country’s contribution to the Global Fund, recognizing Tanzania’s inaugural pledge and a symbolic gesture towards the Japan Embassy. Nombasa differentiated between engagement for replenishment and civil society requests, stressing the importance of local stakeholder mobilization.

She also acknowledged government contributions beyond quantifiable measures and underscored the need for adaptation to evolving landscapes.

Plenary Questions and Reflections

REFLECTIONS/QUESTIONS	ANSWER
In what ways did media engagement contribute to the efforts in Kenya?	Media engagement in Kenya was both traditional and Social Media. It raised awareness about the significant work undertaken by the Global Fund in the country. This heightened visibility and emphasized the impact and importance of the Global Fund's efforts within the Kenyan context.
What were the mobilization efforts in South Africa?	It involved rallying Civil Society organizations and encouraging private sector participation. Through these actions, South Africa ensured that the country honoured its commitments to contribute to the Global Fund, demonstrating the power of collective action in meeting funding targets.
How was the presidential involvement significant in Malawi?	In Malawi, the president's direct involvement was pivotal, as he urged the finance minister to allocate funds to contribute to the Global Fund. This marked a significant shift, indicating high-level government support and recognition of the importance of investing in global health initiatives to address key challenges faced by the country.
What steps did Malawi take to address debt and increase the domestic health budget?	Despite facing challenges such as debt, Malawi prioritized healthcare by increasing its domestic budget for health. This proactive approach underscores the government's commitment to improving public health outcomes and ensuring sustained support for initiatives like the Global Fund, despite financial constraints.
What lessons were learned from past challenges?	Reflecting on previous experiences, the discussion centered on identifying areas for improvement. These included acknowledging missed targets and strategizing to overcome challenges such as visa issues. By learning from past setbacks, participants aimed to enhance future planning and execution for more effective outcomes.
How influential was Civil Society's role?	Civil society played a significant role, evident in its strong advocacy for Global Fund support. Notably, civil society's engagement influenced government pledges, as seen in Ghana's first-time commitment. Moreover, their integration into political manifestos showcases the growing recognition of their impact on shaping policy agendas and resource allocation.
How can governments be held accountable beyond replenishment?	Going beyond replenishment discussions, there's a call to ensure effective utilization of resources. This entails holding governments accountable for the allocation and utilization of funds received from the Global Fund. By emphasizing transparency and accountability, stakeholders aim to maximize the impact of investments in healthcare and other critical areas.
What is the importance of intentional actions for the Global Fund's future?	Participants stressed the need for intentionality in Global Fund initiatives, urging deliberate actions to address emerging challenges. This includes requesting top-tier guidance on the replenishment process to ensure strategic planning and optimal resource allocation. By being intentional, stakeholders aim to adapt to evolving landscapes and maximize impact.

MEET THE TARGET

The theme for the 8th Replenishment, “Meet the Target,” was introduced with an interactive engagement. Participants were prompted to scan the QR code displayed to access the new logo and communication toolkit for the upcoming R8.

They were encouraged to share these resources on their social media platforms using the hashtag #MeetTheTarget. Additionally, participants were invited to take pictures or selfies with placards and banners, customizing their messages on blank placards.

The collective effort aimed to foster engagement and visibility, with participants urged to share their posts on social media while tagging GFAN Africa.



GFAN REFLECTION ON REPLENISHMENT

In the journey of the replenishment cycle, Linda Mafu (GFAN Secretariat) highlighted several key aspects that defined GFAN’s comprehensive approach. Firstly, there is a concerted effort in the development of national strategic plans, a collaborative endeavor with partners to address prominent health challenges such as HIV, TB, and malaria. This involved engaging with academic institutions to formulate investment cases, essential advocacy tools that align with global needs. Moreover, a recognition of the necessity to consider contributions from sources beyond the Global Fund was emphasized, reflecting a commitment to meeting diverse funding requirements.

Strategic advocacy played a pivotal role in GFAN’s approach, addressing the unfunded quality demand and serving as a launchpad during preparatory meetings for investment cases. These meetings were instrumental in fostering stakeholder ownership and global commitment. The emphasis extended to rallying messages that encourage global contributions towards health initiatives, with advocacy efforts centred on reminding stakeholders of the tangible impact on lives and the ongoing need for support.

Pledge meetings were critical, determining the host country, which assumes the role of a champion responsible for ensuring sign-ups and follow-ups with pledging parties. Implementation strategies for fund disbursement across various countries and the establishment of accountability measures are integral components, with the overarching goal of contributing to Sustainable Development Goals and achieving universal health coverage (UHC). GFAN actively collaborated with civil society to hold donors accountable and shape future strategies.

Session questions and answers

QUESTIONS	ANSWER
What role do regional and global movements play in supporting national networks in global health advocacy?	These movements provide resources, knowledge, and networking opportunities to help national networks advocate effectively.
What are some strategies mentioned for maximizing impact in global health advocacy amidst a busy calendar of events?	Prioritizing key issues, targeting specific high-level meetings, leveraging comparative advantages, and strategic engagement with key stakeholders.
How can civil society organizations collaborate effectively to amplify their voices and influence global health policies?	By identifying common priorities, coordinating advocacy efforts, and leveraging diverse expertise within the network.
What are the challenges and opportunities presented by virtual platforms in engaging with global health events?	Virtual platforms offer opportunities for broader participation but also pose challenges such as digital divide and limited interaction compared to physical meetings.
How can civil society organizations navigate the complex landscape of global health governance to effectively advocate for their priorities?	By gathering intelligence, targeting meetings strategically, and building alliances with key stakeholders to advance their advocacy goals.
How are national strategic plans developed to address health challenges such as HIV and malaria?	National strategic plans are formulated based on country-specific data and needs assessments, driving funding allocation and resource mobilization efforts.
What role do technical partners like the Stop TB Partnership and the Global Fund play in this process?	Technical partners collaborate with national plans to provide expertise, resources, and support in developing and implementing global health strategies.
What are some of the key strategies used to mobilize support and secure financial pledges?	Preparatory meetings like the Pledge Conference are organized to engage stakeholders, advocate for financial commitments, and mobilize resources for global health initiatives.

PLENARY DISCUSSION: REFLECTIONS ON PREVIOUS REPLENISHMENTS

MODERATORS

Olivia Ngou and Rosemary Mburu

In a lively plenary session, discussions led by Ida Savadogo focused on the engagement of government bureaucrats, particularly embassies, in the replenishment efforts. The strategies employed included the effective use of social media platforms, such as during the Torch Caravan, to amplify messages about the three diseases. The coordination of internal communications and targeted outreach to various embassies through electronic invitations were key components. Key lessons learned included the recognition of the need for organizational structure, the appointment of a national champion, and the importance of capacity building and youth engagement.

Allan Ragi emphasized the significance of health advocacy regardless of electoral cycles through strong organizational structure of governments and proposed the development of a citizen manifesto. Recognizing the role of Members of Parliament (MPs) and communities as partners in advocacy, he highlighted the importance of planning processes and effective follow-up actions.

Sibu Malambo, discussing Youth Leadership & Involvement, highlighted the active participation of youth in activities like the Torch Caravan and social media engagement during previous replenishments. The importance of engaging youth early, investing in their capacity building, and amplifying their voices in pre- and post-8th Replenishment was emphasized.



Linda Mafu from the Global Fund Secretariat, discussed the collaboration with heads of state and lessons learned. The Global Fund has built strong relationships with heads of state, identifying champions for specific aspects, such as Uhuru Kenyatta for Malaria and Paul Kagame for health financing. Effective communication, collaboration, and internal protocol management were highlighted as crucial elements in engaging with heads of state.

Hon. Juliette Zingan, reflecting on the role of parliamentarians in supporting finances in their country, shared insights from Senegal. She emphasized the importance of cooperation at all levels, highlighted the establishment of a ministerial-level team to combat the HIV pandemic and stressed the crucial role of MPs as allies and advocates representing the community.

LOOKING FORWARD: 18-MONTHS KEY MOMENTS OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

FITSUM LAKEW

WACI Health

Fitsum Lakew provided a comprehensive overview of global health events and meetings, emphasizing opportunities for advocacy, collaboration, and policymaking to address critical health challenges and



foster equitable healthcare access worldwide. Notably, attention was drawn to upcoming events scheduled for the year, underscoring their significance as opportunities for engagement with leaders in attendance.

Upcoming events to note:

EVENT	DATES
Commission on the Status of Women: Crucial for gender equality.	11th - 15th March 2024
World TB Day: Focusing on health issues.	24th March 2024
Meeting of the World Bank and IMF: Economic matters, focusing on African capital plans.	2024 Spring
World Health Day: April 7, highlighting health problems.	7th April 2024
World Health Assembly: Significant for health-related resolutions.	May 27th to June 1st 2024
High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF): Focusing on sustainable development and health system strengthening	8th - 12th July 2024
International AIDS Conference in Munich	22nd - 26th July 2024

AGE 2024 International Conference: Focusing on country and resistance.	July, 2024
The UNGA 2024 High-level Meeting on AMR (Antimicrobial Resistance)	5th – 19th September 2024
International Conference on Public Health in Africa: Focusing on public health issues & climate change.	October (Tentatively) in Azerbaijan
G7 and G20 Meetings: Focusing on civil society asks	May & November, 2024

The discussion on upcoming key moments and events emphasized the importance of country-level preparations preceding global and regional meetings, aiming to amplify visibility. Participants underscored the need for well-defined strategies in engaging with World Health Assembly (WHA) resolutions, recognizing their pivotal role in decision-making processes and as foundational elements for successful replenishment efforts. The inclusion of the Kigali high-level summit on health financing in future plans was deemed crucial, signaling a commitment to addressing health challenges at a broader level.

Furthermore, a paradigm shift was advocated, specifically in redefining the roles of political leaders in the health sector. Leveraging upcoming opportunities, such as South Africa hosting the G20 in 2025 for health discussions, was seen as a strategic move. The call for practical approaches to advance the health agenda resonated, emphasizing the need for industrialization in Africa, particularly in the realm of medicine. Participants highlighted seizing the opportunity presented by the primary health care conference in Tanzania and strengthening domestic resource mobilization efforts.

Engaging with TB caucuses, involving MPs early at the country level, and assigning leadership roles to each participant for the 17 countries, were all proposed as strategic necessities for moving forward. The participants underscored the importance of acquiring a comprehensive understanding of replenishment processes, denoted as “replenishment 101,” and a shift towards practical actions to advance their agenda, transitioning from mere consumers of medicine to advocates for local manufacturing in Africa, particularly in the realm of health products and technologies (HPTs).

Session Questions, Reflections and Answers

REMARKS/QUESTIONS	RESPONSE/ANSWERS
We need to map who is going to be where in all these meetings so that we are strategic and coordinated in our joint advocacy.	Agreed, the advocacy roadmap will be inclusive. So that we are coordinated and not all over the place—we of responsibilities among countries to enhance effectiveness.
How do we engage Ministers of Health and Finance to collaborate in the health agenda.	Various individuals already occupy key spaces in advocacy and leadership roles we do tap into them
What can we do better for the upcoming cycle?	Investment in health, advocacy, financial commitments, investment cases, political lobbying, domestic resource mobilization, quality of services, political involvement, accountability, and learning from best practices.

KEY THEMATIC AREAS TO GUIDE CONVERSATIONS MOVING FORWARD

EVIDENCE BASED TOOL KITS	KEY MOMENTS	KEY THEMES
<p>Media Tool Kit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage traditional and social media to include case studies on people who are willing to talk about their success experience with GFAN. • Development of videos to share with embassies during pitching engagements. • Leveraging virtual platforms like zooms/webinar for capacity building • Utilizing tools such as fact sheets, position papers, statements, and policy briefs • Digital tools to be updated in real time support data advocacy. <p>Letters to governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters to governments, specifically to the Minister of Finance. The letters should include the necessary contents. For instance, they should contain letter-based evidence and supporting documents to bolster the content from various countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Budget processes Meetings • World Bank Spring Meeting • Country Health Financing Dialogue • Africa Climate Health Summit • Indaba – Yplus Global, ASAPSU Cot • Tripple Threat AHF • 2030 UHC Agenda • Community Health Worker’s Day -27th April • Int. Day of Sex workers- June 2nd • Mental Health Day – October 10th • C20 G20 Process CPHIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co - Financing/DRM • Solidarity pledges • Accountability • Youth Involvement/Leadership • Capacity Strengthening • Inclusivity • Documentation and Continuity • Coordinating Advocacy for climate health • Universal Health Coverage
<p>Evidence on tracking conversions – Dashboard</p> <p>Evidence on how many countries from the 7th replenishment have converted their pledges into money paid to the GF so that guides advocacy in the lead up to the 8th replenishment.</p> <p>Policy briefs Fact Sheets Position Papers Statements & Joint Statements Opinion Editorials </p>		

<p>Pledging forms/ country profiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief on what each country has already done and another brief of what the GF has and is still doing – (evidence based). Target mainly to ministry of finance • Updated list of countries that pledged and progress so far in payments and develop a statement on the value of existing pledges <p>Budget tracking tool e.g DRM not just on how it is being utilized but also what is coming in and what has been used by the communities.</p> <p>A consolidated website that has summarized country-based information (all data from each country per fingertip)</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation tool kit – Demonstrating periodic achievements to gather credible data and establish indicators. This data will contribute significantly to 8R (global data) monitoring, serving as an accountability tool for Monitoring and Evaluation strategy and tools.</p> <p>Scorecard on DRM - Continuously track the existing DRM scorecard regarding contributions from our own government and identify initiatives that can be undertaken to support these commitments.</p>		
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CONSENSUS FRAMEWORK

KEY THEMES	STRATEGIC MOMENT OR PROCESS	KEY DATES	PARTNERS/ WHO IS WORKING ON IT	ALLIES (WHO WILL BE IN THE ROOM?)
Co - Financing, Domestic Resources for Health & Pledge Conversion	GF 8th Replenishment	Ongoing	All GFAN Africa Members	Global Fund, Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCM), National PRs, SRs
	Country Budget Processes	Ongoing	AHF, BONELA, EPN, CWGH, Hope in Life, Global TB Caucus, TNW Plus, KETAM, KPC, MP (Senegal)	MPs, Ministries of Finance/ Treasury
	Country health financing dialogues	Ongoing		RECs, Ministries of Health, AU
	PEPFAR COP Process	Ongoing		PEPFAR, USAID
	World Bank 7th Annual Health Financing Forum	April 15 - 17, 2024		World Bank, USAID, Global Financing Facility (GFF)
	Kigali High-Level Health Financing Conference	Feb 2 - 3, 2024		EAC, AU
Accountability Mechanisms	GF Country Coordinating mechanisms	Ongoing		ASAPSU, FENOSCI, CWGH, BONELA, Global TB Caucus, TNW Plus, KETAM
	Country budget review processes	Ongoing	MPs, Ministries of Finance/ Treasury	
Areas identified for capacity strengthening	Country health financing dialogues	Ongoing	CWGH, BONELA, TNW Plus, ASWA, GNP, MP (Senegal)	RECs, Ministries of Health, AU
ALM Framework	Conference of Parties (COP29)	November 11-24, 2024		UNFCCC, World Bank, UNHABITAT, UNEP
Climate & Health intersectionality	Africa Climate Summit			AU,

Meaningful youth involvement	CHOGM	October 21, 2024	CWGH, BONELA, Hope in Life, TNW Plus, ASWA, KPC	UNFPA, USAID, UNAIDS, RECs,
	Indaba			
	Country health financing dialogues	Ongoing		RECs, Ministries of Health, AU
	World Youth Forum	Ongoing		
	Triple threat programmes (HIV, GBV and teenage pregnancies)	Ongoing		UNAIDS, USAID, AMREF
	USAID DREAMS Initiatives	Ongoing		USAID, USAID Implementing Partners (IPs), AMREF
Inclusivity and equality	Triple threat programmes (HIV, GBV and teenage pregnancies)	Ongoing	CWGH, BONELA, Hope in Life, ASWA, KPC, GNP	UNAIDS, USAID, AMREF
Leaving no one behind	UN Summit of the Future	September 22 - 23, 2024		UN
Human Rights and Civic Space	2024 Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development			AU, UN
	PEPFAR COP Process	Ongoing		PEPFAR, USAID, USAID Implementing Partners (IPs)
Human Rights and Civic Space	Africa Unite Solidarity	Ongoing	GFAN Africa	
Coordination and harmonizing advocacy efforts	UNGA	September 5-19, 2024	CWGH, BONELA, TNW Plus, MP (Senegal)	UN
	CiSPHA Regional Engagements	Ongoing		
	Conference of Parties (COP29)	November 11-24, 2024		UNFCCC, World Bank, UNHABITAT, UNEP
	38th African Union Summit	February 15th - 16th, 2025		AU, RECs
	UNHLM	September 26, 2024		UN

HSS & PPPR - Research, localization of HPT Manufacturing	PEPFAR COP Process	Ongoing	ASAPSU, AHF, EPN, CWGH, BONELA, Hope in Life, Global TB Caucus, ASWA, KETAM, KPC, ISHTAR, GNP	PEPFAR, USAID, USAID Implementing Partners (IPs)
	GF RSSH	Ongoing		GF, CCM
	UHC2030 Action Agenda	Ongoing		AMREF,
TB, Malaria	World TB Day	March 24	CWGH, BONELA, Hope in Life, Global TB Caucus, ISHTAR, GNP	Global Fund, USAID, WHO,
	GF 8th Replenishment	Ongoing		GF, CCMs, PRs, SRs
	USAID DREAMS Initiatives	Ongoing		USAID, USAID Implementing Partners (IPs), AMREF
	Country Budget Processes	Ongoing		MPs, Ministries of Finance/ Treasury
	UNHLM	September 26, 2024		UN
HIV, SHRH	UNAIDS CLM	Ongoing	ISHTAR, GNP, CWGH, BONELA, Hope in Life, Global TB Caucus, ASWA, KETAM, KPC, TNW Plus	UNAIDS, GF, USAID, PEPFAR, AMREF
	PEPFAR COP Process	Ongoing		PEPFAR, USAID, USAID Implementing Partners (IPs)
	Triple threat programmes (HIV, GBV and teenage pregnancies)	Ongoing		UNAIDS, USAID, AMREF
Community systems strengthening	GF RSSH (CLM)	Ongoing	CWGH, BONELA, Global TB Caucus, KETAM, KPC, ISHTAR	Global Fund
	PEPFAR CLM	Ongoing		PEPFAR, USAID
	UNAIDS CLM	Ongoing		UNAIDS
Elections and Political commitments	Manifesto development processes	Various dates (16 African Counties to hold elections in 2024)	AHF, CWGH, BONELA, Global TB Caucus, KETAM, MP (Senegal)	EU, AU, IFES
	38th African Union Summit	February 15th - 16th, 2025		AU, RECs
UHC	CSEM	Ongoing	GFAN Africa & CiSPHA	

CLOSING REMARKS

ROSEMARY MBURU

WACI Health

Rosemary concluded the strategy meeting by expressing gratitude to the organizing committee for their careful planning and flawless execution, contributing to the resounding success of the gathering.



She recognized all the speakers and participants for sharing their valuable insights and expertise, fostering a conducive environment for meaningful exchanges throughout the sessions. In her closing remarks, she urged everyone to carry forward the spirit of collaboration, empathy, and determination that characterized the entire event.

ANNEX

- Meeting Presentations

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1fAKf1Gr7_0aVh5qkljLiuojrzSqM9iyG?usp=sharing

- Meeting Photos

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Jq81SOfZonPvV4G5Mp0zYguYr8yoq6Cp?usp=drive_link



GFAN AFRICA
2024

REGIONAL STRATEGY MEETING