

Analysis of Major Donor Countries and Their Contributions to the Global Fund

Women4GlobalFund Technical Document for Advocacy 2025

INTRODUCTION

The 7th Replenishment of the Global Fund, which secured US\$15.7 billion, represents a notable 12% increase from the previous replenishment cycle, demonstrating the continued commitment from major donor countries such as the **United States (US\$6 billion), France (EUR 1.6 billion), Germany (EUR 1.3 billion), Japan (US\$1.08 billion), and the United Kingdom (GBP 1.4 billion)**. However, the Global Fund now faces the critical challenge of raising US\$18 billion for the 8th Replenishment (2027-2029), aimed at reducing mortality from HIV, TB, and malaria by 64% compared to 2023 levels. This ambitious target necessitates a strategic approach to securing funding in a changing global health and political landscape.

An analysis of Official Development Assistance (ODA) reveals a complex funding environment. **In 2022, G7 countries were responsible for 82% of global health funding, with the US contributing US\$15.8 billion.** However, political uncertainty and domestic fiscal constraints in donor countries, particularly the US, pose risks to the sustainability of future contributions. **Germany, France, and the United Kingdom are also facing pressures to divert funds to other competing priorities, including climate change and the ongoing humanitarian crises,** which could impact their commitments to global health. **Japan's contributions, while stable, may not see significant increases due to economic stagnation and shifting**

foreign aid priorities. In light of these challenges, it is essential to align Global Fund objectives with the strategic national interests of major donors.

For the United States, the framing of global health investments as critical to national security and economic stability, particularly in pandemic preparedness and health system resilience, can foster bipartisan support. **For France, the Global Fund's alignment with its feminist foreign policy and commitment to global health equity, with a particular interest in Francophone Africa, should be emphasised.** **Germany's focus on health system strengthening and pandemic preparedness, as well as its historical alignment with global health commitments,** offers an opportunity to position the Global Fund as a key mechanism for ensuring global health security and advancing universal health coverage.

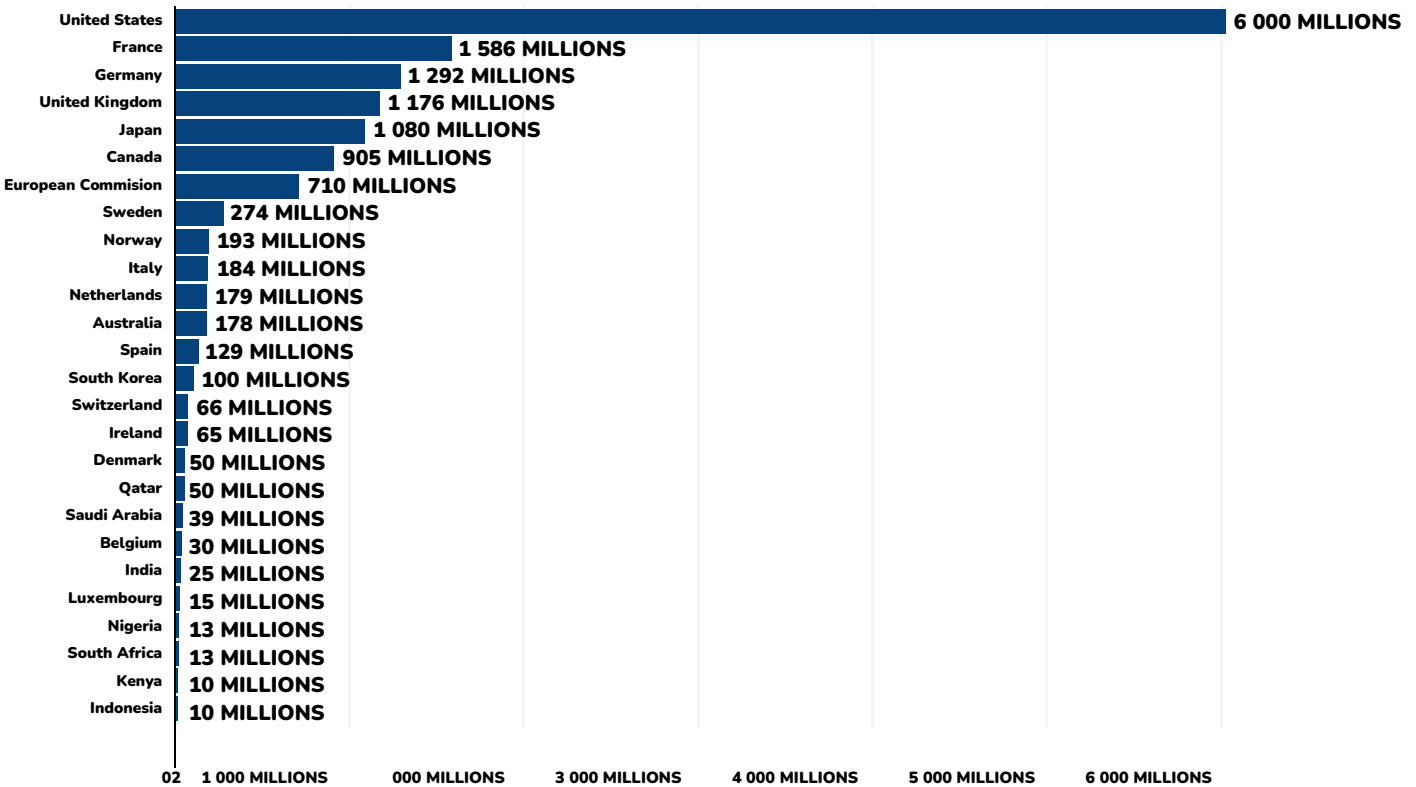
To address potential shortfalls from government funding, the Global Fund must prioritise engaging non-traditional donors, including private sector contributions and philanthropic organisations, particularly in the United States and Arab countries. In parallel, robust advocacy directed at civil society and grassroots organisations can help maintain momentum for increased funding, leveraging frameworks like the **Abuja Declaration** of 2001 that call for African Union member states to allocate **at least 15%** of their national budgets to improving the health sector. Furthermore, it is essential to promote evidence-based arguments and key messages to increase domestic funding towards universal healthcare, through tax justice and to ensure that governments fulfill their human rights responsibilities to maximise the availability of resources for the progressive realisation of health rights.

Given the strategic priorities and challenges identified, the 8th Replenishment provides an opportunity to expand on the successes of the 7th Replenishment while addressing emerging risks. Through targeted advocacy, aligning with donor interests, and diversifying funding sources, the Global Fund can achieve the goal of raising US\$18 billion, ultimately reducing mortality rates from HIV, TB, and malaria and strengthening health systems worldwide.

Overview of the 7th Replenishment (2023-2025)

The Global Fund secured US\$15.7 billion during the 7th replenishment, marking a 12% increase from the previous cycle. The major donor countries contributed as follows:

- United States: US\$6 billion
- France: EUR 1.58 billion
- Germany: EUR 1.3 billion
- Japan: US\$1.08 billion
- United Kingdom: GBP 1.17 billion



Source : <https://focus2030.org/Which-countries-fund-global-health>

The Global Fund is now preparing for the **8th Replenishment (2027-2029)**, aiming to raise **US\$18 billion** to reduce mortality from HIV, TB, and Malaria by 64% compared to 2023 levels.

Analysis of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Strategic Messaging for Major Donor Countries in Support of the Global Fund’s Eighth Replenishment

In 2022, the G7 countries were the top donors to global health, contributing 82% of all global health funding. The largest donor was by far the US, followed by Germany, Japan, the UK, and France.

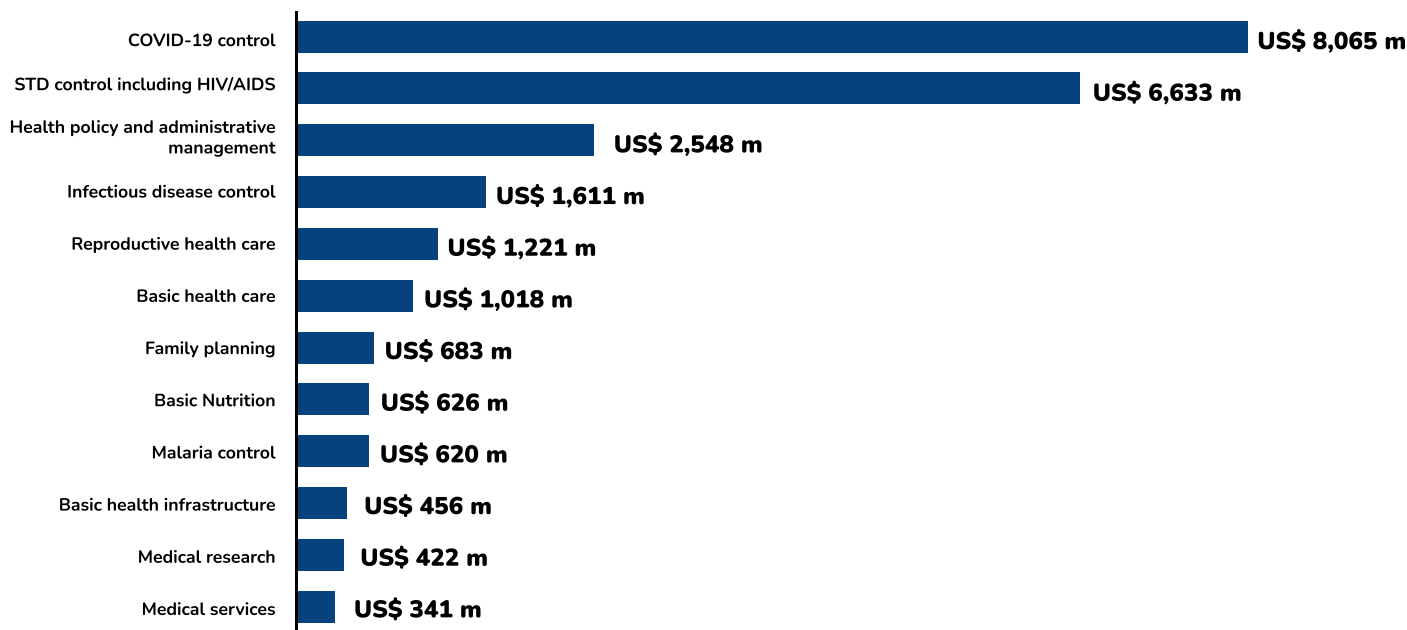
US contributions to global health (US\$15.8 billion) were high due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic-related commitments. Germany’s ODA to global health (US\$4.4 billion) increased by 40% in absolute terms, between 2020 and 2021 due to Germany’s

engagement in the multilateral response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but fell slightly in 2022. Due to substantial cuts to its ODA budget, the UK fell from the third-largest to fourth-largest donor to global health in 2022.

The US and Canada lead the DAC countries in prioritising global health in relative terms, though both have declined slightly from 2021 to 2022. Despite sitting among the top five absolute contributors to global health, Germany, France, and Japan contribute less than 15% of their total bilateral ODA to global health¹.

¹ <https://donortracker.org/topics/globalhealth>

DAC Donor Countries' Global Health Spending by Sub-Sector Bilateral ODA by pupose code - 2022



United States of America

Contribution (7th Replenishment):

US\$6 billion

• **ODA Context:** In 2022, the United States was the leading Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member in terms of money donated to global health. That year, the United States donated around 15.8 billion U.S. dollars to the global health

sector. The top recipients of U.S. official development assistance for global health were The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Health Organisation (WHO), and GAVI.²

• **Challenges:** Political uncertainty, shifting priorities in global health funding, and possible reductions in overseas aid due to domestic fiscal constraints.

• **Strategic Messaging:** Emphasise U.S. leadership in global health security, pandemic preparedness, and the economic benefits of disease eradication. Engage bipartisan support by framing the investment as a national security priority.

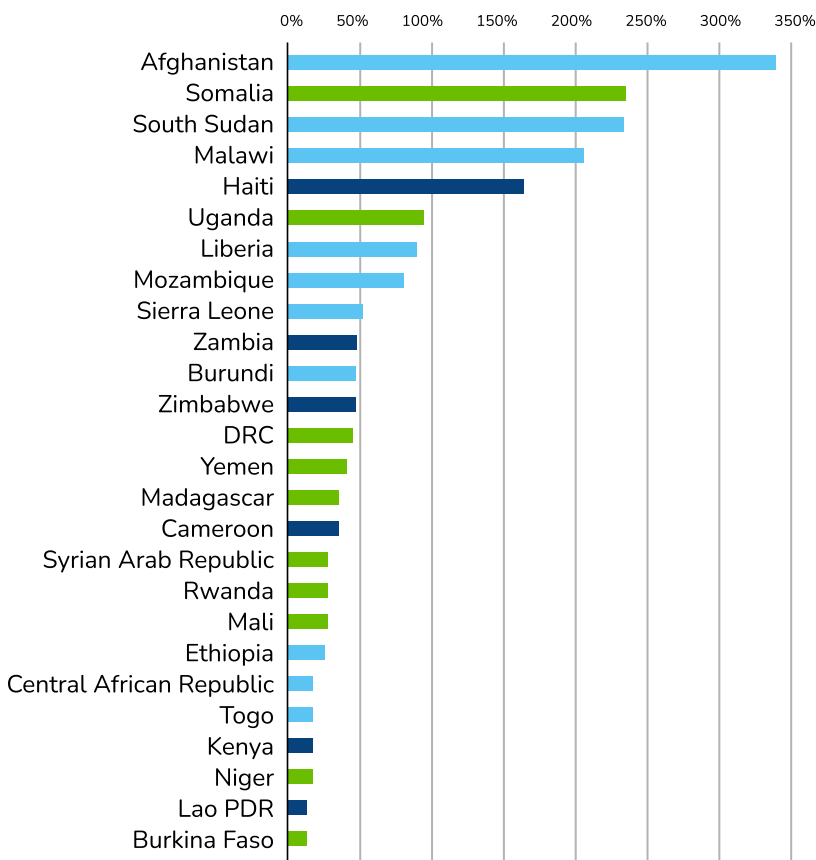
Top countries most exposed to US funding

Country	Average ODA gross disbursements received from US for global health, 2022-2023 (USD millions)	US bilateral global health assistance as percent of domestic government health expenditure	Debt distress risk	Income classification	Fragile/conflict-affected status
Afghanistan	88	341%	High	Low	Conflict
Somalia	43	237%	Moderate	Low	Conflict
South Sudan	110	235%	High	Low	Conflict
Malawi	228	207%	In Distress	Low	-
Haiti	106	166%	High	Lower Middle	Fragile
Uganda	441	95%	Moderate	Low	-

Source : <https://www.cgdev.org/blog/26-countries-are-most-vulnerable-us-global-health-aid-cuts-can-other-funders-bridge-gap>

² <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1552514/dac-donor-countries-spending-on-global-health/>

US Bilateral Global Health Assistance as percent of Domestic Government Health Expenditure



Highly exposed and highly fiscally constrained countries that will be unable to fill the gap left by US aid

France

Contribution: EUR 1.58 billion

- **ODA Context:** France prioritises global health through its feminist foreign policy and strong engagement in Francophone Africa.
- **Challenges:** Potential budget constraints, competition with other international development commitments like climate change, Ukraine war.
- **Strategic Messaging:** Highlight France’s leadership in gender equality, health equity, and humanitarian aid, reinforcing the alignment of Global Fund investments with France’s strategic development goals especially for Francophone Africa.

In 2022, France ranked **5th among DAC donor countries in total ODA** (bilateral + multilateral) allocated to global health (\$1,822 million) and **8th in proportion of its GNI** (0.064%, slightly above the DAC average of 0.060%). According to [Global Health Advocates](https://focus2030.org/Which-countries-fundglobal-health), the increase in France’s

ODA for health since 2020 is largely due to the response to the Covid-19 pandemic: donations of vaccines and other strategies to respond to the pandemic represented 58% of France’s bilateral health ODA in 2021 and 45% in 2022³.



Key messages for France

- **Advancing the “One Health” Approach:** France’s leadership in integrating human, animal, and environmental health aligns with the Global Fund’s efforts to address disease prevention holistically.
- **A strong commitment to Gender Equality & Human Rights:** The Global Fund is a powerful vehicle for France’s global priorities, tackling gender-based health inequalities and ensuring equitable access to life-saving treatment.
- **Reinforcing France’s Role in Multilateral Health Initiatives:** Continued investment in the Global Fund complements France’s engagement in WHO, Gavi, and Unitaïd, strengthening its position in global health diplomacy.
- **Fulfilling France’s Global Health & Development Agenda:** The Global Fund’s work aligns with France’s commitments under the [Muskoka Initiative](#) and its strategic focus on maternal, child, and adolescent health.
- **Smart Investment for Maximum Impact:** Supporting the Global Fund ensures that France continues to drive high-impact, cost-effective solutions for some of the world’s most pressing health challenges.

³ <https://focus2030.org/Which-countries-fundglobal-health>

Germany

Contribution: EUR 1.3 billion

- **ODA Context:** Germany consistently meets or exceeds the 0.7% GNI target for ODA, with a focus on pandemic preparedness and universal health coverage.

- **Challenges:** Economic pressures and competing international priorities, including commitments to climate finance.

- **Strategic Messaging:** Position the Global Fund as a key mechanism for global health security and pandemic prevention, aligning with Germany's global commitments to health and development.

- **Their priorities and strategy:** Promoting health and preventing diseases; mitigating the health effects of climate change; health systems strengthening and UHC; strengthening the global health architecture for epidemic and pandemic preparedness; and advancing research and innovation for global health⁴.

BMZ

Role

Within BMZ, the Global Health Policy and Financing division (Division 100) and the Pandemic Prevention and Preparedness, One Health division (Division 101) develop Germany's health-related development strategies. These divisions are part of Directorate 10 (Global health; resilience; equality of opportunity), which is overseen by Directorate-General 1 (Global health; employment; economic transformation; digital technologies; food and nutrition security).

⁴ https://donortracker.org/donor_profiles/germany/globalhealth

BMG

Role

BMG represents Germany at the WHO and collaborates closely with BMZ on development cooperation through the WHO. It also leads the government-wide global health strategy, working with the Chancellery and BMZ to call on the WHO for a Global Action Plan aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages").

BMBF

Role

BMBF funds global health research, including support for CEPI, product development partnerships, and initiatives addressing antimicrobial resistance (AMR).



Key messages for Germany

- **Germany's Leadership in Multilateralism Matters:** As a global health leader and a strong advocate for multilateral approaches, Germany's continued support for the Global Fund ensures a collective, coordinated response to health responses.

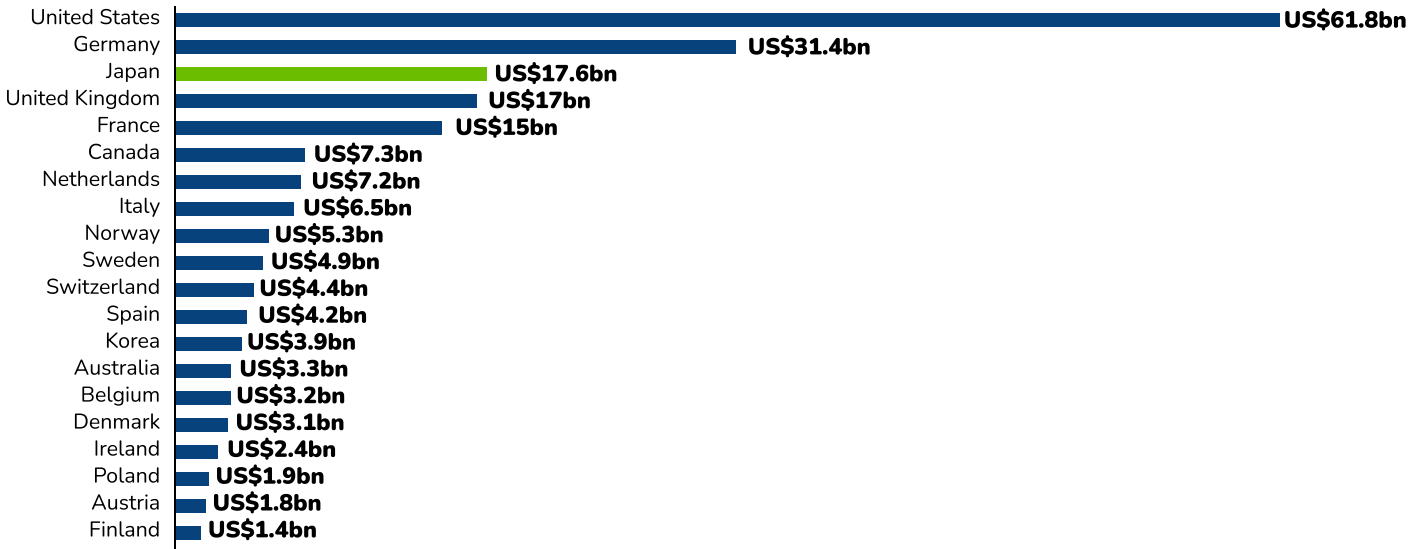
- **Health Security is Global Security:** Investing in the Global Fund aligns with Germany's commitment to pandemic preparedness, ensuring rapid response capabilities for future health challenges.

- **An Investment in Equity & Development:** The Global Fund aligns with Germany's priorities on social justice, health equity, and sustainable development, making it a smart investment for global progress.

- **A Stable World is in Germany's Best Interest:** Supporting health systems in low-income countries contributes to global stability, reducing the risks of migration and forced displacement pressures, economic disruption, and conflict.

- **Germany's ODA Commitment:** Maintaining and increasing funding for the Global Fund ensures Germany upholds its strong track record in global health financing and development leadership.

DAC Donor Countries' Total Development Spending Total ODA – 2024



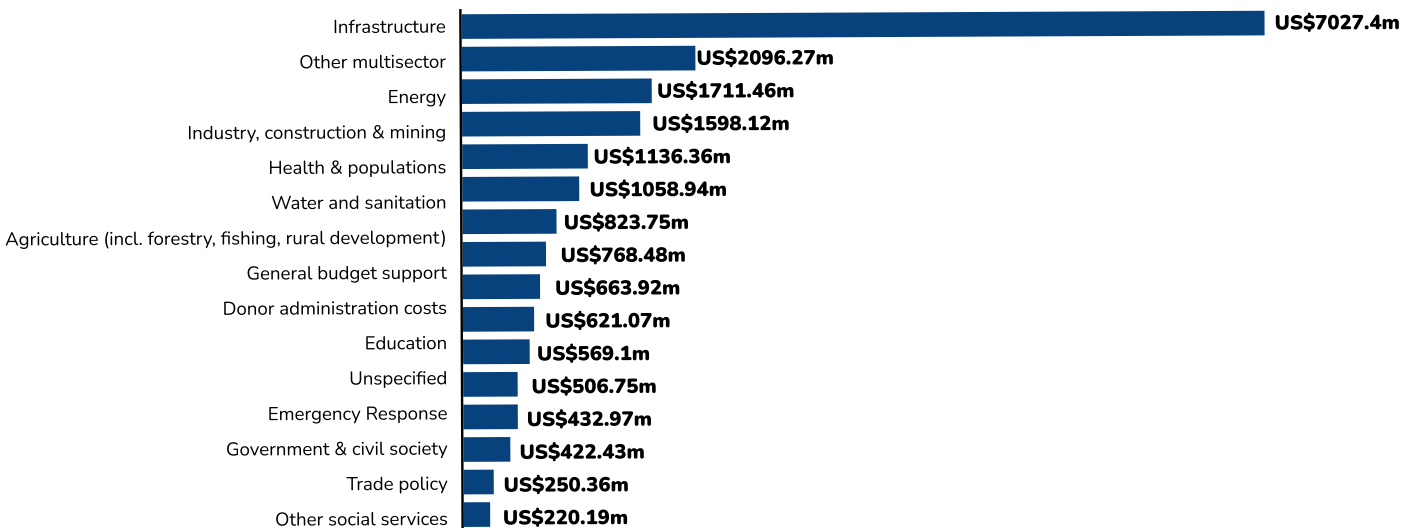
Japan

- OECD data for 2024 show that Japan was the 3rd largest OECD DAC donor country in absolute terms, and the largest in Asia.
- **Challenges:** Economic stagnation and shifting foreign aid priorities.
- **Strategic Messaging:** Align Global Fund investments with Japan's focus on innovation, health infrastructure, and global economic stability. Leverage Japan's commitment to universal health coverage and sustainable development.

• **Priorities:** the Japanese government has focused its support for Africa under three primary themes:

- Strengthening Africa's capacity to respond to COVID-19;
- Building resilient and inclusive health and medical systems; and
- Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

Japan's spending by sector Bilateral ODA by Sector – 2023





Key messages for Japan

- **Global Health Security Strengthens Japan's Economy & Influence:** Supporting the Global Fund aligns with Japan's commitment to global health security, particularly through its leadership in the G7 and G20.
- **Universal Health Coverage (UHC) & Equity:** The Global Fund contributes to Japan's UHC goals by strengthening health systems and ensuring that the most vulnerable populations have access to life-saving care.
- **Pandemic Preparedness & Prevention:** Japan's investment in the Global Fund aligns with its Global Health Strategy, reinforcing efforts to prevent and respond to future pandemics.
- **Strategic Economic & Diplomatic Gains:** Continued investment in the Global Fund strengthens Japan's role as a leader in Asia-Pacific health security and fosters stronger international partnerships.
- **Leveraging Japan's Strength in Innovation:** Japan's expertise in research, diagnostics, and treatment innovation can be further amplified through its partnership with the Global Fund.

United Kingdom

Contribution: GBP 1.17 billion

UK will co-host the 8th replenishment

ODA Context: The UK has historically been a strong supporter of multilateral health funds but faces fiscal constraints post-Brexit.

Challenges: Economic pressures leading to reductions in ODA budgets.

Strategic Messaging: Reinforce the UK's leadership role in global health and its historical support for the Global Fund. Focus on cost-effectiveness and impact, particularly in Commonwealth countries.

Priorities: Three core goals for UK international development: eradicating poverty, tackling climate change, and addressing biodiversity loss. Cooperation with Africa is a strategic objective of the UK, given that the continent is key to addressing the UK's global objectives of ensuring a stable global order, tackling climate and security and ensuring prosperity. Out of the 55 Country and Regional Partner Development Strategies published by the FCDO, 21 are focused on Africa, comprising two regional strategies for Pan-Africa and the Sahel and 19 country strategies for Chad, Egypt, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Ethiopia Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

UK's Spending by Sector Bilateral ODA by Sector – 2019

Refugees in donor countries	US\$4921.02m
Emergency Response	US\$1361.77m
Health & populations	US\$1302.26m
Donor administration costs	US\$904.55m
Government & civil society	US\$796.43m
Other multisector	US\$683.55m
Education	US\$478.8m
Environmental protection	US\$442.23m
Financial services & business support	US\$371.88m
Unspecified	US\$311.37m
Agriculture (incl. forestry, fishing, rural development)	US\$279.91m
Energy	US\$221.07m
Conflict, peace & security	US\$208.82m
Industry, construction & mining	US\$150.93m
Infrastructure	US\$131.87m
Other social services	US\$129.26m



Key messages for UK

- **Protecting the UK & the World from Emerging Health Challenges:** Continued support for the Global Fund aligns with the UK's Integrated Review on security and resilience, ensuring preparedness for future pandemics.
- **Smart Investment in Cost-Effective Solutions:** The Global Fund delivers high-impact results, ensuring that UK aid investments are used efficiently to save lives and build stronger health systems.
- **Driving Innovation & Partnerships:** The UK's contributions to global health innovation, including research and development in drug-resistant diseases, can be scaled through the Global Fund's work.
- **Strengthening the UK's Leadership in Global Health:** The Global Fund provides an avenue for the UK to maintain its influence in global health discussions, even amidst recent ODA cuts.
- **Economic Stability & National Interest:** Health crises undermine economic growth and stability; investing in prevention through the Global Fund helps mitigate these risks.

Canada

CAD 1.21 billion (US\$890 million) pledged for the 7th Replenishment (2023–2025), marking a **30% increase** from the 6th Replenishment (CAD 930 million). Canada provided approximately US\$7.4 million in ODA in 2023, representing 0.34% of its GNI, a decline from its peak covid-year ratio (0,38% in 2022).

Profile: 6th-largest DAC global health donor; 13% of ODA to health in 2022⁵

Strengths: Feminist International Assistance Policy; SRHR, GBV, climate-health nexus

Challenges: Canada remains a staunch supporter of multilateralism, allocating 70%+ of its health ODA through multilateral channels.

⁵ https://donortracker.org/donor_profiles/canada/globalhealth

⁶ https://donortracker.org/donor_profiles/canada

The 2024 federal budget has cut Canada's international assistance budget by CAD 1.3 billion, citing fiscal constraints and redirection toward domestic refugee costs. Increased emphasis on in-country displaced persons and Ukraine related expenditure, are potentially crowding out health investments.

Messaging Strategy:

Leverage **FIAP** to validate Fund support

- Position Global Fund as delivery ecosystem for feminist objectives
- Stress investments in women- and youth-led initiatives
- Reinforce Canada's leadership in advancing feminist global health approaches
- Emphasise the Global Fund as a proven mechanism to achieve Canada's gender, SRHR, and climate-health objectives
- Frame continued investment as part of Canada's global commitment to pandemic preparedness, equity and multilateralism.

Priorities:

Canada's development assistance is guided by the Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP), which places gender equality at the core of all development efforts⁶.

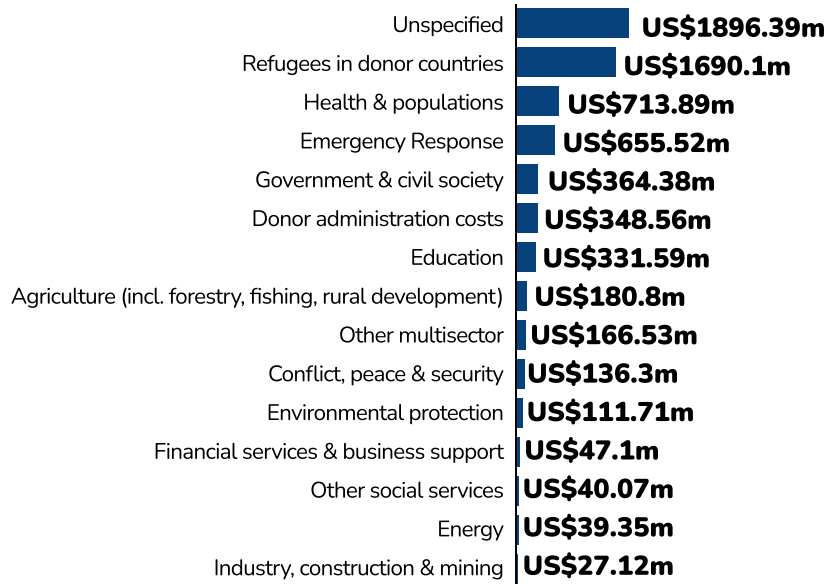
- **Human dignity, including health education, humanitarian assistance, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and food security.**
- **Inclusive economic growth;**
- **Environment and climate change;**
- **Inclusive governance; and**
- **Peace and security.**



Key Advocacy Messages for Canada

- The Global Fund exemplifies how Canada’s feminist values can be translated into impact, supporting women, and youth-led responses, community health workers, and SRHR programs in the world’s most vulnerable regions.
- Every Canadian dollar invested in the Global Fund delivers measurable results: 65 million lives saved, millions of infections averted, and scalable innovations across 120+ countries.
- The Global Fund is a unique platform to support comprehensive SRHR and marginalized communities, especially where LGBTQ+ populations and sex workers face legal barriers and systemic exclusion.
- Canada can champion the intersection of climate adaptation and health resilience and invest in the Global Fund’s cross-cutting approaches to climate-vulnerable health systems.
- Post-COVID, Canada must consolidate its leadership on global health security and support resilient, decentralised health systems built through the Global Fund’s infrastructure.
- As a long - standing multilateral champion, Canada should reinforce its trust in the Global Fund’s governance, transparency, and results-based financing to ensure long-term impact and equity.

Canada’s Spending by Sector Bilateral ODA by Sector – 2023

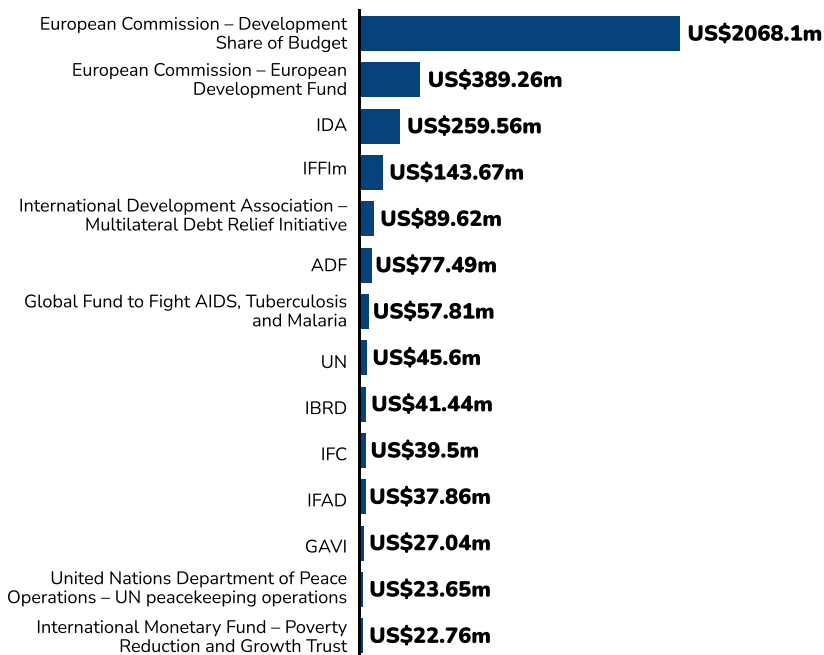


Italy

Contribution

- **185 million** pledge for the 7th Replenishment (2023–2025), a 15% increase over the previous cycle.
 - **Cumulative contributions** now exceed **€1.29 billion** since inception, making Italy the **9th-largest public donor** globally
- Total ODA (2024):** US\$6.5 billion – 8th largest DAC donor by volume
- Italy has committed to **reaching 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2030**, backed by Parliament’s COP28 resolution and the 2024–2026 cooperation plan
- ODA projected to increase annually (2025–2028) by US\$300–400 million, supported by the **Mattei Plan for Africa**
 - In 2023, Italy allocated US\$400 million to global health (7% of total ODA), making it the **12th-largest DAC global health donor**
 - **78% of health ODA** flows through multilaterals (the Global Fund, EU institutions, World Bank IDA); 21% via bilateral programs

Recipients of Italy's Multilateral ODA - 2023



Strategic Priorities

- 1. Mattei Plan for Africa:** Focus on health system strengthening, MNCH, workforce capacity, digitalisation, and pandemic resilience anchored in cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa
- 2. Health as a Driver for Migration and Forced Displacement Policy:** Italian cooperation links health improvements in Africa to mitigating migration upstream
- 3. Climate-ODA Commitment:** Italy pledged to dedicate 50% of ODA to climate within its COP28 resolution
- 4. Multilateral Leadership:** Italy will host the G7/2024 C7 Global Health Working Group and actively participate in G20 SDG/SDR initiatives.

Risks & Constraints

- Despite recent increases, Italy's **projected ODA still lags regional peers** and fails to meet its own 0.7% GNI commitment
- Rising humanitarian, refugee, and IDA/AfDB allocations may **displace health funding.**
- Tight **budget margins and bureaucratic delays** may slow implementation of multi-year commitments

Strategic Messaging

1. Health & Migration Nexus “By investing in the Global Fund, Italy tackles root health causes of migration and building systems that keep people healthy at home.”

2. Mattei Plan Multiplier “Global Fund contributions amplify the Mattei Plan’s investment in African health systems, digital capacity, MNCH, and workforce development.”

3. Gender & Climate Synergy “Global Fund programs prioritising women’s health, climate-resilient services, and community leadership align with Italy’s feminist and COP28 commitments.”

4. Multilateral Innovation Leader “Italy can leverage its G7/G20 and EU roles to demonstrate that the Global Fund is the safest, most impactful means of delivering on multilateral health, health security, and sustainable development.”

5. Cost-Effective Value “Every euro pledged yields measurable impact—lives saved, health systems strengthened, and pandemic readiness built, far outweighing the investment.”

Targeted Advocacy Ask

Encourage Italy to **increase its pledge to €210–€220 million** for the 8th Replenishment (2026–2028), reflecting inflation, growing global needs, and policy ambitions.

Advocate for **multi-year, core contributions** to ensure planning certainty and alignment with long-term cooperation strategies.

Support an integrated approach combining **health, gender, climate financing,** and technical assistance through initiatives like Debt2Health and BACKUP Health.

The Netherlands

Contribution

Pledged €180 million for the 7th Replenishment (2023–2025), a 15% increase over the previous cycle

Cumulative Global Fund support: ~€1.36 billion pledged, with ~€1.28 billion disbursed

Ranked as the 10th-largest public donor to the Global Fund

ODA Context

- 2024 ODA: ~US\$7.5 billion (0.62% of GNI), ranking 7th among DAC donors by volume and 6th by GNI share
- However, a planned €2.4 billion reduction from 2027, lowering the ODA/GNI ratio to 0.44% by 2029—well below the EU/UN 0.7% target

Global Health Focus

- Major flexible multilateral donor: 78% of health ODA flows through multilaterals (Global Fund, WHO, EU)
- 2023 global health ODA: ~\$400 million (≈7% of total ODA)
- WHO partnership: Multi-year core funding (€13.3M for 2024–2028), top flexible donor, cooperation on pandemic preparedness, AMR, One Health, and mental health

Policy & Strategic Priorities

1. Dutch Global Health Strategy (2023–2030): Emphasises health systems strengthening, UHC, pandemic readiness, climate-health, AMR, and SRHR
2. Gender Equality Leadership: 84.7% of ODA supports gender equality among the highest globally
3. Pandemic & AMR initiatives: Strong role in ACT-Accelerator (€137 M COVID response) and WHO multi-year financing for health emergencies, mental health

Risks & Constraints

- Upcoming ODA cuts may reduce available funds for health and multilateral commitments
- Domestic pressures (refugee costs, defense) may squeeze budgets.
- Risk of reduced flexible funding if global priorities shift.

Strategic Messaging

1. The Netherlands is a trusted, flexible backer of major institutions Global Fund support ensures sustainable impact.
2. Dutch Global Fund investments enable gender-transformative results—SRHR, women’s health, and equal access to life-saving interventions.
3. Consistency in funding ensures global health security and readiness for new crises, aligning with national strategy.
4. Multisectoral investment supports climate-resilient health systems and AMR responses, core to Dutch policy.
5. The Global Fund offers high-impact results per euro—saving lives, enhancing resilience, advancing agenda

Advocacy Ask

- Encourage a pledge of €200 million for the 8th Replenishment (2026–2028), reflecting inflation and shared priorities.
- Advocate for multi-year, flexible funding, reinforcing its value to WHO and Global Fund operations.
- Highlight gender-transformative, climate-adaptive, and community-led programming within the Fund’s portfolio.

Australia

ODA Budget: 4.65–4.77 billion (2022–24) (~0.19% GNI)

Global Health ODA: ~13.3% of total ODA in 2023⁷

Priorities: Indo-Pacific focus, localisation, gender inclusion; Pacific flagship
Pacific Women Lead

Challenges: Aid generosity low (28th OECD) with declining global generosity⁸

Messaging Strategy:

- Position Global Fund as **regional health partner** in Indo-Pacific
- Leverage the global Fund for **gender and localisation goals**
- Advocate for modest increase to match **development policy vigor**

Spain

ODA Volume: US\$4.2B in 2024 (~0.24% GNI)

2022 ODA: €4.12B (0.30% GNI) with a 32% increase from 2021

Policies: Feminist Foreign Policy Plan, new Cooperation Law & Master Plan embedding SRHR, GBV, decolonising approaches

Challenges: Stuck at 0.24% GNI due to budget delays; needed increase to 0.5% GNI

Messaging Strategy:

- Emphasise feminist policy delivery through gender-transformative Fund mechanisms
- Align Fund impact with **Latin America and Sahel cooperation**
- Position increased pledge as emblematic of feminist multilateralism

Spain's actual pledge for the 8th replenishment:
€145 million

⁷ https://donortracker.org/donor_profiles/australia/globalhealth

⁸ <https://devpolicy.org/global-aid-2022-australia-risk-becoming-global-minnow-20230414>

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS TO SECURE 8TH REPLENISHMENT GOALS

1 Engage Private Sector & Philanthropic Donors with a Gender Lens

Specific Action:

Launch a **targeted engagement strategy** with women-led philanthropic networks (Women Moving Millions, Mackenzie Scott's Yield Giving, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's Gender Equality Division) to support community-led HIV and SRHR responses for women and girls.

Outcome:

Increased visibility and financial support for the Global Fund's **gender-transformative programming**, while unlocking flexible, multi-year funding streams.

2 Align Global Fund Objectives with Each Donor's Gender Policy Priorities

Specific Action:

Develop **country-specific policy briefs** showing how Global Fund programs contribute to:

- Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) by investing in AGYW-led responses and SRHR access,
- France's Feminist Diplomacy through community-led gender and health programs in Francophone Africa,
- Spain's Feminist Foreign Policy with local women's health advocacy and GBV prevention in Latin America and the Sahel.

Justification:

Governments are more likely to fund programs that reflect their **domestic values and foreign policy frameworks**. Match messages to each donor's:

- Commitments to **SDG 5 (Gender Equality)** and **SDG 3 (Health)**,
- Climate–gender–health priorities (especially in Australia, Germany, and UK).

Outcome:

Stronger political support through **value-aligned framing** and evidence of how investments advance intersectional gender justice abroad.

3 Showcase Gendered Impact with Disaggregated Data & Case Studies

Specific Action:

Publish **country-branded fact sheets** highlighting how donor investments have:

- **Reduced HIV incidence in AGYW** (DREAMS initiative in Kenya and South Africa),
- **Increased SRHR access** for women and LGBTQ+ people in crisis settings like MENA
- **Protected women health workers** during COVID-19, and
- **Scaled community-led GBV interventions** in conflict and post-conflict zones.

Justification:

Donors need proof that **their investments deliver gender-equitable results**. Gender-disaggregated data and compelling stories of lived experience are powerful tools for influence.

Outcome:

Enhanced visibility of **donor-specific impact** on gender justice, leading to renewed or increased support.

4 Mobilise Women-Led Civil Society to Pressure Governments & Shape Policy

Specific Action:

Support coalitions of women's rights organisations, networks of AGYW, and LGBTQI+ groups (**W4GF, ATHENA, READY Movement, MENAROSA**) to:

- Engage in **budget advocacy** targeting domestic & international aid allocations,
- Use the **Abuja Declaration** to push African governments to allocate 15% of national budgets to gender-transformative health systems,
- Amplify grassroots demands during **pre-replenishment dialogues** and donor country consultations.

Broader Trends, Opportunities & Barriers

A. Opportunities

- Rising interest in pandemic preparedness and health security.
- Heightening acceptance of gender-transformative approaches in global health.
- Potential to rally private philanthropy and new donors (e.g., Gulf states, BRICS).
- Leverage security/economy narrative for U.S. & allies
- Use feminist and feminist multilateral messaging for France, Canada, Spain
- Highlight pandemic preparedness for Germany & Japan
- Stress value-for-money and innovation for UK & Australia

B. Risks

- Global recession could throttle ODA flows.
- ODA competition (climate, migration, humanitarian response).
- Political pushback on globalist spending in donor nations.
- Private sector falling short of the Fund's US\$2 billion target.
- U.S. domestic policy swings may reduce aid
- Australia's global generosity ranking low
- Japan facing economic stagnation
- Spain's ODA growth blocked by budget paralysis
- Private sector contributions may fall short (<US\$2B target)
- Limited engagement from Gulf donors

Strategic Advocacy Recommendations

Tailored Messaging

- United States: ROI & national security.
- France, Canada, Spain: feminist leadership & equity.
- Germany: multilateral security & pandemic readiness.
- Japan: innovation & UHC diplomatic alignment.
- UK, Australia: smart, pragmatic investments; Commonwealth or regionally focused narratives.

Diversification Strategy

- Engage private sector & tech giants (biotech, venture philanthropy).
- Launch philanthropic campaigns in Gulf countries emphasising women & youth empowerment.
- Tap Sovereign Wealth Funds with health/climate-aligned investment windows.

Domestic Resource Mobilisation

- Boost health financing via tax justice, progressive domestic resource strategies.
- Use regional declarations (ex : Abuja) to pressure national governments on 15% health budget targets.

Annexes :

Strategic mapping of funders strategic priorities 8R :

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1DI0QtPpwYvckE3DVHP63sO1aPHibHgA3tVyaDLF4lzk/edit?gid=196328153#gid=196328153>

w o m e n 4 g f . o r g

 @w4_gf    @women4globalfund