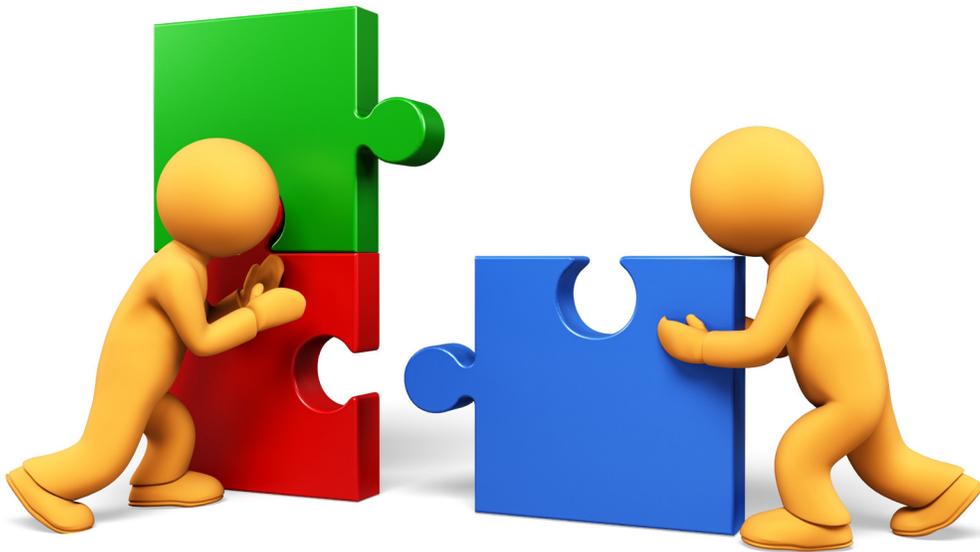




Independent observer  
of the Global Fund

AIDSPAN ANNUAL REPORT

2015



*Having positive effect on the Global Fund's operations*

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*At Aidspace, we aim to be an effective watchdog of the Global Fund at global and country levels by providing information, critical analysis, and commentary on developments at the Fund.*

*This year we opened up all our data to the world, improving the breadth and depth of the analyses we've become known for. We strengthened our partnerships and with our partners produced more penetrative analyses of the Global Fund's implementation of its various policies, processes and systems.*

# Message from the Chair of the Board



In June 2015, the Aidspan Board of Directors commissioned an [independent external evaluation](#) of the organization. We did this because we were cognizant of the changes in the donor environment, health systems in many countries and the Global Fund. We also wished to assess Aidspan's relevance and effectiveness and to outline the implications for our future direction.

Having considered the findings of the review, the board in its 29-30th August 2015 meeting resolved to reform Aidspan, remaining as a stand-alone organization but re-shaping and refocusing to respond to external changes and new needs. The reform process has now begun, with a **new strategic plan (2016-2018)** - available on our website ([www.aidspan.org](http://www.aidspan.org)) or see [http://aidspan.org/gfo\\_article/aidspan-releases-new-strategic-plan-2016-2018](http://aidspan.org/gfo_article/aidspan-releases-new-strategic-plan-2016-2018).

The reform process involves changes to the way of doing business, staff structure and numbers and re-budgeting; aiming for a sharper focus, more impact and a leaner, more efficient cost-effective system. New staff will be recruited for revamped job functions. Work-flow is being re-organized to cater to the transformation - no operations are being stopped as part of this process.

This year we have seen evidence of our impact on transparency levels and data access and quality at the Fund. Due to some prodding by us, we have seen the Fund's Secretariat improve its sharing of data - moving to more

sophisticated, machine-readable ways via web services. Further to changing the approach of sharing data, the Fund also added new data-sets which Aidspan requested to be included in the web services. These include budget, expenditure, performance ratings and programmatic data. This has improved the quality of analysis by us and others.

We remain, as of now, the only organization which has an automated open-access database that synchronizes its data with data on the Fund's database (done every three hours). This ensures that our audience gets access to the most up to date snapshot of grants information. We seek to do more data focused work, targeting improvement of country-level, particularly implementer-level data. We seek also to use the data we collect to do more penetrative country-level investigations in our future work.

Ida Hakizinkah  
Chairperson  
Aidspan Board of Directors (2015)

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*This year we tested our capacity to learn and to transform that learning into action. As we look to the future, we remain open-minded and resolute that we will effect change.*

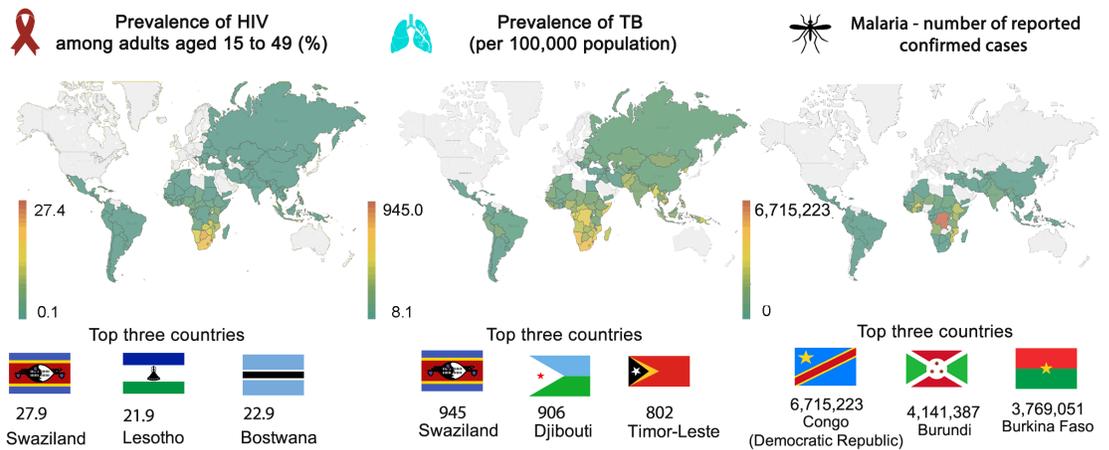
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# Global Fund Observer

## Expanding Aidspan's coverage and analysis of the Global Fund

The flagship newsletter *Global Fund Observer* (GFO) saw a 10% increase in its number of subscribers. Our country-level stories and investigations covered more than 40 countries. This included franco-phone countries via the French version of GFO (*Observateur du Fonds Mondial - OFM*).

We want more people asking tougher questions about the Fund's performance, transparency, or policy related issues. So, we track trends and patterns, we then investigate and present our findings in the simplest way possible.



Data source : WHO © Aidspan 2015 all rights reserved

In 2015 we published 31 GFO issues in English and French.

These consist of more than 360 articles (a mix of news, commentary and analyses), investigated by various national and regional correspondents and Aidspan staff.

Of the articles published, approximately 50 targeted a range of country-specific issues and 36 focused on stigma and human rights.

- GFO and OFM articles combined had a total of 269,019 web hits in 2015.
- Authorship by non-Aidspan staff increased to 41%, compared to 37% in 2014 and 5% in 2013.
- Publications in French: We published 11 issues of OFM in French in 2015 containing 83 articles, and 1 report – MENA also done in French. Most of these were translations, but some were written first in French (and translated into English for GFO).
- Publications in Russian: 18 articles were translated into Russian this year; all written and translated by our correspondent in that region.
- Publications in Spanish: No GFO articles were translated into Spanish in 2015 -due to lack of funding.

**Outcome**

↑

**90%**

Subscribers satisfied with GFO; **94%** find its content relevant to their work

# GFO success story

## Representative from the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

We here at the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) sincerely appreciate all that you do to keep us informed about the Global Fund through the Global Fund Observer. Serving as an independent watchdog helps us all in the goal of making the Global Fund the most successful organization poised to save more lives.



### TYPES OF GFO ARTICLES:

#### COMMENTARY:

- [Let's shift our thinking: Tailoring Global Fund support to country needs.](#)
- [What changes are being considered for the allocations methodology for 2017-2019?](#)

#### ANALYSIS:

- [Turning a funding crisis into an opportunity in Cambodia](#)
- [Financing the Global Goals: Why the Global Fund replenishment matters for the SDGs.](#)

#### NEWS AND ANALYSIS:

- [Global Fund Board to review progress towards meeting KPI targets at November meeting](#)

#### NEWS:

- [Global Fund may reduce funding to Nigeria because some recoverable amounts have not yet been repaid](#)
- [Marking a progression in its HIV landscape, Vietnam chooses a civil society PR](#)

The Fund's transparency levels and data access and quality are improving. For instance, the Fund has made public concept notes (CNs) of approved grants and with some more aggressive than usual prodding by us has also made public three key attachments to approved CNs (i.e. the modular template attachment; the financial gap analysis and counterpart financing table attachment). These were not previously made public.

There are however still some challenges. The Fund has refused to make public key grant documents such as the implementation arrangements' maps and approved grant work-plans and budgets.

Such documents are important. Implementation arrangement maps describe grants implementation arrangements; grant management budgets and work-plans describe grant resource allocation, implementation milestones and specific actions planned to address capacity gaps and to mitigate risk. We have planned activities to tackle these in 2016.

*"Thank you for asking to have electronic decisions by the Global Fund Board put up on our website. It prompted several internal discussions and a positive outcome... If you look on the Board decision page of the website, decisions are now listed in reverse chronological order. This is an obvious improvement."*

Seth Faison, Global Fund Head of Communications

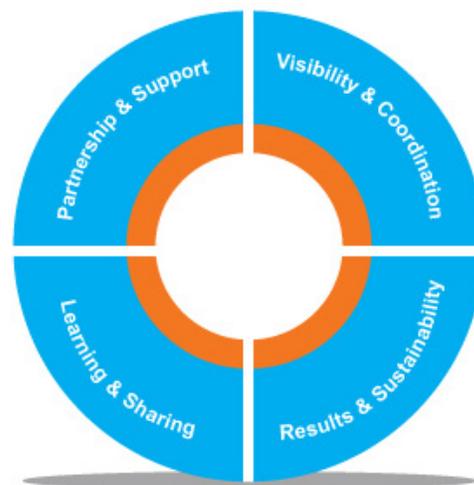
# Outreach

## Soliciting more voices at the country level to improve accountability among the Funds' implementers

Phase 1 of our Mentoring Watchdogs' project ended this 2015. Since 2011 this project has improved (for watchdogs) access to grant data. It also clarified the expectations and roles played by different actors in monitoring how effective and accountable the Fund's systems and programmes are.

Our mentoring work involves:

1. Induction training
2. Research & data analysis support and training
3. On-the-job mentoring on themes such as accountability, transparency and watchdogging tactics/approaches (tailored to suite country context)
4. Linking to a pool of technical and /or donor partners
5. Assessment by peers (in-person and online)
6. Training on results tracking
7. Technical support



This year we worked with 13 watchdog organizations from 10 countries, designed and hosted three in-person seminars reaching a total of 76 people from 11 countries and, finalized the design and deployment of an [e-learning platform\\*](#) that has reached 98 people from 18 countries since its launch in Feb 2015. A section of this platform was done in partnership with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance. It includes a Francophone course.

Under this project and since 2011 Aidspace has done the following:

- Done in-person training of 420 people in 12 countries on the Fund and watchdogging techniques.
- Reached a total of 20 countries exploring possibilities of community-level watchdog opportunities or entry points. We did substantial work in 13 of those countries.
- Visited and assessed 173 organizations of which 73 with varying capacities showed interest in joining the project.

*A vetting/selection criteria was used and 41 organizations passed the assessment. These had reasonable capacity to do the watchdog work identified, willingness to cover certain expenses, and had sustained commitment.]*

\*E-learning: Aidspace platform - username: Aidspace; password: aidspace1. Enrolment key for course 1 part 1 on Global Fund introduction is "aidspace"



# 11

Number of sub-Saharan African countries we reached in 2015

3 guides were produced; Total downloads - 1778

# “Outreach - success story

## Testimonials from our watchdog partners

*“We learned to be professional and thorough in our investigations, and the data sourcing and analysis skills we gained made our advocacy more credible.”* Centre for Constitutional Governance (CCG), Nigeria.

*“The mentoring process was based on mutual respect and support. The skills gained enabled us to understand the Fund’s operations at country level. We were able to apply for observer status on the CCM and are currently implementing an ethically approved study on ARV access. We hope that the findings will lead to improvement in service delivery.”* People’s Health Movement-Ghana



Since the project started we have worked in 13 countries. We did the induction and training of project partners, and then supported specific tasks in various ways e.g. data searching, analysis and technical reviews of reports or policy briefs developed. We also supported partner investigations and research work, and did follow-ups to prove effect or change as a result of the watchdog work done. Three training guides were published in 2015. Of these two based training content heavily on country-level case studies and consultations with country watchdogs and other partners. These were: [Watchdog guide](#) and [Resource mobilization for watchdogs](#) Curriculum. Want to learn more? [WATCH THE WATCHDOGS' VIDEO.](#)

### For Impacts in Social Health – FIS (Cameroon):

FIS now have a network of 12 watchdog partner. Together, they track the quality of services in Global Fund supported health facilities. They monitor ART shortages, overcharging of subsidized or free services, and quality of TB services/investments. They have uncovered malpractice in some health facilities that were charging for Malaria treatment for children - (heavily funded using GF money, these services are supposed to be free). The media was engaged to educate the public on the Fund’s support and to raise citizen awareness.

With Aidsplan support, FIS also did case studies on the involvement of key affected populations in country dialogue and concept note development processes.

FIS use their e-newsletter, meetings and a range of partnerships with government agencies, the anti-corruption commission, community organizations and the media. One collaboration with government: FIS did a TB analysis of cost of treatment (Domestic versus Global Fund investments). This TB brief was used to advocate for more domestic funds for TB.

### Citizen Health Watch-CHW (Zimbabwe):

CHW are now an official observer on the CCM. Under the project they tracked grant under-performance, poor monitoring and grant delays. They did this via independent client satisfaction assessments - possible due to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) approved by the Permanent Secretary (Ministry of Health).

The network of 70 monitors does spot-checks in opportunistic infection clinics in 10 provinces, checking service delivery issues, monitoring implementation of the national PMTCT program, the paediatric ART coverage program and ART stock-outs.

They talk to patients to identify problems and raise awareness on a range of service quality issues or rights and use online/social media to engage the public on hot topics. They share their findings via the media or via national forums. For instance, CHW recently produced a TB Advocacy brief under this project which was published in local media and sections on Pediatric TB treatment and case detection were adopted in the National Health Strategic Plan for 2016-2020 (still in draft).

# Research and analysis

## Increase understanding and provide feedback on the New Funding Model

In 2015 we did seven major research projects and 11 smaller country-level analyses. We covered 40 countries and assessed effectiveness of the NFM, global fund grants, CCMs and health systems and inclusivity of key stakeholders.

Aidspace has continued to document and track some of the changes it has influenced to make the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and malaria more effective.

For example, the Aidspace Risk: Management Paper published in March 2015 was used by the Fund's Executive Director, Mark Dybul, during a 2015 Global Fund board meeting to explain its own risk policy.

- [Children and the Global Fund](#) (16 Dec 2015): Analysis of 22 HIV, HIV-TB, and integrated concept notes and 16 grant agreements. Findings: children and young people are not adequately prioritized under the NFM.
- [MENA Report](#) (19 Mar 2015): Regional analysis of 10 countries in the Middle East and North Africa region (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen), and 1 regional grant (Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Association - MENAHRA). Available in French. The 6th most downloaded report with over 2,700 downloads by June 2015.
- [Representation and participation of key populations on Country Coordinating Mechanisms \(CCMs\) in 6 southern African countries](#) (9 Mar 2015): *Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia*. The 8th most popular report with over 2000 downloads. A qualitative study that highlights the status, opportunities and challenges that remain for KAPs on CCMs. Field work was done in 2014, and finalized in 2015. [Related citation](#).
- [Mapping Accountability Mechanisms](#) (26 Jun 2015): Highlights initiatives that strengthen oversight and accountability in the health sector and how these strengthen risk management, reduce corruption, increase performance, and achieve better results. Attached to this work is a 4 country case study which has been completed but is not yet published (Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda).
- [The Global Fund's Approach to Risk Management](#) (12 Mar 2015) - summarizes different aspects of the risk policy including a definition of terms, the approach to operational risk management with the risk register, and the risk differentiation framework.
- **One film was done in 2015 - [Reaching the unreachable \(Papua New Guinea - PNG\)](#). This looks at the public health system in PNG, which is largely supported by international donors led by the Fund. It showcases different problems and challenges inherent in reaching inaccessible populations on the islands.**
- **Asia and Southern Pacific (ASPAC) will be published in February 2016 - report covers 11 countries (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, The Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands) and 2 regional initiatives (Regional Artemisinin Resistance Initiative and Multi-country Western Pacific grant).**
- **Counter-part financing and Willingness to Pay (to be published in February 2016) - has case studies of 13 countries (Belize, Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Fiji, Iran, Jamaica, Mauritius, Romania, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand and Ukraine) - looking at how the Global Fund's willingness-to-pay policy leveraged additional government resources under the new funding model (NFM).**

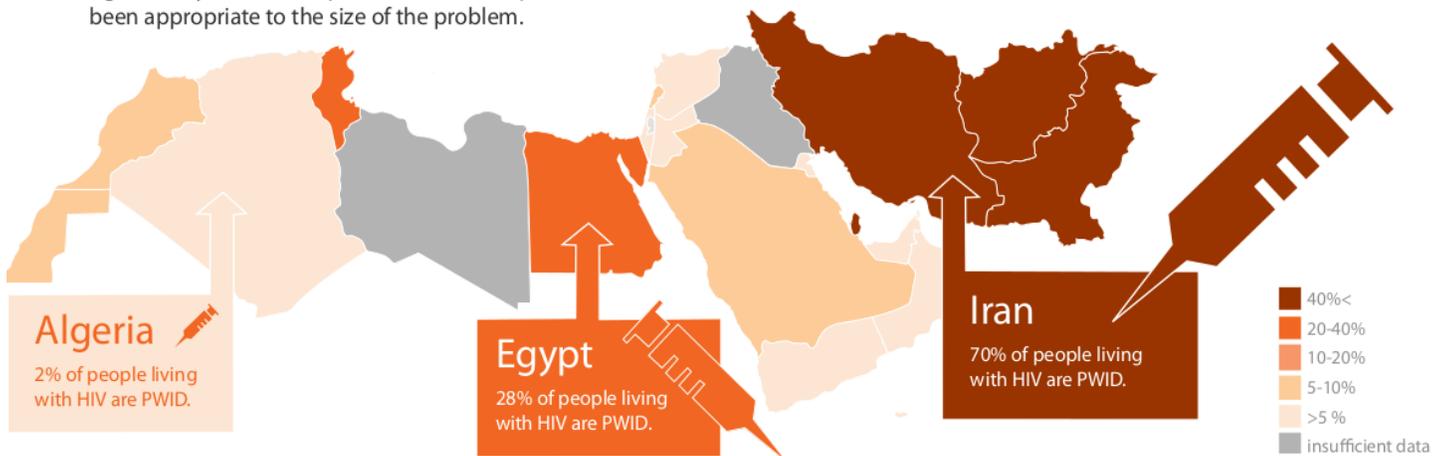
# “ Research - success story

## Global Fund technical partner

*“Aidsplan goes deeper...knows where the lack of transparency is, for example, in project budgets, so people can really talk about Value for Money (VfM).”*

### High HIV transmission from injecting drugs

In many MENA countries injecting drug use contributes significantly to the HIV epidemic but the response has not been appropriate to the size of the problem.



In addition to the work above, 11 country-specific investigations and country assessments were done with our partners (or by our partners with our help):

- We contracted local watchdogs to do theme-specific mini-studies in [Ghana](#) and [Tanzania](#), targeting mother and child health, and ARV stock levels. We gave the partners technical support, some training and on-the-job mentoring on research methods. We analyzed the data they collected and critiqued the reports done.
- With other partners we did country dialogue/concept note tracking to assess the process and levels of engagement particularly on KAP issues and community systems strengthening (CSS). This was done in [Uganda](#), [Cameroon](#), [Zambia](#), and [Kenya](#).
- We helped partners in [Zimbabwe](#) and [Cameroon](#) do TB analyses looking at the cost of TB in Global Fund supported programmes versus Government funded. We got the data from the World Health Organization (WHO) and helped the partners analyze and present these in policy analyses.

Downloads of studies done in 2015 - 11,260

- We also supported clinic level tracking in [Zimbabwe](#) and shadow tracking in [Cameroon](#).

*“Aidsplan is often an amplifier of the Global Fund. Global Fund output is highly technical, opaque and full of jargon. Aidsplan is useful to explain and amplify, contributing to the Fund’s mission.”*

*A member of the Global Fund staff*

# Digital Analytics

## Using digital innovation to enhance knowledge, transparency and understanding of Global Fund processes and data

The Global Fund's move from rather cumbersome ways of sharing of data through spreadsheets to more sophisticated approach of using web services, with new datasets can be attributed to frequent requests by Aidspace for various types of data. This improves access to data by others.

The data or information Aidspace collects is shared with country level actors, e.g. CSOs, policy makers, CCM members, parliamentarians - to get others thinking critically about accountability, transparency and effectiveness within and surrounding Global Fund systems globally, regionally and nationally.

### OPEN DATA HANDBOOK



#### VALUE-STORIES

## Holding the Global Fund to account for its health spending

Written by The Open Data Institute.

An early application of open data has been the monitoring of aid spending, contributing towards greater donor transparency. Aidspace is an international NGO based in Kenya, working to enhance the effectiveness of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by serving as a watchdog of the fund's programmes. It does this using open data from the Global Fund to publish information, analysis and policy advice for use by policy-makers, data scientists and health advocates alike.

Aidspace publications have covered topics such as procurement cost trends; levels of donor

- Improvements of the Aidspace website included: Info-graphics and four data tools were developed – all are open access: The [Aidspace Portal Workbench \(APW\)](#), a new tool; the [Grant performance analysis tool](#) (new), the [Grant Portfolio Overviews](#) (existing tool improved) and the Donor pledges and Contributions Pages (Improved). These help any user visualize, analyze and share data on the progress and scope of different Global Fund grants, classified by country, region, principal recipient and other categories.
- We had planned to share our pre-developed CCM website templates with 15 CCMs that didn't have websites. However, the rate of completion per CCM was too low - CCMs were too slow approving content to make public.

Change of plans: CCMs can now ask for a website. First, they download our [CCM Website Toolkit](#) - provides guidance on how to access this support. Only published in Nov 2015, the toolkit has been downloaded 99 times and the CCM website creation request form 59 times – an indication of the demand we are bound to face in 2016.

There are currently 4 CCMs and 1 watchdog agency that have developed websites using this technology. FIS, a local watchdog in Cameroon, and the CCMs in Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Botswana have since gone live: <http://ccmbotswana.org/>, <http://zimbabweccm.org/>, <http://rwandaccm.org/>, and <http://forimpactinsocialhealth.org/>.



CCM website toolkit (both Word and PDF versions) - 99 downloads

CCM website creation request form - 59 downloads

# “Data-related success story

Stephane Boyera and Carlos Iglesias, Open Data Institute

“Thanks to a data-driven approach, Aidspace...efficiently supports the Global Fund community at large, not only with evidence-based analysis but also by providing tools to help various stakeholder groups engage with the Global Fund (grantees, grant applicants, technical partners and so on)... While the underlying spirit of the Aidspace approach has much in common with open data principles, Aidspace staff were driven by the desire to facilitate data access. They began years before the open data concept was developed.” See the [full case-study](#). Also read [Making aid data more useful: a watchdog’s perspective](#) and <http://roadto2015.org/partner-perspective-aidspace>

Welcome to the *Aidspace Portal Workbench*

Home | Event And Email Management | **Datasets**

**Grant portfolio**

- Grant
- Grant Agreement
- Budget
- Disbursement
- Expenditure
- Rating
- Performance Indicator

**NFM**

- Allocation
- Aggregates
- Unallocated
- Funding Decision
- Incentive Funding
- Country Absorption
- Region Absorption

**Entity listing**

- Region
- Country
- Disease Component
- PR Type

**Grant**

Search by region | Search by country | Search by disease | Principal recipient | Search by pr type | Search by grant number | Search by grant title

Search by grant status | Search by start date | Search by end date

Current selection: | Sorting Order

Country	Disease	PR	Grant N...	Grant Title	Grant Status	Star...	End ...	Agreement Amount	Commitment Amount	Disbursed Amount
Bolivia (Plurinational State)	Malaria		BOL-M-UNDP	Bolivia Libre de Malaria Para Vivir Bien	Grant Making	1st Nov 2015		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cameroon	HIV/AIDS		CMR-H-MOH	Scale up of interventions to contribute to the reduction of HIV related morbidity and mortality by 2017	Grant Making	1st Nov 2015	31st Dec 2015	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mali	Tuberculosis		MLI-T-CRS	Strengthening the Directly Observed Treatment Strategy (DOTS) and Moving towards Universal	Grant Making	1st Nov 2015	31st Dec 2015	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Page 1 of 87 | Displaying 1 - 15 of 1303 | Totals : Agreement 35,604,153,892.37 | Commitment 35,604,153,892.37 | Disbursed 28,559,732,757.72

**Aidspace Portal Workbench (APW):** To facilitate data analysis, Aidspace built a comprehensive publicly accessible repository of Global Fund grants, disbursements, ratings and other data. Frequent requests by Aidspace for GF data has seen the Fund improve its way of sharing of data through spreadsheets to more sophisticated ways of using web services. Aidspace remains among the Fund’s top most data consumers, with a database synced to the Fund’s web services.

The [Aidspace online data portal \(APW\)](#) contains raw data automatically updated every 3 hours from the Global Fund website. This data portal has enhanced partner expertise in monitoring and data analysis by teaching them how to access, understand and use this and other data.

In addition to grant specific data such as grants, disbursements, indicators, allocations, APW contains various other “data of interest” from other reliable sources such as a World Bank and WHO.

By allowing others to exploit our data in a machine-readable way, we allow them to detect issues and incoherency. This allows us (and in turn the Fund) to increase the quality of data, and identify issues related to data collection and processing - useful quality assurance process for the Fund.

For this to be truly effective, it is essential to work together with data users to understand the data, formats and level of disaggregation they need. The Fund is learning, but there remains a gap for this to happen.

*We get the data-related indigestion so that you don't have to!*

# Learning through experience

## The challenges we faced and the lessons we learned

### THE MAIN CHALLENGES AND WHAT WE WOULD IMPROVE OR DO DIFFERENTLY

1. The Fund has evolved much faster than Aidspan and we have to be innovative in how we manage this. The roadblocks that face our watchdog role, our small size, and capacity gaps have made it difficult to investigate, in a consistent manner, at the breadth and depths we would want. More innovative approaches and stronger capacity is needed; as well as more diverse ways of penetrating global and country level systems.
2. Others are still unclear about how we work or our relationship with the Fund; we are at times perceived as overly friendly due to our “corridor diplomacy”. We seek positive change and thus always give precedence to methods that achieve that. We need to explain this better.
3. It is difficult for watchdogs like us to engage with CCMs and implementing partners as many of these systems do not imitate the Global Fund’s own admirable transparency and accountability policies. Stronger acknowledgement by the Fund that watchdogging is important would lessen tensions at country level and improve the quality of critique by us and others.
4. Potential conflicts of interest limit the extent to which Global Fund grant implementers can be involved with Aidspan. This problem is avoided by working mostly with those who are not grant implementers and cultivating interest by organizations outside the Global Fund system. To interest them, we highlight broader cross-cutting themes such as health financing, aid accountability and transparency.
5. We always seek watchdog models that can be scaled up at a national level. We have tried and tested our watchdog mentoring and regional correspondents’ models and can help classify or categorize the Global Fund specific expertise that exist in-country.

### LESSONS LEARNED

- Our existence and all our work aims to make the Fund more effective. While this aim remains clear within Aidspan, it is clear that it could be better advertised to external parties. We are also well known as an independent watchdog; however, few people understand what kinds of different aspects this entails.
- To track or penetrate the global and country level systems has been hard but we have learnt the value of cultivating stronger personal and organizational network of contacts and relationships with others with similar interests to us.
- We know the value in tracking attribution and impact of our work and are learning about more innovative ways to do this.
- **Leading from behind:** In all our mentoring work and collaborations we seek to transfer expertise to others without the need to be named or acknowledged, pushing instead for smaller partners’ visibility. This strategy hasn’t worked in our favor. We seek to improve our communications about our attribution.
- We have learned that we need more structured, hard-hitting, penetrative investigations/ analyses. For example, one part of our work in 2016-2018 will be to track and assess the approach and application, at country level, of the Fund’s risk management policy and differentiation framework and how these (or how they are understood and thus implemented) affect grant making and country level processes such as grant implementation and country-level oversight.

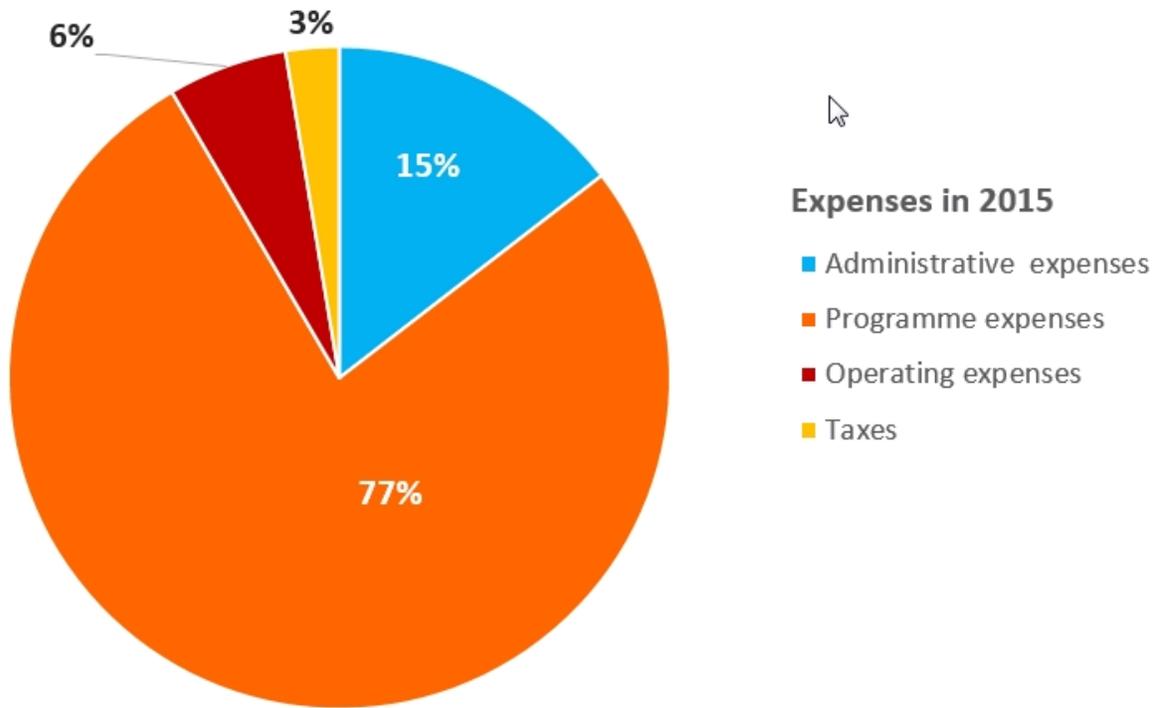
# 2015 Financial report

The following is a snapshot of our income and expenditure for 2015.

INCOME & EXPENSES (in US dollars)	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	12/31/2015*
Cash balances at the start of the year	874,833	398,431	484,787
Grant income	1,067,551	1,838,972	1,351,720
Other income	16,763	16,933	15,026
Programme expenses	(1,197,059)	(1,407,528)	(1,123,552)
Administrative expenses	(247,559)	(229,640)	(212,279)
Other operating expenses	(92,890)	(99,732)	(85,121)
Taxes	(23,208)	(32,649)	(38,002)
<b>FUNDS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>398,431</b>	<b>484,787</b>	<b>392,579</b>
Non-current assets	41,185	46,036	38,542
Property and equipment	32,751	31,442	25,760
Intangible assets	8,434	14,594	12,782
Current assets	428,195	519,860	354,037
Debtors	87,563	68,061	18,534
Cash and cash balances	330,652	451,799	391,649
Taxes recoverable	9,980	-	-
Total liabilities (Creditors, accruals, current tax)	(70,949)	(81,109)	(56,146)
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>398,431</b>	<b>484,787</b>	<b>392,579</b>

\*Unaudited

# Expenses and Key Figures



Total expenses in 2015 were USD 1.458 million, a 18% decrease compared to expenses in 2014. With less money we covered 33% more countries in our published analyses, had a 14% increase in reports and analyses, we produced 50% more guides and increased our watchdog partners by 40%. We maintained 13 long-term staff, same as what we had in 2014, and had roughly the same expenditure on external consultants.



**33 %**  
More countries reached in 2015

**18%**  
We spent less in 2015

**0.26%**  
Less grant income in 2015

# Thank You

We thank all our supporters and partners for making all of our amazing achievements possible this year. We acknowledge all our donors, in particular the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Netherlands Foreign Ministry, GIZ BACKUP Health Initiative, Ford Foundation, the Australia Government, Hivos, Irish AID and Open Society Foundations. You may see the [list of donors](#) on our website.

## impact.

**Aidspan achieves its mission through providing information, analysis and advice, facilitating critical debate, and promoting greater transparency, accountability, effectiveness and impact.**

## Partners and Initiatives we worked with in 2015

- AIDS Accountability International (South Africa)
- Africa Capacity Alliance
- Centre for Constitutional Governance (Nigeria)
- Citizens' Health Watch (Zimbabwe)
- Community Health and Research Initiative (Nigeria)
- Development Initiatives (Kenya)
- Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDS Service Organisations (Tanzania)
- For Impact on Social Health (Cameroon)
- Health Promotion Tanzania
- Health and Rights Education Programme (HREP)
- HIV/AIDS Alliance Secretariat (UK)
- International AID Transparency Initiative (IATI)
- Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network on HIV and AIDS (KELIN)
- Observatory for Fight against Corruption & Economic Embezzlement (Burundi)
- Open Data Institute
- People's Health Movement (Ghana)
- Publish What You Fund
- Treatment Advocacy and Literacy Campaign (Zambia)
- Publish What You Fund
- Uganda Network of AIDS Services Organization (UNASO)
- SIKIKA (Tanzania)

We appreciate the support we got and the willingness of our partners to engage with a watchdog like us!

# Call to Action

Watchdogs are an integral part of a healthy health system, particularly when they work to support the systems they monitor. However support for such work is diminishing and we seek to change that.

- Make a direct donation: [info@aidspan.org](mailto:info@aidspan.org)
- Sign up for the [Global Fund Observer](#) e-newsletter
- Download our publications
- Use our data resources
- Give us feedback about our services; help us help you better!



**Independent observer  
of the Global Fund**

[www.aidspan.org](http://www.aidspan.org)