

Morningstar Global Fund Report

Fraud and Abuse of Global Fund Investments at Risk Without Greater Transparency Evaluation of PEPFAR *Global Tuberculosis Report 2019* Governing Global Health Accra Agenda for Action The U.S. Commitment to Global Health Global Health Watch 2 **Global Tuberculosis Report 2016** *World Malaria Report 2015* **Global Tuberculosis Control Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020** **The Global Fund Index Database 2017** **Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition (Volume 6)** Global Health and the Future Role of the United States **What We Owe Each Other** The Role of International Administrative Law at International Organizations Global AIDS Monitoring 2019 **Getting to Zero Getting to Scale** **World Malaria Report 2016** *Corporate Income Taxes under Pressure* **Government Budgeting and Expenditure Controls** **Deaths of Despair and the Future of Capitalism** **Designing More Effective Programs to Prevent HIV Transmission** *The State of the World's Children 2003* *Global Baby Girls Sustainability in Myanmar* **Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring** *World Investment Report 2020* **HIV and the Blood Supply** *Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030* Global Innovation Index 2020 **World Malaria Report 2009** *Global Trends 2040* *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic* **Fraud and Abuse of Global Fund Investment at Risk Without Greater Transparency** *Asian Development Bank Trust Funds Report 2020* **The Future of Aid** *Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Audit Tb*

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Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020 Dec 26 2021 This edition of the biennial Poverty and Shared Prosperity report brings sobering news. The COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic and its associated economic crisis, compounded by the effects of armed conflict and climate change, are reversing hard-won gains in poverty reduction and shared prosperity. The fight to

end poverty has suffered its worst setback in decades after more than 20 years of progress. The goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030, already at risk before the pandemic, is now beyond reach in the absence of swift, significant, and sustained action, and the objective of advancing shared prosperity—raising the incomes of the poorest 40 percent in each country—will be much more

difficult. **Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune** presents new estimates of COVID-19's impacts on global poverty and shared prosperity. Harnessing fresh data from frontline surveys and economic simulations, it shows that pandemic-related job losses and deprivation worldwide are hitting already poor and vulnerable people hard, while also shifting the profile of global poverty to include millions

of 'new poor.' Original analysis included in the report shows that the new poor are more urban, better educated, and less likely to work in agriculture than those living in extreme poverty before COVID-19. It also gives new estimates of the impact of conflict and climate change, and how they overlap. These results are important for targeting policies to safeguard lives and livelihoods. It shows how some countries are acting to reverse the crisis, protect those most vulnerable, and promote a resilient recovery. These findings call for urgent action. If the global response fails the world's poorest and most vulnerable people now, the losses they have experienced to date will be minimal compared with what lies ahead. Success over the long term will require much more than stopping COVID-19. As efforts to curb the disease and its economic fallout intensify, the interrupted development agenda in low- and middle-income countries must be put back on track. Recovering from today's reversals of fortune requires tackling the economic crisis unleashed by COVID-19 with a commitment proportional to the crisis itself. In doing so, countries can also plant the seeds for dealing with the long-term development challenges of promoting inclusive growth, capital accumulation, and risk prevention—particularly the risks of conflict and climate change.

The Global Findex Database 2017 Nov 24 2021 In 2011 the World Bank—with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates

Foundation—launched the Global Findex database, the world's most comprehensive data set on how adults save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. Drawing on survey data collected in collaboration with Gallup, Inc., the Global Findex database covers more than 140 economies around the world. The initial survey round was followed by a second one in 2014 and by a third in 2017. Compiled using nationally representative surveys of more than 150,000 adults age 15 and above in over 140 economies, *The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution* includes updated indicators on access to and use of formal and informal financial services. It has additional data on the use of financial technology (or fintech), including the use of mobile phones and the Internet to conduct financial transactions. The data reveal opportunities to expand access to financial services among people who do not have an account—the unbanked—as well as to promote greater use of digital financial services among those who do have an account. The Global Findex database has become a mainstay of global efforts to promote financial inclusion. In addition to being widely cited by scholars and development practitioners, Global Findex data are used to track progress toward the World Bank goal of Universal Financial Access by 2020 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The database, the full text of the report, and the underlying country-level data for all figures—along with the

questionnaire, the survey methodology, and other relevant materials—are available at www.worldbank.org/globalfindex.

Deaths of Despair and the Future of Capitalism Dec 14 2020 "This book documents the decline of white-working class lives over the last half-century and examines the social and economic forces that have slowly made these lives more difficult. Case and Deaton argue that market and political power in the United States have moved away from labor towards capital-- as unions have weakened and politics have become more favorable to business, corporations have become more powerful. Consolidation in some American industries, healthcare especially, has brought an increase in monopoly power in some product markets so that it is possible for firms to raise prices above what they would be in a freely competitive market. This, the authors argue, is a major cause of wage stagnation among working-class Americans and has played a substantial role in the increase in deaths of despair. [The authors] offer a way forward, including ideas that, even in our current political situation, may be feasible and improve lives"--

Governing Global Health Aug 02 2022 "Chelsea Clinton and Devi Sridhar [believe that global health public-private partnerships] are not only important for combating infectious diseases; they also provide models for developing solutions to a host of other serious global health challenges and questions beyond health. But what do we actually know about the

accountability and effectiveness of PPPs in relation to the traditional multilaterals? According to Clinton and Sridhar, we have known very little because scholars have not accumulated enough data or developed effective ways to assess them--until now"--Amazon.com.

Global Innovation Index 2020 Mar 05 2020 The Global Innovation Index 2020 provides detailed metrics about the innovation performance of 131 countries and economies around the world. Its 80 indicators explore a broad vision of innovation, including political environment, education, infrastructure and business sophistication. The 2020 edition sheds light on the state of innovation financing by investigating the evolution of financing mechanisms for entrepreneurs and other innovators, and by pointing to progress and remaining challenges - including in the context of the economic slowdown induced by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis.

World Malaria Report 2015 Feb 25 2022 The World Malaria Report 2015 assesses global malaria disease trends and changes in the coverage and financing of malaria control programs between 2000 and 2015. It also summarizes progress towards international targets, and provides regional and country profiles that summarize trends in each WHO region and each country with malaria. The report is produced with the help of WHO regional and country offices, ministries of health in endemic countries, and a broad range

of other partners. The data presented are assembled from the 96 countries and territories with ongoing malaria transmission, and a further five countries that have recently eliminated malaria. Most data are those reported for 2014 and 2015, although in some cases projections have been made into 2015, to assess progress towards targets for 2015.

World Malaria Report 2016 Mar 17 2021 The World Malaria Report 2016 summarizes information received from malaria-endemic countries and other sources and updates the analyses presented in the 2015 report. The World Malaria Report is WHO's flagship malaria publication released each year in December. It assesses global and regional malaria trends, highlights progress towards global targets, and describes opportunities and challenges in controlling and eliminating the disease. Most of the data presented in this report is for 2015.

Fraud and Abuse of Global Fund Investment at Risk Without Greater Transparency Oct 31 2019 Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. is providing both bilateral and multilateral assistance to disadvantaged populations to prevent and treat people with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. As of Dec. 2010, U.S. investment in these programs totaled more than \$32 billion. The U.S. provides its multilateral assistance through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, an independent entity which receives

contributions from both countries and private organizations and provides medication and health services through nearly 600 grants in more than 140 countries. Although the Global Fund has demonstrated significant accomplishments and successes in saving lives through its antiretroviral drug programs and its prevention work, it has recently come under fire for mismanagement of grants in several countries. Following the release of several critical reports, some donors to the Fund have suspended their contributions until all mismanagement practices and abuses of funds can be rectified. This report provides a brief primer on these programs in anticipation of having to make funding decisions relative to the these global initiatives. Figure. This is a print on demand report.

Global Health Watch 2 Apr 29 2022 In an increasingly integrated, globalised world with new cross-border threats to health, widening disparities in both health and access to health care, and an unacceptable level of human suffering and premature mortality in developing countries, civil society actors are asking, why is so little progress being made by global health actors? Like its critically acclaimed predecessor, the second edition of Global Health Watch covers a comprehensive range of topics, including access to medicines, mental health, water and sanitation, nutrition, and war and conflict. Unlike other reports on global health, it also draws attention to the politics of global health and the policies and

actions of key actors. Global Health Watch 2 includes chapters on the United States foreign assistance programme, the Gates Foundation, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Global Health Watch 2 is not only an educational resource for health professionals and activists, it also makes clear the need for global health advocates to engage in lobbying many key actors to do better and to do more, whilst resisting those that do harm.

Global Technical Strategy for Malaria

2016-2030 Apr 05 2020 The World Health Organization's Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016- 2030 has been developed with the aim to help countries to reduce the human suffering caused by the world's deadliest mosquito-borne disease. Adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015 it provides comprehensive technical guidance to countries and development partners for the next 15 years emphasizing the importance of scaling up malaria responses and moving towards elimination. It also highlights the urgent need to increase investments across all interventions - including preventive measures diagnostic testing treatment and disease surveillance- as well as in harnessing innovation and expanding research. By adopting this strategy WHO Member States have endorsed the bold vision of a world free of malaria and set the ambitious new target of reducing the global malaria burden by 90% by 2030. They also agreed to strengthen health systems address emerging

multi-drug and insecticide resistance and intensify national cross-border and regional efforts to scale up malaria responses to protect everyone at risk.

World Investment Report 2020 Jun 07 2020 The 30th edition of the World Investment Report looks at the prospects for foreign direct investment and international production during and beyond the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. The Report not only projects the immediate impact of the crisis on investment flows, but also assesses how it could affect a long-term structural transformation of international production. The theme chapter of the Report reviews the evolution of international production networks over the past three decades and examines the configuration of these networks today. It then projects likely course changes for the next decade due to the combined effects of the pandemic and pre-existing megatrends, including the new industrial revolution, the sustainability imperative and the retreat of laissez faire policies. The system of international production underpins the economic growth and development prospects of most countries around the world. Governments worldwide will need to adapt their investment and development strategies to a changing international production landscape. At the request of the UN General Assembly, the Report has added a dedicated section on investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, to review global progress and propose

possible courses of action.

Global AIDS Monitoring 2019 Jun 19 2021 The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to national AIDS programmes and partners on the use of indicators to measure and report on the country response. The 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS, adopted at the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on AIDS in June 2016, mandated UNAIDS to support countries in reporting on the commitments in the Political Declaration. The Political Declaration on Ending AIDS built on three previous political declarations: the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS.

Sustainability in Myanmar Aug 10 2020 The volume presents recent contributions on the research on sustainability in Myanmar. It analyses selected key issues of ecological, economic and social sustainability: 25 articles from Myanmar and German authors are based on case studies in several areas of Myanmar. They range from studies on climatological, ecological and medicinal issues to agriculture, forestry and biotechnology and include socio-economic, urban and cultural topics. The articles are based on a conference series in Yangon/Myanmar between 2011 and 2014. Frauke Kraas is Professor for Human Geography at the Institute of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany, and Visiting Professor at the University of Yangon, Myanmar. Mi Mi Kyi is Professor (retired) at

the Department of Geography, University of Yangon, Myanmar, and member of the Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science. Win Maung is Professor (retired) at the Department of Zoology, University of Yangon, Myanmar, and Pro-Rector (retired) at the University of Sittwe, Myanmar. He is President of the German Alumni Association Myanmar.

Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring

Jul 09 2020 These consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring bring together existing and new clinical and programmatic recommendations across different ages, populations and settings, bringing together all relevant WHO guidance on HIV produced since 2016. It serves as an update to the previous edition of the consolidated guidelines on HIV. These guidelines continue to be structured along the continuum of HIV care. Information on new combination prevention approaches, HIV testing, ARV regimens and treatment monitoring are included. There is a new chapter on advanced HIV disease that integrates updated guidance on the management of important HIV comorbidities, including cryptococcal disease, histoplasmosis and tuberculosis. The chapter on general HIV care, contains a new section on palliative care and pain management, and up to date information on treatment of several neglected tropical diseases, such as visceral leishmaniasis

and Buruli ulcer. New recommendations for screening and treating of cervical pre-cancer lesions in women living with HIV are also addressed in this chapter. Guidance on service delivery was expanded to help the implementation and strengthening the HIV care cascade. Importantly, this guidance emphasizes the need for differentiated approaches to care for people who are established on ART, such as reduced frequency of clinic visits, use of multi-month drug dispensing and implementation of community ART distribution. The adoption of these efficiencies is essential to improve the quality of care of people receiving treatment and reduce the burden on health facilities, particularly in resource limited settings.

World Malaria Report 2009

Feb 02 2020 "Half of the world's population is at risk of malaria, and an estimated 243 million cases led to nearly 863 000 deaths in 2008. The advent of long-lasting insecticidal nets and artemisinin-based combination therapy, plus a revival of support for indoor residual spraying of insecticide, presents a new opportunity for large-scale malaria control. The World malaria report 2009 describes the global distribution of cases and deaths, how WHO-recommended control strategies have been adopted and implemented in endemic countries, sources of funding for malaria control, and recent evidence that prevention and treatment can alleviate the burden of disease."--Publisher's description.

HIV and the Blood Supply

May 07 2020 During the early years of the AIDS epidemic, thousands of Americans became infected with HIV through the nation's blood supply. Because little reliable information existed at the time AIDS first began showing up in hemophiliacs and in others who had received transfusions, experts disagreed about whether blood and blood products could transmit the disease. During this period of great uncertainty, decisionmaking regarding the blood supply became increasingly difficult and fraught with risk. This volume provides a balanced inquiry into the blood safety controversy, which involves private sexual practices, personal tragedy for the victims of HIV/AIDS, and public confidence in America's blood services system. The book focuses on critical decisions as information about the danger to the blood supply emerged. The committee draws conclusions about what was done--and recommends what should be done to produce better outcomes in the face of future threats to blood safety. The committee frames its analysis around four critical area Product treatment-- Could effective methods for inactivating HIV in blood have been introduced sooner? Donor screening and referral--including a review of screening to exlude high-risk individuals. Regulations and recall of contaminated blood-- analyzing decisions by federal agencies and the private sector. Risk communication--examining whether infections could have been averted by better communication of the risks.

Asian Development Bank Trust Funds Report

2020 Sep 30 2019 This report provides key information about the 2020 financial operations of trust funds, global funds and special funds administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It includes an assessment of how these trust funds helped ADB's developing member countries respond to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The contribution made by the funds to the operational priorities of ADB's Strategy 2030 is also discussed.

Government Budgeting and Expenditure

Controls Jan 15 2021 This book, written by A. Premchand, offers a comprehensive review of fiscal policies and their implications for budgeting and expenditure controls. It provides an in-depth discussion of techniques, procedures, and processes of budgeting with illustrative material drawn from the experiences of industrial and developing countries.

The Role of International Administrative Law at International Organizations Jul 21 2021 The Role of International Administrative Law at International Organizations', edited by Peter Quayle, is centred on the law of employment relations at international organizations, and divided into four parts. It examines the interplay between international administrative law and the jurisdictional immunities of international organizations. It explores the principles and practice of resolving employment related disputes at intergovernmental institutions. It considers the dynamic development of international

administrative tribunals. It examines international administrative law as the basis for the effectiveness and integrity of international organizations. Together academics, jurists and practitioners portray the employment law that governs the international civil service and the resulting accountability of the United Nations, UN Specialized Agencies, and international financial institutions, like the World Bank and IMF. Also available in Open Access.

What We Owe Each Other Aug 22 2021 First published in the United Kingdom by The Bodley Head, an imprint of Vintage, in 2021.

Global Trends 2040 Jan 03 2020 "The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic marks the most significant, singular global disruption since World War II, with health, economic, political, and security implications that will ripple for years to come." -Global Trends 2040 (2021) *Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World* (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world's future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape tomorrow's world: - Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic power will escalate problems for the poor and middleclass. - Climate-a hotter world will increase water,

food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could both solve and cause problems for human life.

Students of trends, policymakers, entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading.

Global Health and the Future Role of the United States Sep 22 2021

While much progress has been made on achieving the Millenium Development Goals over the last decade, the number and complexity of global health challenges has persisted. Growing forces for globalization have increased the interconnectedness of the world and our interdependency on other countries, economies, and cultures. Monumental growth in international travel and trade have brought improved access to goods and services for many, but also carry ongoing and ever-present threats of zoonotic spillover and infectious disease outbreaks that threaten all. *Global Health and the Future Role of the United States* identifies global health priorities in light of current and emerging world threats. This report assesses the current global health landscape and how challenges, actions, and players have evolved over the last decade across a wide range of issues, and provides recommendations on how to increase responsiveness, coordination, and efficiency " both within the U.S. government and across the global health field.

Audit Tb Jun 27 2019

Getting to Scale Apr 17 2021 Visit any developing country and you will find governments, international donors, NGOs, and corporations involved in a range of innovative activities to address the needs of the poor. Only a fraction of those that show promise at a localized level, however, will ever be replicated, expanded, and sustained to achieve a transformative impact. Learning how to expand the reach of proven interventions so that they help larger numbers of poor people - 'scaling up' - is a fundamental challenge facing the developing world. This book improves our understanding of how scaling up can be achieved and what the international community can do to support the process. Remarkably little is understood of how to design scalable projects, the impediments to reaching scale, or the most appropriate pathways for reaching that goal. To answer these questions, this book features a series of case studies drawn from both the public and private sectors to demonstrate how the scaling up of services for the world's poor can happen. By linking public and private experience, the authors argue that successful scaling up will not be achieved by either public or private sector efforts alone. Rather, it will require both public and private efforts working together. This book demonstrates that the challenges to scaling up are complex and various, but ultimately surmountable. It provides an invaluable resource for development practitioners,

analysts, and students on a topic that remains largely unexplored and poorly understood. *Global Baby Girls* Sep 10 2020 Celebrate baby girls everywhere! In the tradition of best-selling GLOBAL BABIES, GLOBAL BABY GIRLS shines a spotlight on girls from around the world, celebrating their strength, diversity, and potential. Babies love to look at babies and this bright collection of photos is a ticket to an around-the-world journey. From Peru to China, Russia to Mali, this board book features captivating photographs of curious, joyful, and adventurous baby girls from fifteen different cultures. The bright and bold pictures paired with simple text share a powerful message: no matter where they are born, baby girls can grow up to change the world. A perfect baby shower gift or first book for the toddler in your life. Part of the proceeds from this book's sales will be donated to the Global Fund for Children to support innovative community-based organizations that provide opportunities for girls to grow, thrive, and be strong. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic Dec 02 2019 Provides an overview of the global distribution of AIDS cases, looks at the societal causes of HIV infections, discusses prevention and treatment options, and describes the epidemic's effect on society. **Designing More Effective Programs to Prevent HIV Transmission** Nov 12 2020 This is the eBook version of the printed book. This Element is an excerpt from AIDS: Taking a Long-Term View (9780132172592) by the

aids2031 Consortium. Available in print and digital formats. What we've learned about building prevention programs that can dramatically reduce the worldwide impact of AIDS. If the picture of AIDS is to be substantially more favorable in 2031 than it is today, markedly greater progress is required in preventing new infections. Given the rate at which the pandemic is outpacing programmatic scale-up, incremental improvements won't suffice. Prevention programs will need to have radically greater impact.... *Global Tuberculosis Control* Jan 27 2022 This report is WHO's thirteenth annual report on global tuberculosis (TB) control in a series that started in 1997. It presents WHO's latest assessment of the epidemiological burden of TB (numbers of cases and deaths), as well as progress towards the 2015 targets for global TB control that have been established within the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also includes a thorough analysis of implementation and financing of the WHO's Stop TB Strategy and the Stop TB Partnership's Global Plan to Stop TB, since in combination these have set out how TB control needs to be implemented and funded to achieve the 2015 targets. The report gives particular attention to the period 2006-2009, but selected epidemiological, implementation and financial data are presented for previous years as well. This includes epidemiological data back to 1990 and financial data back to 2002. Bringing together data reported by 196 out of 212

countries and territories in 2008, as well as data collected from these countries and territories in previous years, "Global Tuberculosis Control 2009" is the definitive source of information about the national and international response to the worldwide TB epidemic.

Corporate Income Taxes under Pressure Feb 13 2021 The book describes the difficulties of the current international corporate income tax system. It starts by describing its origins and how changes, such as the development of multinational enterprises and digitalization have created fundamental problems, not foreseen at its inception. These include tax competition—as governments try to attract tax bases through low tax rates or incentives, and profit shifting, as companies avoid tax by reporting profits in jurisdictions with lower tax rates. The book then discusses solutions, including both evolutionary changes to the current system and fundamental reform options. It covers both reform efforts already under way, for example under the Inclusive Framework at the OECD, and potential radical reform ideas developed by academics.

Global Tuberculosis Report 2019 Sep 03 2022 WHO has published a global TB report every year since 1997. The main aim of the report is to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the TB epidemic, and of progress in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the disease, at global, regional and country levels. This is done in the context of recommended

global TB strategies and targets endorsed by WHO's Member States, broader development goals set by the United Nations (UN) and targets set in the political declaration at the first UN high-level meeting on TB (held in September 2018). The 2019 edition of the global TB report was released on 17 October 2019. The data in this report are updated annually. Please note that direct comparisons between estimates of TB disease burden in the latest report and previous reports are not appropriate. The most recent time-series of estimates are published in the 2019 global TB report.

Disease Control Priorities, Third Edition (Volume 6)

Oct 24 2021 Infectious diseases are the leading cause of death globally, particularly among children and young adults. The spread of new pathogens and the threat of antimicrobial resistance pose particular challenges in combating these diseases. Major Infectious Diseases identifies feasible, cost-effective packages of interventions and strategies across delivery platforms to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, adult febrile illness, viral hepatitis, and neglected tropical diseases. The volume emphasizes the need to effectively address emerging antimicrobial resistance, strengthen health systems, and increase access to care. The attainable goals are to reduce incidence, develop innovative approaches, and optimize existing tools in resource-constrained settings.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Jul 29 2019 Contents: (1) Background; (2) Apportionment of Global Fund (GF) Resources: Dist. of GF Grants Among the Three Diseases; Geographic Dist. of GF Grants; (3) Five-Year Evaluation of GF; (4) Key Changes to the GF: Single Stream Agree.; Nat. Strategy Application; Dual-Track Financing; Debt2Health; Affordable Medicines Facility-malaria; Voluntary Pooled Procurement; (5) U.S. Support of the GF; (6) Issues for Congress: FY 2011 Budget; U.S. Leadership in Combating HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria; The GF's Mandate; Coordinating the GF with U.S. Global Health Programs; Transparency, Monitoring, and Evaluation; (7) Conclusion. Pledges and Contributions to the GF; Founding Principles of the GF; Illus. This is a print on demand report. *The State of the World's Children 2003* Oct 12 2020

The Future of Aid Aug 29 2019 International cooperation has never been more needed, but the current system of "aid" is outdated and ineffective. The Future of Aid calls for a wholesale restructuring of the aid project, a totally new approach fit for the challenges of the 21st century: Global Public Investment. Across the world, billions of people are struggling to get by in unequal and unsustainable societies, and international public finance, which should be part of the answer, is woefully deficient. Engagingly written by a well-known expert in the field, The Future of Aid calls for a series of paradigm

shifts. From a narrow focus on poverty to a broader attack on inequality and sustainability. From seeing international public money as a temporary last resort, to valuing it as a permanent force for good. From North-South transfers to a collective effort, with all paying in and all benefitting. From outdated post-colonial institutions to representative decision-making. From the othering and patronising language of “foreign aid”, to the empowering concept of Global Public Investment. Ten years ago, in *The Trouble with Aid*, Jonathan Glennie highlighted the dangers of aid dependency and the importance of looking beyond aid. Now he calls for a revolution in the way that we think about the role of public money to back up our ambitious global objectives. In the wake of the COVID-19 crisis, it is time for a new era of internationalism.

Fraud and Abuse of Global Fund Investments at Risk Without Greater Transparency Nov 05 2022

Getting to Zero May 19 2021 This document outlines the UNAIDS 2011-2015 strategy. It was approved by the UNAIDS Board in December 2010. It outlines three strategic directions to reach the UNAIDS vision of zero new HIV infections, zero Discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths: revolutionize HIV prevention; advance human rights and gender equality for the HIV response and catalyse the next phase of treatment, care and support.

Global Tuberculosis Report 2016 Mar 29 2022 This global tuberculosis report is the first

to be produced in the era of the SDGs and the End TB Strategy. It provides an assessment of the TB epidemic and progress in TB diagnosis, treatment and prevention efforts, as well as an overview of TB-specific financing and research. It also discusses the broader agenda of universal health coverage, social protection and other SDGs that have an impact on health. Data were available for 202 countries and territories that account for over 99% of the world's population and TB cases.

Evaluation of PEPFAR Oct 04 2022 The U.S. government supports programs to combat global HIV/AIDS through an initiative that is known as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). This initiative was originally authorized in the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 and focused on an emergency response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic to deliver lifesaving care and treatment in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) with the highest burdens of disease. It was subsequently reauthorized in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde U.S. Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (the Lantos-Hyde Act). Evaluation of PEPFAR makes recommendations for improving the U.S. government's bilateral programs as part of the U.S. response to global HIV/AIDS. The overall aim of this evaluation is a forward-looking approach to track and anticipate the evolution of the U.S. response to global HIV to be positioned to inform the ability of the U.S.

government to address key issues under consideration at the time of the report release. *Accra Agenda for Action* Jul 01 2022 Designed to strengthen and deepen implementation of the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) takes stock of progress and sets the agenda for accelerated advancement towards improving the quality and impact of aid.

[The U.S. Commitment to Global Health](#) May 31 2022 Health is a highly valued, visible, and concrete investment that has the power to both save lives and enhance the credibility of the United States in the eyes of the world. While the United States has made a major commitment to global health, there remains a wide gap between existing knowledge and tools that could improve health if applied universally, and the utilization of these known tools across the globe. The U.S. Commitment to Global Health concludes that the U.S. government and U.S.-based foundations, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and commercial entities have an opportunity to improve global health. The book includes recommendations that these U.S. institutions increase the utilization of existing interventions to achieve significant health gains; generate and share knowledge to address prevalent health problems in disadvantaged countries; invest in people, institutions, and capacity building with global partners; increase the quantity and quality of U.S. financial commitments to global health; and engage in

respectful partnerships to improve global

health. In doing so, the U.S. can play a major
role in saving lives and improving the quality of

life for millions around the world.