

# Replenishing Hope: Political and Economic Drivers of Public Sector Support for The Global Fund

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## Summary

This research aims to identify and assess the influence of political and economic factors on the financial contributions of public donors to the replenishment of The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (TGF) from 2001 to 2022. The study draws on publicly available data from reputable sources, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Center for Global Development (CGD), the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES), and others. It explores the relationship between the financial contributions of key government donors to TGF and their political and economic characteristics, such as political orientation, fiscal and economic outlook, official development assistance (ODA) disbursements, and contributions to other humanitarian organizations. The primary donors analyzed include the United States, Western European countries, and other OECD members, which collectively represent the vast majority of TGF contributions since 2001. This study aims to provide a predictive framework for estimating future replenishment outcomes based on prevailing political and economic conditions, offering TGF a valuable tool to support planning for its eighth grant cycle.

## Research Question

How have political and economic factors influenced the financial contributions of public donors to the replenishment of The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (TGF) from 2001 to 2022?

## Introduction

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (TGF) is an international financing organization established in 2002 to combat three of the world's deadliest epidemics. It operates as a financing mechanism rather than an implementing agency, mobilizing funds from public and private donors and awarding grants to organizations working in low- and middle-income countries. These grants support country-led health programs, developed in collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, civil society, affected communities, the private sector, and global health experts.

The Global Fund's reliance on external organizations to implement its grants is known as a partnership model. This model allows TGF to leverage the expertise and capacity of its partners, though it makes grant implementation dependent on the viability of these partners. For example, the recent axing of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) by the Trump administration has created financial uncertainty in the humanitarian sector that could potentially threaten the execution of some TGF grants<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Following the termination of their USAID contracts, many organizations that TGF partners with have had to reduce their scope of work and workforce. For example, UNAIDS is planning to cut 40% of its secretariat staff, including positions in local and regional offices (Ravelo, 2025b). Similarly, The Stop TB Partnership, headquartered in the same building as The Global Fund in Geneva, has also announced an upcoming downsizing (Ravelo, 2025a). Beyond The Global Fund's partnership, other international organizations are facing similar cuts. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is set to reduce its workforce by 20%, amounting to 250 job losses at its Geneva headquarters, in addition to laying off 3'000 employees from its U.S. refugee resettlement program (Jerving, 2025a). Meanwhile, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) is bracing for up to 6'000 job cuts (Lynch, 2025a). As funding reductions continue, further layoffs across international organizations appear inevitable.

To sustain its efforts to end HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (HTM), TGF conducts a periodic replenishment, securing new pledges from public and private donors and investing money in three-year grant cycles. Since its inception, it has disbursed \$US65 billion, becoming the world's largest multilateral provider of grants to strengthen health systems. TGF's financing has contributed to a 63% reduction in combined death rates from HTM, saving 65 million lives (The Global Fund, 2025, pg.6-11).

The eighth replenishment is currently underway, culminating in a high-stakes replenishment conference in November 2025, where donors will confirm their financial commitments. The Global Fund is asking donors for US\$18 billion for its eighth grant cycle, running from 2027 to 2029, allowing the Fund to sustain current levels of support to countries. However, in a moment of political and economic uncertainty, where shrinking aid budgets and the de-prioritization of global health funding are reshaping international assistance, the Fund is facing a challenging replenishment<sup>2</sup>.

In this radical landscape, making predictions may seem speculative. However, it is precisely in times of uncertainty that distinguishing what can be determined with reasonable confidence from what cannot becomes crucial. This research aims to identify key political and economic factors that have shaped past TGF replenishment outcomes to inform a predictive framework for estimating future funding trends. Although private sector contributions are briefly considered, the focus remains on public donors, primarily governments, as they provide the majority of The Global Fund's financing. By doing so, the study seeks to provide The Global Fund with a data-driven tool to navigate a volatile funding environment.

A look at the distribution of financial contributions to The Global Fund from 2001 to 2022 reveals significant variation in the size of individual public sector donor pledges. The vast majority of donor countries contribute between US\$1 million and US\$200 million, while only a few have pledged over US\$1 billion (see Figure 1). High-value pledges are rare but substantial, with the United States being the only country to have made multi-billion-dollar contributions.

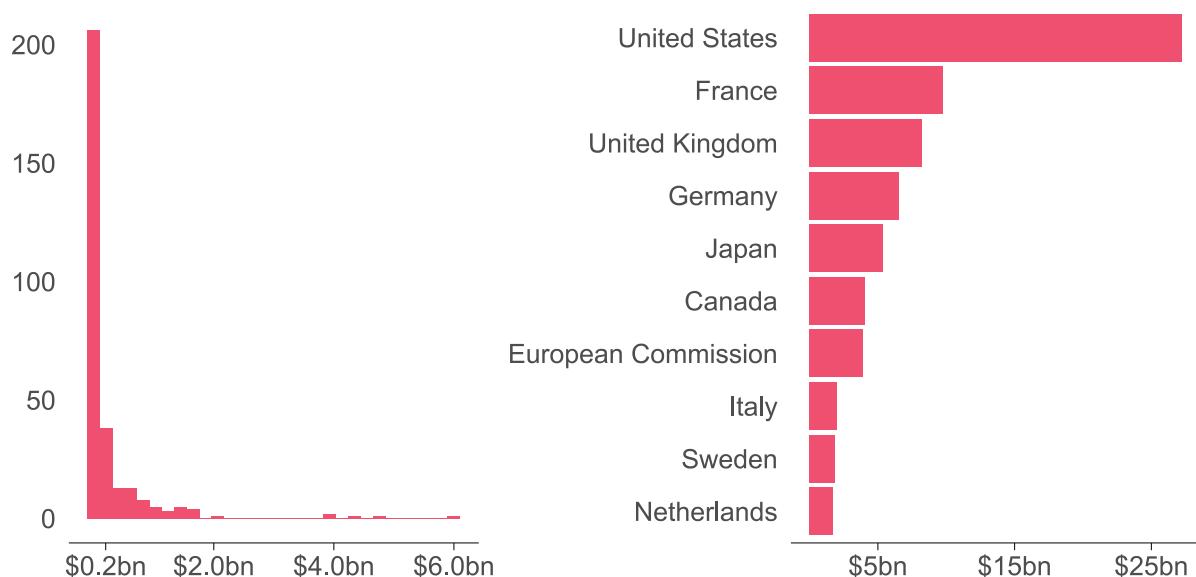
Like many international organizations, TGF relies heavily on the US as its largest donor, with a cumulative contribution of US\$27 billion since 2001 (see Figure 2). This dominance underscores the US's strong commitment to multilateralism over the past two decades. Beyond the US, the next largest contributors are France, the United Kingdom (UK), Germany, and Japan, having each contributed over US\$5 billion. Historically, TGF's top ten donors have been exclusively high-income members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These rankings have remained broadly consistent across replenishment cycles, highlighting the Fund's reliance on a stable group of donors for the past two decades.

OECD countries account for over 90% of public sector pledges to The Global Fund, with the United States' share increasing in recent years (see Figure 2 & 3). In 2022, just as development assistance for health was reaching record levels due to the COVID-19 pandemic, US contributions spiked to 42% of total public sector pledges, reaching US\$6 billion (Apeagyei (Micah), Dieleman and Leach-Kemon, 2024). Meanwhile, pledges from non-OECD countries have remained stable since 2001, with no significant increase from BRIC members such as China, Brazil, or India. This suggests that BRIC countries are unlikely to offset expected funding cuts from the US and key European donors, raising concerns about potential funding gaps. More importantly, the lack of support from BRIC nations may signal a failure to effectively engage with these donors, though it is known that China, in particular, prefers bilateral aid over multilateral contributions.

Despite its reliance on a small group of major donors, TGF has successfully expanded its donor base since 2016, notably through private sector engagement and new public sector contributors. The share of private sector pledges increased from 3% in 2001 to 8% in 2022, although it has remained stagnant since 2019 (see Figure 4). This growth reflects TGF's ability to leverage new technologies and private sector expertise to develop smarter solutions for combating HTM, attracting large donations from foundations like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and (RED).

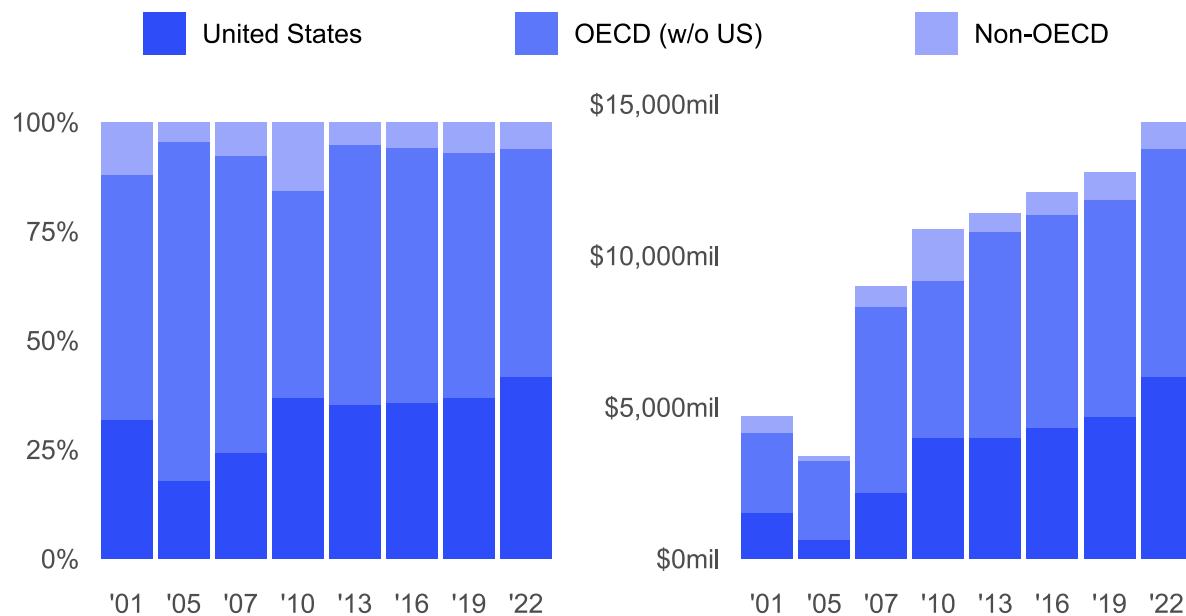
<sup>2</sup>As the US undergoes a major overhaul of its international aid apparatus, key European donors are also scaling back their foreign assistance. France, facing fiscal pressures, has reduced its aid budget by 35%. The UK plans to cut its foreign aid allocation from 0.5% to 0.3% of gross national income by 2027, prioritizing defense spending. Additionally, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland have announced similar reductions in aid budgets (Galvin, 2025). Germany is likely to follow suit. However, there is some optimism. Reports on the US government's reshaped international aid strategy seem to indicate that global health remains a priority (Toosi and Lippman, 2025; Jerving, 2025b).

**Figure 1 & 2: Pledge Distribution and Top Ten Donors of The Global Fund from 2001 to 2022**



Source: The Global Fund (TGF), author's calculation  
 Author: Bruno Alves de Carvalho (balvesdecarvalho1906@gmail.com)

**Figure 3 & 4: Percentage and US Dollar Share of Financial Contribution to The Global Fund**



Source: The Global Fund (TGF), author's calculation  
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Likewise, the number of public sector donors increased from 28 in 2013 to 36 in 2016, reaching 58 in 2019 and 49 in 2022 (see Figure 5). This is higher than the initial group of public donors in 2001, who benefited from the excitement surrounding the creation of this innovative financing mechanism. Most new donors are low to middle-income countries, reflecting a positive shift toward greater self-financing among recipient nations.

However, despite this broader participation, contributions from new donors remain relatively small, suggesting their pledges are more intended to be symbolic commitments rather than financially transformative. This means they cannot compensate for potential reductions from major donors like the US and key European countries. Additionally, while the number of donors has increased, the median pledge per country has declined, from US\$46.2 million in 2013 to US\$10 million in 2022 (see Figure 6). This underscores a critical point: increasing the number of donors alone is not enough to sustain overall funding levels. To build a more resilient financial model, TGF must attract a greater share of mid-sized donors, balancing its funding base and reducing dependence on a single dominant donor<sup>3</sup>.

Overall, the skewed distribution of pledges reveals deep structural realities about international funding: economic disparities, donor dominance, and long-term sustainability risks. Even though TGF has made progress in diversifying its donor pool, the financial weight remains highly concentrated among a few key players. These issues notwithstanding, the Global Fund has benefited from consistent growth in public sector funding, from US\$4.7 billion in 2001 to US\$14 billion in 2022, enabling it to improve health outcomes in developing countries and earn international recognition. While the success of its grants has undoubtedly played a role in securing continued support, other factors may have also influenced public donor contributions. This question is particularly relevant in an era when financing appears to be driven less by the measurable impact of international aid and more by the alignment of that aid with donor countries' national interests. In other words, we must look beyond the effectiveness of aid programs and examine the economic and political conditions shaping public donor contributions.

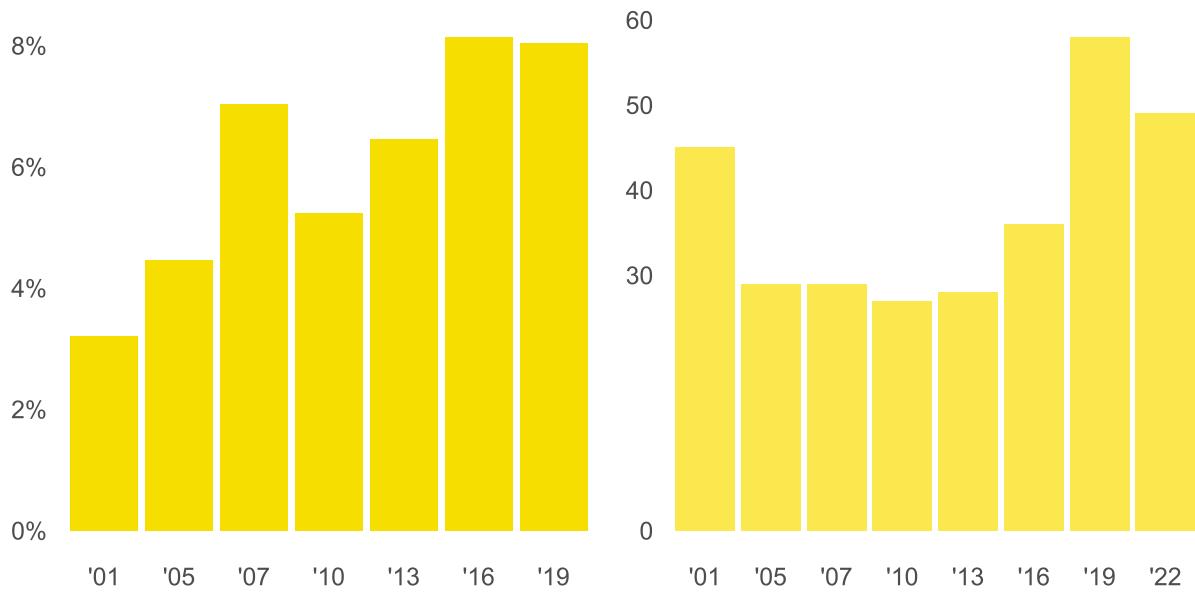
The extent of public sector pledges to The Global Fund can be understood as a function of supply and demand. The demand for funding is represented by current recipient country needs, as well as trends in the incidence and mortality of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria (HTM). Based on these factors, The Global Fund, in collaboration with academic experts, has estimated that US\$18 billion is needed between 2027 and 2029 to stay on track to end HTM by 2030. On the supply side, a country's ability and willingness to contribute money to the partnership can be inferred from the overall pool of funds allocated for foreign aid. One way to assess this is through trends in Official Development Assistance (ODA), which reflect the total volume of aid disbursed by donor countries. Higher ODA levels may indicate a greater likelihood of increased contributions to The Global Fund. Similarly, if other international aid organizations receive greater public sector contributions, The Global Fund may also benefit, given that these organizations operate within the same sector and under similar funding conditions.

More fundamentally, the extent to which the supply of funds matches demand depends on the broader political and economic context of donor countries. For example, a government experiencing strong economic growth and fiscal stability may be better positioned to contribute than one facing recession and high public debt. Political ideology may also play a role: left-leaning governments, which typically emphasize universal healthcare and poverty reduction, may be more inclined to support humanitarian initiatives, whereas right-leaning governments may prioritize domestic spending and military investments. Additionally, electoral cycles could impact funding commitments. During an election year, governments may be preoccupied with domestic politics, making it harder for The Global Fund to make its investment case heard.

Nonetheless, some governments may still maintain or even increase contributions due to pre-existing commitments or a desire to uphold international credibility, regardless of political and economic conditions.

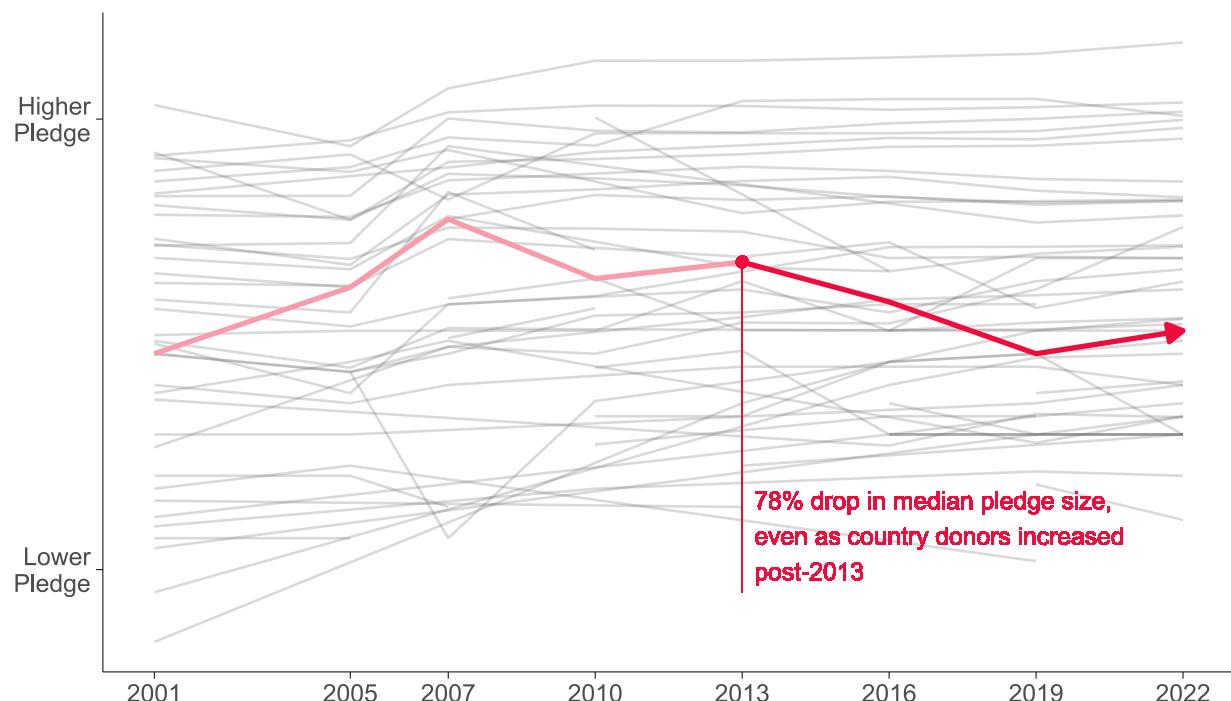
<sup>3</sup>Exploring alternative funding sources beyond donors could also serve as a hedge against funding risks. This is particularly relevant for The Global Fund, which relies entirely on donor funding to finance its operations and investments. Such an approach might offer a more attractive hedge than attempting to expand the donor base, as the latter could become increasingly difficult in a world where globalization is retreating. There are already signs that the US may reduce funding to international organizations that receive financial support from China and other countries competing with America's global influence (Lynch, 2025b).

**Figure 5 & 6: Percentage of Private Sector Contributions and Number of Public Sector Donors**



Source: The Global Fund (TGF), author's calculation  
 Author: Bruno Alves de Carvalho (balvesdecarvalho1906@gmail.com)

**Figure 7: Log of Financial Contributions to The Global Fund by Country Donor from 2001 to 2022, Median Pledge in Red**



Source: The Global Fund (TGF), author's calculation  
 Author: Bruno Alves de Carvalho (balvesdecarvalho1906@gmail.com)

The generalizations outlined above may not apply universally. These considerations form the basis of six hypotheses that this research will test using publicly available data from multiple reputable sources, namely: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the OECD, the Center for Global Development (CGD), the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES), the Party Government in Europe Database (PAGED), the ParlGov project, and the Manifesto Project database (MP).

Having analysed the historical replenishment outcomes of The Global Fund and outlined our hypotheses, we will now dig deeper into the data to test our assumptions, identify patterns and trends in donor behavior, and attempt to model these behaviors to create a predictive framework for estimating future funding outcomes. Following that, we will discuss the implications of the findings and offer recommendations for the future sustainability of The Global Fund, particularly in light of the evolving political and economic challenges.

## Hypotheses

1. If the financial contributions from government donors to other global health organizations, such as GAVI, and multilateral development banks, like the IDA, decline, then the financial contributions from public donors to The Global Fund (TGF) will decrease, because TGF tends to align its funding expectations with global trends in public health financing.
2. If the Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements of government donors decline, then the financial contributions from public donors to The Global Fund (TGF) will decrease, because TGF's funding is indirectly influenced by overall humanitarian aid trends.
3. If the fiscal outlook of government donors, measured *inter lia* by rising public debt and deteriorating fiscal balances, worsens, then the financial contributions from government donors to The Global Fund (TGF) will decrease, because weaker fiscal health limits governments' ability to make discretionary international contributions.
4. If the macroeconomic outlook of government donors, measured *inter lia* by GDP growth and unemployment, worsens, then the financial contributions from government donors to The Global Fund (TGF) will decrease, because weaker economic growth limits governments' ability to make discretionary international contributions.
5. If the ideological placement of government donors, measured by their political and / or economic orientation, leans to the right, then the financial contributions from public donors to The Global Fund (TGF) will decrease, because right-wing governments tend to prioritize fiscal discipline and are less ideologically aligned with humanitarian spending.
6. If the replenishment year coincides with the re-election year of donor governments, then their financial contributions to The Global Fund (TGF) will be smaller, because electoral priorities and domestic political considerations may reduce focus on international aid commitments and make it more challenging for TGF to secure funding.

## Hypotheses Testing

The Global Fund is part of an ecosystem of international health organizations, each playing a crucial role in combating HTM in low to middle income countries. For instance, while TGF might finance the purchase of health products, it relies on other partners to store, transport, and administer these products to affected communities. This interconnected network means that the success or failure of one organization can significantly impact the others.

We can reasonably assume that this interdependence extends to financing. Most global health organizations depend on ODA to fund their programs and staff worldwide. Additionally, they often rely on the same group of wealthy donors, though the degree of dependence may vary. As a result, the funding levels received by other international aid organizations might serve as a useful benchmark for the funding TGF receives during its replenishments.

To test this assumption, we used data collected by the CGD on the country pledges received by various Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) or concessional funds, such as the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, health funds like GAVI and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness

Innovations (CEPI), and climate funds over the past two decades. By comparing these pledges with contributions received by The Global Fund between 2001 and 2022, we found a strong positive correlation across all organizations. While the data is more limited for recently established entities like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and CEPI, the overall trend holds (see Figure 8). This suggests that The Global Fund's replenishment outcomes are closely aligned with those of other major multilateral funds, implying that when donors increase funding to GAVI, for instance, they are also likely to increase funding to The Global Fund, and vice versa.

This strong relationship may indicate that public sector donors treat their international aid portfolios holistically, viewing support for different global priorities, such as health and climate, as complementary rather than competing. In this way, global aid does not appear to function as a zero-sum game, where increases to one fund necessarily mean cuts to another. Instead, donor behavior seems to follow a “win-win” or “loss-loss” pattern: when overall aid budgets grow, many multilateral organizations benefit, and when budgets shrink, several are affected simultaneously. In today’s climate of constrained aid budgets, the critical question may be not whether funding will fall, but which organizations will bear the greater burden.

Financial contributions to The Global Fund are also strongly and positively correlated with the levels of ODA disbursements by public sector donors. This relationship is expected, as ODA represents the main financial channel through which governments support the economic development and welfare of low and middle income countries, and The Global Fund serves as a key multilateral mechanism through which donors fulfill these commitments in the health sector. Therefore, the more a country spends on ODA, the more we can typically expect it to contribute to The Global Fund. Conversely, if a country’s overall ODA spending declines, its contributions to The Global Fund are also likely to fall.

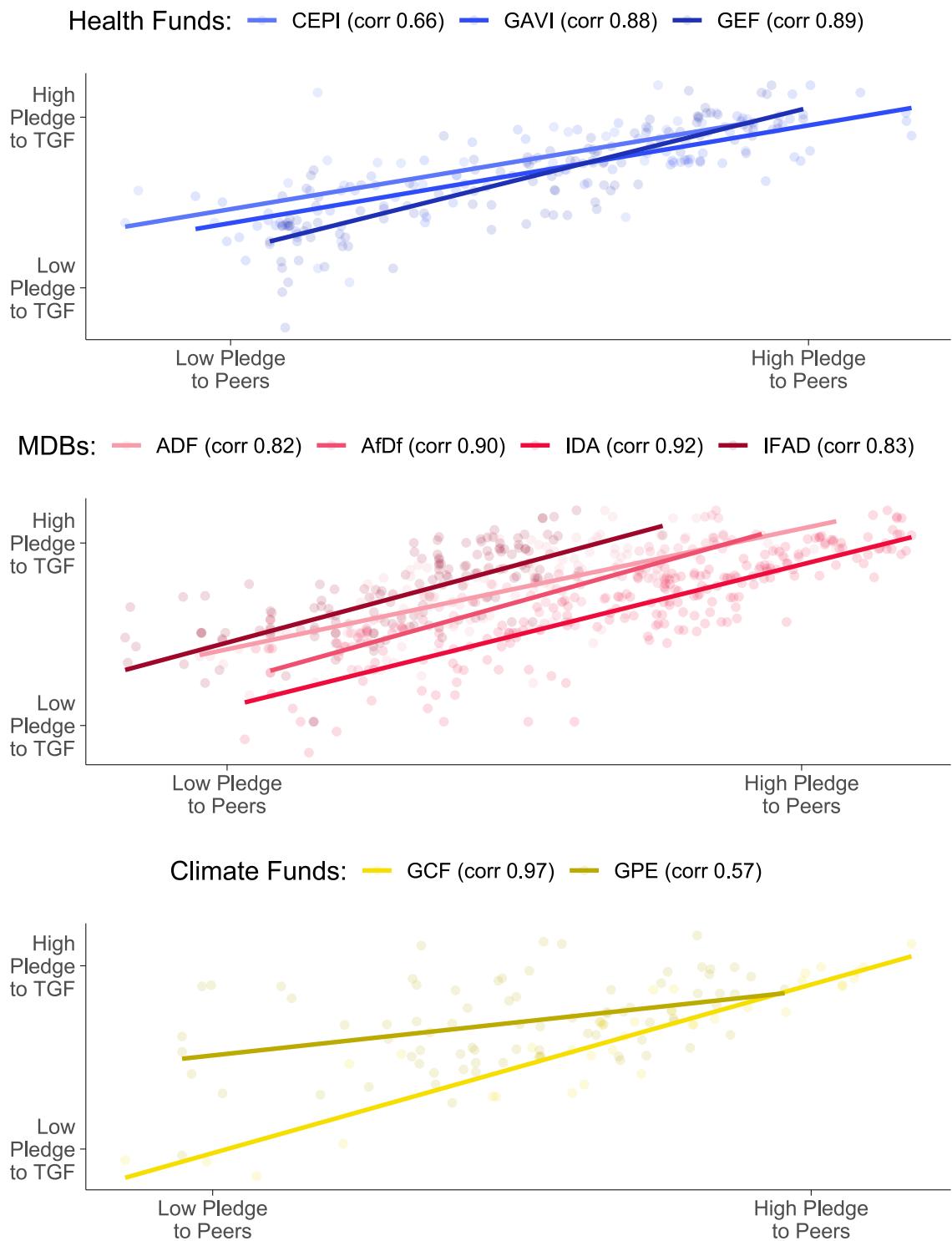
Importantly, the strength of this relationship may vary depending on a government’s preference for bilateral versus multilateral aid. If a country primarily delivers aid through bilateral channels, changes to its ODA envelope may have a more limited impact on The Global Fund compared to countries that prioritize multilateral mechanisms.

Beyond the direct supply of funding to aid organizations and recipient countries through ODA, the economic and political context of donor countries is also expected to play an important role in shaping contributions to The Global Fund. Government pledges must ultimately be financed through domestic tax revenue or borrowing. As such, a country’s tax capacity and its ability or willingness to raise debt can enable or constrain its potential to supply ODA, and, by extension, its ability to fund global health initiatives like The Global Fund. However, it is important to note that ODA levels are not determined solely by fiscal space; they often reflect political priorities and strategic choices.

The IMF regularly compiles data to monitor the fiscal health of governments around the world. Its Fiscal Monitor includes eight standardized indicators (as percentages of GDP): government expenditure, government revenue, (primary) net lending / borrowing, gross debt, net debt, and cyclically adjusted (primary) balance. These measures gauge whether a government is operating within prudent fiscal limits or running into fiscal strain.

By mapping these fiscal metrics against donor contributions to The Global Fund, we find that pledges exhibit a weak negative correlation with indicators of fiscal balance. When looking at the overall fiscal stance without adjusting for the economic cycle, the correlation between fiscal balance and contributions is very weak, suggesting there may be no meaningful relationship between the two. However, when we isolate the structural fiscal position by removing cyclical effects, the correlation strengthens slightly, though it remains weak overall.

Figure 8: Moderate to Strong Correlation Between Pledges to The Gf and Peer Organizations (USD)



Source: Center for Global Development (CGD), author's calculation  
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**Figure 9: Strong Correlation Between Pledges to The Global Fund and ODA Disbursements (USD)**



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), author's calculation  
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This points to a tentative trend: donor countries that are structurally more fiscally conservative, or that operate under tighter long-term budgetary constraints, tend to pledge less to The Global Fund than those with less sustainable levels of public debt.

This pattern is further supported by the weak positive correlation observed between government debt levels and financial contributions to The Global Fund. When examining the total stock of government debt, or gross debt, we find a moderate correlation with TGF pledges, indicating that countries with higher debt burdens are not necessarily limited in their ability to provide aid, and may actually be more inclined to pledge generously. However, when we shift focus to net debt, adjusting for government financial assets, the correlation weakens. This is likely because government assets are often illiquid or politically constrained, and therefore do not directly translate into available or discretionary resources for development assistance. In other words, while gross debt may reflect a broader willingness to rely on debt-financed spending, net debt offers less insight into a government's real-time capacity or political inclination to fund The Global Fund.

At first, it may seem counterintuitive that countries with higher debt burdens might also contribute more to The Global Fund. Instead, one might expect highly indebted countries to reduce discretionary spending, such as aid, in an effort to repair their balance sheets. However, countries that are more comfortable financing public spending through debt may, paradoxically, have greater fiscal space to maintain or even increase aid commitments. Some high-income countries enjoy strong credit ratings and low borrowing costs, giving them more flexibility to sustain international commitments, including ODA. In this context, global health spending can be viewed not as a financial burden, but as a strategic investment aligned with foreign policy and soft power objectives.

Countries with stronger fiscal balances may also be constrained by domestic rules or political pressures. For example, Germany's "debt brake" limits the federal deficit to 0.35% of GDP. Switzerland has a similar mechanism that caps spending based on cyclical economic performance. In such settings, even when fiscal capacity exists, legal or political constraints may prevent governments from increasing international aid. Much like the US, recent budget cuts to foreign aid in the Netherlands have been justified under a "Netherlands-first" approach, highlighting that political will, not just fiscal capacity, often determines aid decisions.

Finally, the data also shows that donor pledges are weakly and positively correlated with levels of government

expenditure and revenue. This aligns broadly with our previous observations, as we might expect governments that spend more to carry higher debt burdens and often exhibit weaker fiscal balances. Similarly, countries with greater capacity to raise revenue through taxation may have more fiscal space to allocate towards global health, even if higher revenues are typically associated with more balanced budgets and lower debt levels.

What makes this finding particularly interesting is that it suggests donors are willing to mobilize either their own funds or borrowed resources to finance multilateral initiatives like The Global Fund. Although our analysis does not track whether TGF pledges are financed through debt or taxes, the patterns suggest that, for some governments, sovereign debt may serve as a flexible policy instrument, enabling them to support TGF when it aligns with broader diplomatic, humanitarian, or geopolitical goals, rather than requiring trade-offs with domestic spending. For others, financial contributions to The Global Fund may represent a relatively minor share of total revenue, small enough to absorb without the need to incur additional debt.

To explore how broader macroeconomic conditions might affect public sector funding, we also looked at economic performance indicators using data from the IMF's World Economic Outlook. These include GDP and GDP per capita, inflation, unemployment, trade, and investment levels. One of our starting assumptions was that strong economic outlook would have a positive impact on the financial contributions to The Global Fund. While there is a weak negative correlation between unemployment and pledges, suggesting that countries experiencing rising unemployment may be slightly less likely to contribute, possibly due to internal fiscal pressures created by lower tax revenues and increased welfare costs, the rest of the relationships provides a more nuanced picture.

The rate of GDP change appears to be negatively correlated with pledges, indicating that countries experiencing faster economic growth tend to contribute less to The Global Fund. Countries that have undergone rapid economic, say above 6%, in the past two decades have mostly been emerging and developing countries, which are not TGF's top donors. In contrast, the fund's largest donors have experienced slower growth since 2001, which might explain the negative correlation.

Similarly, inflation also appears to be negatively correlated with pledges. Although inflation can be an indicator of a growing economy, it may also signal economic mismanagement, especially when it is high. This negative relationship may reflect concerns about economic instability or the erosion of the real value of contributions due to currency depreciation in high-inflation environments. Donors may adjust or withhold pledges to avoid this loss.

The total level of investment measured as a percentage of GDP, which provides a sense of the confidence an economy has in future economic growth, does not seem to be correlated to pledges, indicating that domestic confidence in future growth does not appear to influence international aid commitments to The Global Fund. Additionally, the negative relationship between the value of pledges and the volume of trade suggests that increasing trade activity does not necessarily translate to greater donor generosity. Moreover, strong trade growth often occurs in emerging markets integrating into global supply chains, which typically have less capacity to contribute financially to the Fund, while traditional and wealthier donors generally experience slower trade growth but have great fiscal space to finance institutions like TGF.

In sum, when plotted against donor pledges, the metrics compiled by the IMF show weak to no correlations, suggesting that economic outlook has a limited influence on Global Fund contributions. There is mixed historical evidence supporting this. During the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, while many governments cut or postponed some domestic spending, aggregate levels of ODA held relatively steady. Donor commitments to The Global Fund, in fact, continued to rise in nominal terms between 2007 and 2016 (see Figure 4). This resilience indicates that global health funding may be shielded, at least in the short term, from economic shocks.

There are multiple reasons for this. Many donor governments treat global health as a moral or diplomatic priority, and multilateral platforms like The Global Fund encourage burden-sharing and peer accountability. As a result, a country might sustain or increase pledges based on prior rounds of funding even during periods of economic weakness to maintain international credibility or signal leadership in global health.

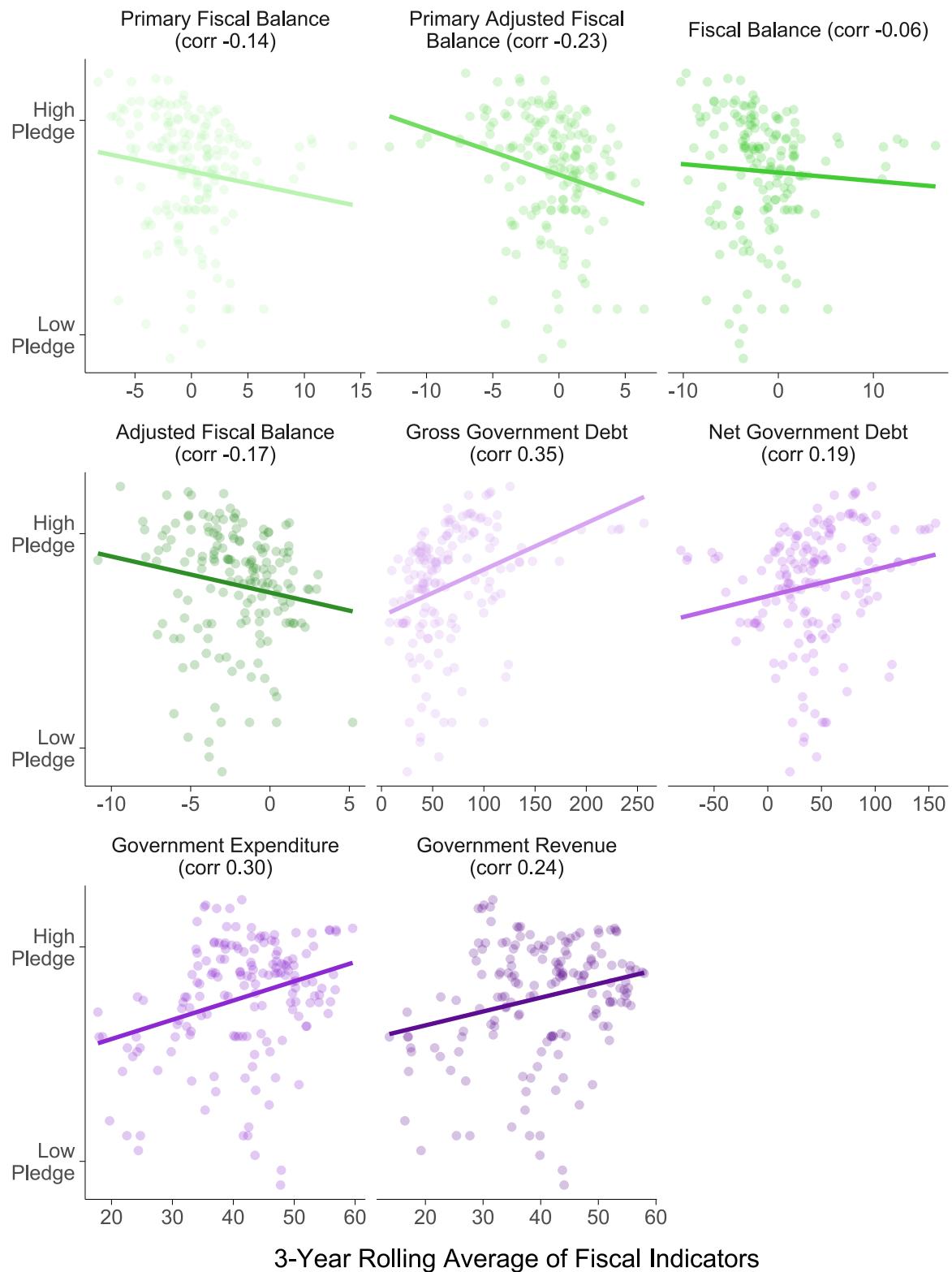
While it is difficult to draw firm tendencies from these weak correlations, one small and seemingly contra-

dictory trend is worth highlighting: pledges from public sector donors appear to be negatively correlated with GDP, but positively correlated with GDP per capita. At first glance, this might seem counterintuitive, but from an economic perspective, it makes sense. GDP reflects the overall size of a country's economy, but not necessarily its wealth. In contrast, GDP per capita serves as a rough proxy for individual-level wealth and a country's economic development. This pattern suggests that smaller but wealthier countries may contribute more generously to The Global Fund than larger economies with lower per capita income. For instance, upper-middle-income countries such as China and other BRIC members have large GDPs but contribute relatively modestly to the Fund, skewing the overall relationship. Ultimately, this trend aligns with expectations as ODA is largely driven by high-income countries, which tend to have more fiscal space to fund global health.

As we have often highlighted before, the political context is also a crucial factor in understanding the level of funding The Global Fund receives. A common belief is that left-leaning governments, being more aligned with humanitarian values, are more inclined to support international aid. Similarly, commentators often express concern when replenishments coincide with election periods in key donor countries, fearing that governments may prioritize re-election campaigns over global health commitments. On the surface, both assumptions seem reasonable.

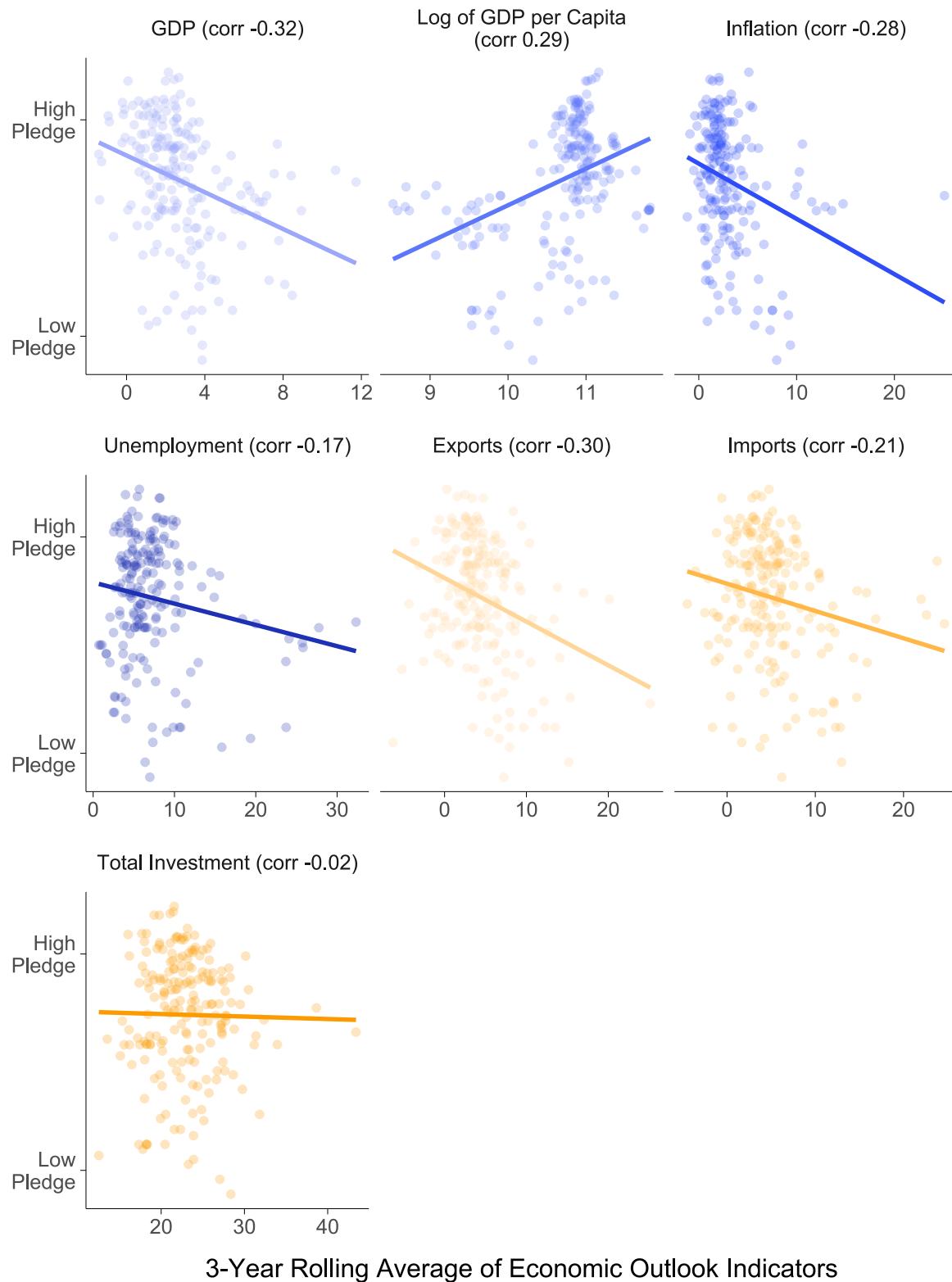
To explore these dynamics, we compiled historical data on the ideological orientation of major democratic donors to The Global Fund, drawing from four key databases. The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) provides expert assessments of party positions across Europe; PAGED tracks party participation in executive office globally since 1990; ParlGov links information on elections, political parties, and governments in parliamentary systems; and the Manifesto Project analyzes party manifestos to quantify ideological positions and policy priorities over time.

**Figure 10:**



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), author's calculation  
 Author: Bruno Alves de Carvalho (balvesdecarvalho1906@gmail.com)

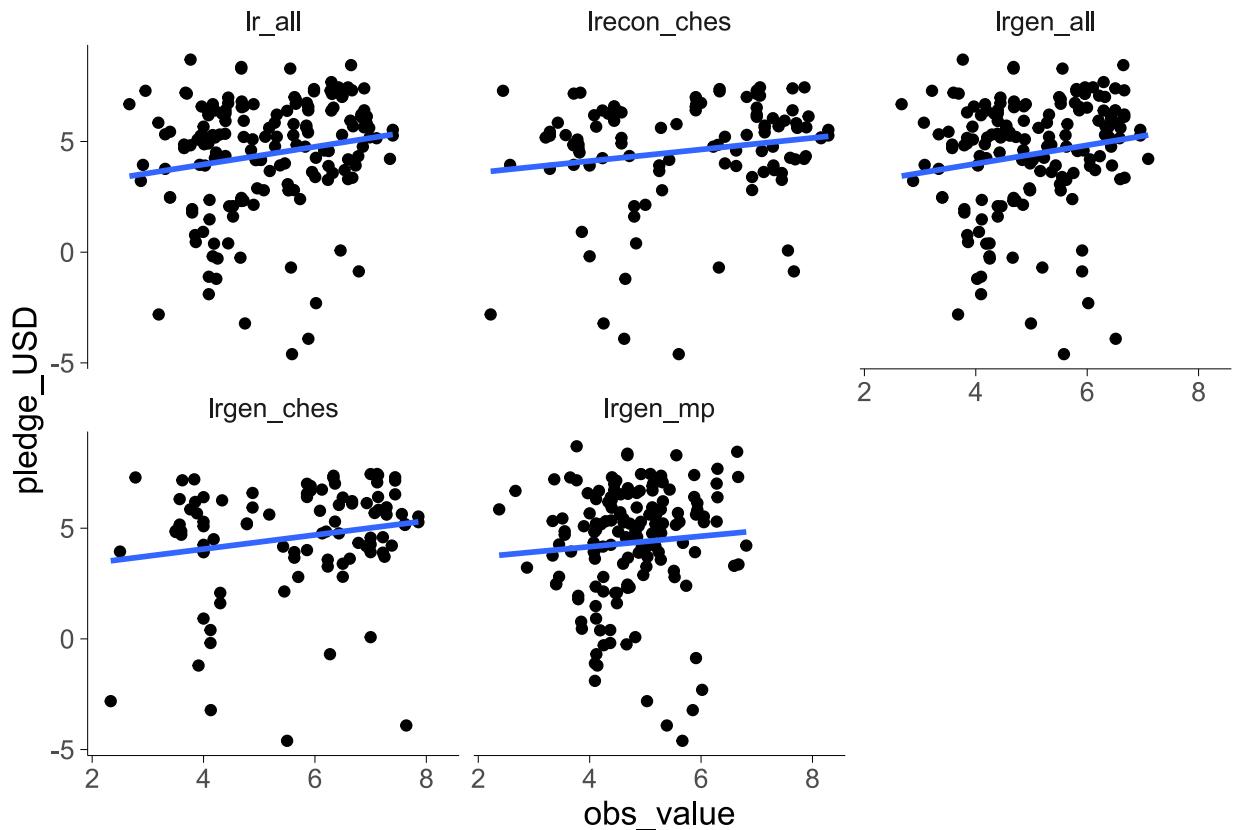
**Figure 11:**

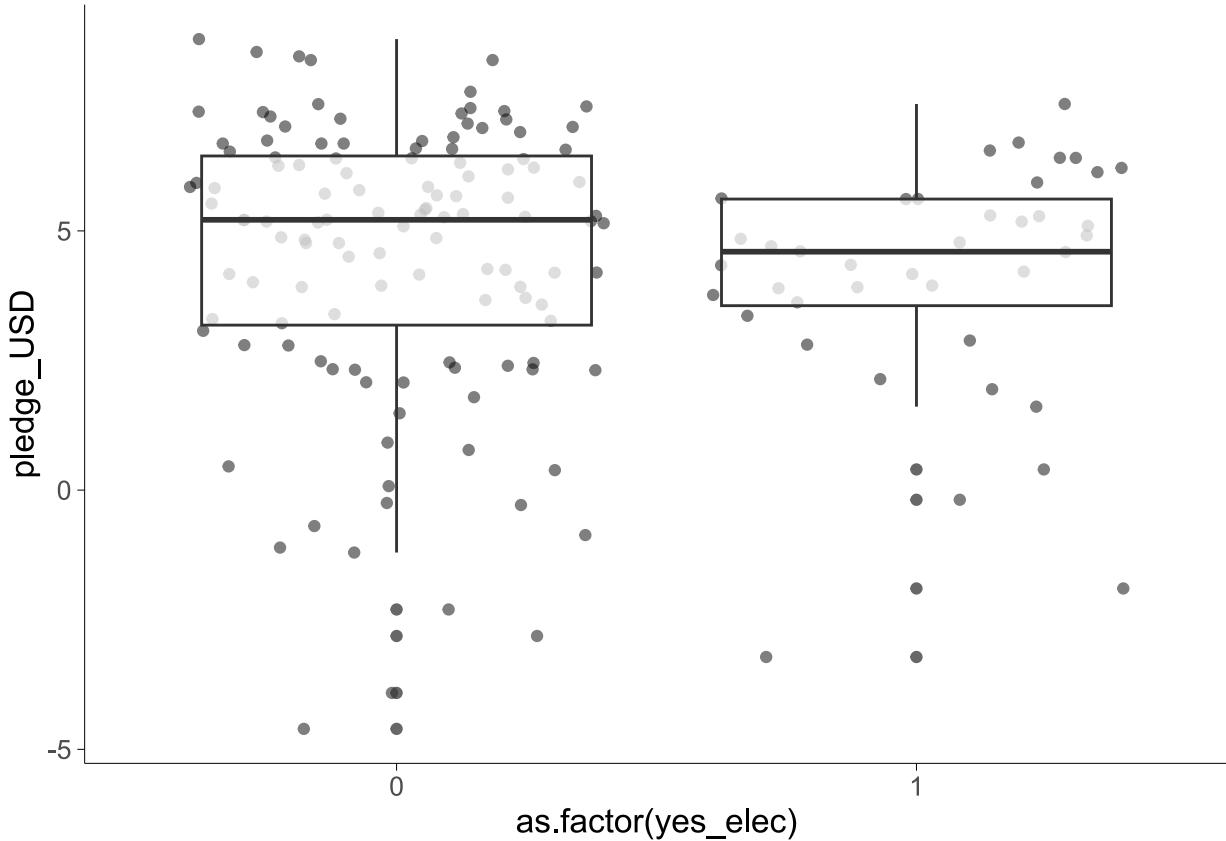


Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), author's calculation  
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Surprisingly, the data indicates a weak but positive relationship between the ideological placement of donor governments and their financial pledges to The Global Fund. This suggests that, on average, right-leaning governments tend to pledge slightly more than left-leaning ones. However, the weakness of this correlation implies that ideology alone is not a strong or reliable predictor of how much a government will contribute.

In addition, the data shows that the median pledge decreases significantly, from \$184 million to \$99.4 million, when replenishment periods overlap with national elections. While this correlation is also weak, the trend may reflect several plausible dynamics: elections can cause administrative delays, lead to fiscal caution as governments avoid new spending commitments, and trigger shifts in political attention toward domestic priorities that resonate more strongly with voters. These factors may collectively reduce the bandwidth and willingness of governments to make ambitious international pledges during electoral periods.





So far, the analysis suggests that some of our assumptions may not hold up under scrutiny. However, to rigorously test these relationships, we need to take the analysis a step further by modeling them mathematically through regression analysis. This approach allows us to assess the influence of individual factors, such as fiscal metrics, political ideology, or economic conditions, while controlling for other variables simultaneously. In doing so, we can better isolate the specific impact of each factor on financial contributions to The Global Fund.

Regression analysis also enables us to evaluate the reliability of our observations by testing their statistical significance and goodness of fit. This helps us determine whether the relationships we have identified are likely to hold beyond past replenishment outcomes, making them applicable to future replenishments. Finally, assuming we are able to build a robust model that captures the key predictors of public sector pledges, we may even be able to generate informed projections of future funding outcomes.

## Recommendations

Development assistance for health peaked in 2021 at US\$84 billion with the COVID-19 pandemic. Return to pre-pandemic levels of funding is already underway, levels of financing could fall farther below if donors reallocate development assistance away from health due to other priorities like war or climate change. At best, health funding is regressing to the mean.

## Improvements

This is a micro analysis, so focus on The Global Fund (over ODA and Global Health as such). Basically, don't mix macro into a micro analysis. Make sure you stay grounded in your data.

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