



## GC8 Fact Sheet

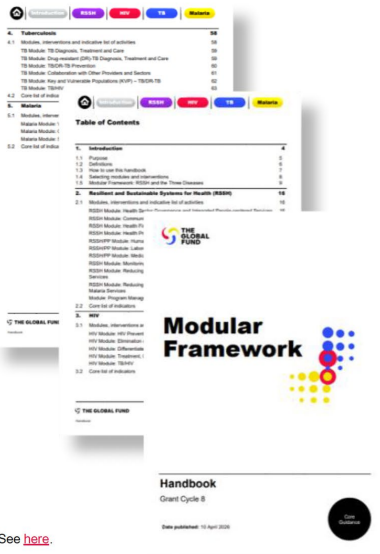
# Modular Framework

### How to use the Modular Framework Handbook?

In Grant Cycle 8 (GC8), many countries are receiving reduced allocations. Those with higher economic capacity and lower disease burden will see a more significant reduction. However, all countries will need to make difficult but necessary decisions to protect HIV, TB and malaria outcomes and more rigorously use Global Fund investments in a catalytic manner, in complementarity with domestic budgets and other funding.

The Global Fund has adapted the GC8 Modular Framework Handbook to respond to these challenges, introducing significant changes and strategic shifts, including a revamped approach to co-financing, a stronger emphasis on transition planning, enhanced support for public financial management and scaling up integration across programs and health systems.

### Updated **Modular Framework** reinforces prioritization through clarifying what can be funded



See [here](#).

#### Modular Framework serves as a central source for Global Fund investments with updates in GC8.

- ▶ **Strategic integration:** Structured to reinforce integrated planning and service delivery across programs.
- ▶ **Simplification and usability:** Reduced list of modules, interventions and indicators for streamlined planning, budgeting and reporting.
- ▶ **Sustainability and systems:** Reinforced role of health and community systems strengthening in delivering sustainable impact.

The handbook is structured in four components (RSSH, HIV, TB and malaria). Section 1 describes modules and interventions and includes an indicative list of activities. Section 2 provides the core list of indicators.

## Section 1: Modules, interventions and indicative list of activities

A module represents a broad programmatic area under each disease component or RSSH, that groups related interventions contributing to a specific objective. Each standard intervention includes a list of activities that can be adapted to country and program context. This set of modules, interventions and activities guides users to select and organize financial, procurement and programmatic information by strategic priority areas across grants and components.

## Section 2: Core list of indicators

The list includes a set of Impact and Outcome indicators that are used to assess overall progress towards national program goals and objectives. In addition, each module has a list of proposed coverage indicators to measure success of the program in reaching people with services. Based on the modules and interventions supported by the grants, a sub-set of indicators is selected and included in the performance framework.

To facilitate navigation across the handbook, sections 1 and 2 are interconnected within each component, with hyperlinks between modules, interventions and indicators. Hyperlinks are also used across RSSH, HIV, TB and malaria components to connect references to modules and interventions in different components.

The [GC8 Modular Framework Handbook](#) guides applicants and implementers to organize program activities into standard modules and interventions for the three diseases (HIV, TB and malaria) and resilient and sustainable systems for health (RSSH) and select performance metrics that best align with their strategic priorities, health needs and specific country contexts. It supports countries throughout the grant lifecycle when completing or updating the following Global Fund documents: Performance Framework (PF), Detailed Budget (DB), Progress Updates/Disbursement Requests (PU/DRs) and Health Product Management Template (HPMT).



Level	Definition	Purpose	Example
<b>Module</b>	Broad programmatic area contributing to a strategic objective	Ensures standardization for budgeting and monitoring	Treatment, Care and Support
<b>Intervention</b>	An area of specific programmatic focus within a module	Describes the type of support and action	Treatment monitoring - viral load, antiretroviral (ARV) toxicity and drug resistance
<b>Activity</b>	Specific tasks to operationalize interventions	Used for implementation planning and support on costing	Point of care and lab-based viral load testing
<b>Indicators</b>	Standardized measures to capture results linked to modules	Used to measure progress and performance	TCS-8 Percentage of people living with HIV and on antiretroviral therapy (ART) with viral load test result

## How to use the modular framework as a community actor?

### Step-by-Step Guide to Using the Framework

1. Access the Modular Framework Handbook: Download the official [GC8 Modular Framework Handbook](#). It serves as a catalog of all modules, interventions, and indicative activities eligible for financing.
2. Align with Country Priorities & Technical Guidance:
  - **Review Disease Strategies:** Ensure your proposed activities align with costed National Strategic Plans (NSPs) and the latest [GC8 Prioritization Guidance](#).
  - **Check Disease Modules:** Place specific HIV, TB, or malaria activities under their respective disease-specific modules.
  - **Integrate Cross-Cutting Issues:** Cross-cutting activities aimed at strengthening health systems (RSSH) must be categorized under RSSH modules.
3. Select Core Indicators for Performance Tracking: Choose programmatic indicators directly from the core list provided in the Handbook. This ensures alignment with global standards and reduces reporting burdens.



4. Summarize Investments in the Application Package: Applicants use the framework to structure their funding requests. You will tie selected modules, interventions, and performance indicators to your detailed budget and the performance framework when submitting through the partner portal.

5. Ensure Measurable Impact: All proposed activities, whether they are on the handbook’s indicative list or not, must demonstrate a measurable impact on health outcomes.

Here is a **practical example** of how a country coordinating mechanism (CCM) or community group can use the GC8 Modular Framework to address specific community priorities:

### Example: Community-Led Monitoring (CLM)

The Community Priority: HIV and TB patients report that local clinics are frequently out of essential medications, and clinic opening hours do not accommodate working people. They want funding to monitor these clinics themselves.

- Using the Modular Framework: You navigate to the Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH) module. You select the module "Community systems strengthening" and the specific intervention "Community-led monitoring."
- Indicative Activities: You budget for:
  - Procuring digital tablets and data collection software for community monitors.
  - Funding stipends for community members to conduct monthly clinic site visits.
  - Creating advocacy scorecards to present findings to national health panels.



<b>Module</b> RSSH: Health Sector Governance and Integrated People-centered Services	
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Scope and Description of Intervention Package - Indicative List of Activities</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dialogue, information exchange, regulation and financing.</li> <li>• Accountability mechanisms to promote alignment with national health plans and strategic priorities.</li> <li>• Franchising, networking, public-private facility referral mechanisms and other innovations to expand private sector outreach.</li> </ul>

#### ➔ RSSH Module: Community Systems Strengthening

<b>Module</b> RSSH: Community Systems Strengthening	
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Scope and Description of Intervention Package - Indicative List of Activities</b>
Community-led monitoring and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of integrated community-led monitoring (CLM) mechanisms including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National CLM frameworks, including innovative pilots.</li> <li>• Strategies to use CLM data for quality improvement at public and private facilities and in community settings; presenting data and recommendations in health and community systems governance and oversight structures, and in other key decision-making fora from national to local levels.</li> <li>• Tools and guidance to monitor vulnerability of community health systems to weather-related events and associated impacts on HIV, TB and malaria-affected communities, and effectiveness of community-led mitigation efforts.</li> <li>• Learning and refinement of CLM mechanisms and programs.</li> <li>• Guidelines and technologies for secure data management and storage.</li> <li>• Technical support, capacity and leadership building of community-led organizations, including those led by key and vulnerable populations (KVPs).</li> <li>• Monitoring barriers to HIV, TB and malaria services, such as those related to human rights, through CLM.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Community coordination and engagement in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities related to the participation of communities and populations/groups most affected by HIV, TB and malaria (including KVP and women, adolescent girls and young people) in national, sub-national and local planning and decision-making fora and processes. For example:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community platforms and coordination mechanisms that enable inclusive consultation.</li> <li>• Supporting community representatives to participate effectively in national health planning and governance processes.</li> <li>• Building community capacity to engage in health financing and accountability processes, and to generate and use evidence to inform prioritization, planning and accountability mechanisms.</li> <li>• Mapping community stakeholders and engagement entry points to influence national health decision-making.</li> </ul> </li> <li>→ Support for country coordinating mechanisms (CCMs) or community representation/engagement on CCMs should not be included in the country grants.</li> </ul>