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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
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PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC  
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**STEP UP  
THE FIGHT**



## **Cameroon at the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment Conference to Fight against HIV, TB and Malaria**

**Participation of the President  
of the Republic of Cameroon  
H.E. Paul BIYA**

**Lyon, France 09-10 October 2019**

**Press Kit**

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## Global Fund's 6th Replenishment Conference

The President of the French Republic, Mr Emmanuel MACRON, will chair the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment Conference to Fight against HIV, tuberculosis and Malaria in Lyon from 09 to 10 October 2019. This gathering will be held for the first time in France.

Every three years, the Global Fund organises the replenishment of its resources for the next cycle, resources that come from voluntary contributions from governments and private donors. It is during this meeting that the amount of the contributions of each country and private donors from around the world is definitively announced, in order to contribute to the fight against epidemics and to promote a future where everyone would live in good health.

The Global Fund seeks to accelerate the movement on the fight against HIV, TB and malaria. The conference in Lyon is expected to raise a minimum of 14 billion US dollars to save 16 million lives, prevent 234 million infections and eradicate these diseases. The Global Fund is calling on the private sector to mobilise at least US \$ 1 billion.

In 2015, by adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 3 – to enable everyone to live in good health and promote the well-being of all at all ages, the world is committed to eradicate epidemics such as HIV, TB and malaria by 2030. To cope with this, a massive increase in funding is needed. These three pandemics are the leading causes of premature death and disability worldwide. HIV is the leading global cause of early death among women aged 15-49; Tuberculosis is the world's deadliest infectious disease with 10 (ten) million new cases each year and 1.8 million deaths a year; Malaria infected about 216 million people in 2018, killing 445,000 people, including 285,000 children under five. The world already has tools to eradicate these pandemics, including effective treatments. However, there is evidence that the world is not on track to end these pandemics and that the 2030 targets will not be met without a significant increase in funding.

The technical partners estimated that the total amount of financial resources needed to deal with these diseases amounts to US \$ 101 billion for the period 2021-2023.



## Presentation of the Global Fund

Created in 2002 on the initiative of France, the European Union and the G7, the Global Fund has saved 27 million lives since its creation with more than 38 billion dollars of investments. Based in Geneva, it pools the financial contributions of 38 states and more than 14 private actors to support national pandemic programmes in about 140 developing countries.

The Global Fund is now the largest international donor to fight pandemics in developing countries, with 20% for HIV, 65% for tuberculosis and 57% for malaria.

In implementing countries, grants are requested and their use supervised by national coordinating bodies bringing together representatives of national authorities, but also technical and financial partners as well as populations affected by diseases and NGOs.

The Global Fund does not have representation in the implementing countries: it funds local structures to implement the grants. In Geneva, the Secretariat consists of around 600 people in charge of day-to-day management and the implementation of the organisation's strategy and policies.

### Goals

- Optimise impact on HIV, TB and malaria;
- Establish resilient and sustainable systems for health;
- Promote and protect human rights and gender equality;

- Mobilise increased resources.

### Targets

- 14 million lives saved during the three-year period that began in 2017;
- 194 million new infections or new cases of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria avoided;
- \$ 35 billion mobilised for health in the form of national funding;
- US \$ 230 billion for economic growth.

### Where are the programmes located?

About 65% of the Global Fund's resources are disbursed to sub-Saharan African countries, where HIV and malaria are the most geographically concentrated. The Global Fund invested in 149 countries in 2017.

- 4% in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- 8% in North Africa and the Middle East;
- 65% in sub-Saharan Africa;
- 4% in Eastern Europe and Central Asia;
- 19% in Asia-Pacific.

### A decisive moment in 2019

At least US \$ 14 billion would allow the Global Fund to:

- Get the world back on the road to eliminating HIV, TB and malaria:
  - Save 16 million lives between 2021 and 2023, reduce mortality rates for all three diseases by 52 percent in 2023 compared to 2017 rates.
  - Reduce the number of deaths related to the three diseases to 1.3 million in 2023,

compared to 2.5 million in 2017 and 4.1 million in 2005.

- Avoid 234 million infections or cases to reduce the incidence rate of all three diseases by 42 percent in 2023 compared to 2017 rates.

- Accelerate progress towards SDG 3 and universal health coverage:

- Strengthen health systems with a direct investment of about US \$ 4 billion to build capacity, including diagnostic tools, surveillance systems, supply chain management and training of healthcare professionals and accelerate the transition to differentiated, patient-centred models of care.

- Strengthen health security by contributing to stronger health systems, with better surveillance, diagnostic and emergency response capabilities, and by directly countering the major threats to global health security; image of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

- Achieve a return on investment of 19 to 1. Each dollar invested brings US \$ 19 in health and economic benefits, which contributes to the achievement of the 2030 General Development Agenda.

- Encourage a national investment of US \$ 46 billion to eliminate the three diseases and strengthen health systems through co-financing requirements and technical support for health financing.

- Reduce health inequities including barriers to accessing services related to gender and human rights issues, through collaboration with partners, including civil society and affected communities, to build systems open to all, without exception.

With a sixth replenishment of at least US \$ 14 billion for the three-year cycle starting in 2020, the Global Fund would contribute to these results by adding to sustained levels of external financing, increased funding, more innovation and collaboration, and more rigorous implementation.



## Objectives of the Conference in Lyon

The Plenary Conference of the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment is the culmination of the re-enactment campaign launched at the Preparatory Meeting in India in February 2019. The purpose of the Plenary Session in Lyon, France, from 9 to 12 October 2019 is to:

- Obtain financial commitments from Global Fund donors for the period 2020-2022 and reach the minimum replenishment target of \$ 14 billion.

- Demonstrate France's leadership role and ability to bring the international community together around a crucial issue for development, but also to maintain stability and security.

- Provide a visibility platform to demonstrate the results and impact of Global Fund investments and celebrate the contributions of the partners.

## France and the Global Fund

- Governance: France is one of the founding members and sits on the Board of the Global Fund.
- Programme supervision and technical assistance: France participates in numerous national coordination bodies and provides technical support to countries through the 5% initiative, a technical assistance mechanism implemented by Expertise France.
- Aligned Priorities: A shared commitment to address inequities in access to care, strengthen the fight against pandemics to end HIV, TB and malaria by 2030, improve the

effectiveness of health systems.

• Funding: 2nd largest donor of the Global Fund and 1st European donor. In May 2018, President Emmanuel Macron announced that the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment Conference will be hosted by France in October 2019 in Lyon.

• The 5% Initiative, France's contribution to the Global Fund to Fight HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria, supports field projects in several French-speaking countries, including Cameroon.



## Cameroon and the Global Fund

Since 2003, the Government of Cameroon has signed 15 grant agreements with the Global Fund to fight HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria. These agreements, including seven (7) for HIV, five (5) for malaria and three (3) for tuberculosis, amounted to nearly 198 billion FCFA.

The Global Fund which is the largest donor

to Cameroon's fight against HIV released \$ 10 million to complete the year 2013 and \$ 20 million in 2014.

The table below shows the sum allocated to Cameroon for the period 2014/2016 and 2017/2019.

**Table: Sum allocated to Cameroon for the period 2014/2016 and 2017/2019 (in million \$US)**

Comp.	Sum allocated (2014/2016)				Sum allocated (2017/2019)		
	Existing Funds	Additional Funds	Support Funds	Total	Initial sum allocated to Cameroon	Contribution from Cameroon	Total
HIV	151,9	3,2	0	155,2	94,6	8,1	102,7
Tuberculosis	8,1 m	6,9	0	15,0	10,6	0	10,6
Malaria	33,3	84,8	0	118,1	69,6	0	69,6
TB/HIV	0	0	0,9	0,9	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,4</b>	<b>94,9</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>289,2</b>	<b>174,9</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>182,9</b>

For the period 2018-2020, four new agreements with a total budget of 108 billion FCFA were signed between the Global Fund and the Government of Cameroon. In accordance with the Global Fund's allocation policy, to access the full amount disbursed for 2018-2020, the country must meet the co-financing requirements.

Indeed, the payment of 20% of the Global Fund allocation for each disease component is subject to increased co-financing of the disease control programme and/or investments in resilient and sustainable health systems beyond the level of investment made by the Government during the previous period.

To date, there is a delay by the Government of Cameroon in paying all of its contributions. This delay is worrisome because

there are risks of treatment interruptions that will have repercussions on the health of the population, especially those who are highly at risk, such as women, people living with HIV and young people.

Hence the urgency to honour it and develop a community action plan to strengthen the advocacy already undertaken via Cameroon's counterpart funds (20%).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports the demand of the Cameroonian civil society and is active so that Cameroon can mobilise the necessary resources.

It should be noted that there is a decline in the HIV prevalence rate in Cameroon, from 4.3% in 2011 to 3.4% in 2018, with a number of people living with HIV in 2016 estimated at 560 000.



## Challenges of Cameroon's participation in the Global Fund's 6th Replenishment Conference

- The presence of Cameroon at these meetings is a strong signal that demonstrates the commitment of the President of the Republic, H.E. Paul BIYA, to position himself in his overall policy to eradicate these diseases. Despite the progress made, Cameroon still has the highest HIV prevalence in West and Central Africa, with very significant peaks in at-risk populations (26% among sex workers, 20% among homosexuals, girls and other adults). Tuberculosis-HIV coincidence remains high, at 40%. Malaria accounts for 48% of all deaths of children under five.
- The participation of Cameroon in this Conference is an opportunity to recognise the support of the Global Fund since 2003, with a global value of 315,327,841,225 FCFA, through eight (8) grants for AIDS, seven (7) for malaria and four (4) for tuberculosis. It also provides an opportunity for Cameroon to advocate for a reconsideration of the sanctions taken by the Global Fund against Cameroon in the context of financing. The Government will also present the measures taken through the creation of a special account at BEAC for the counterpart funds of the various projects to which Cameroon is committed. The counterpart funds not yet mobilised represent 20 billion FCFA.
- The participation of the Head of State at this Conference is an opportunity for Cameroon to mobilise about 100 billion FCFA, for the period 2021-2023, in favour of the fight against the three diseases, since the Global Fund is Cameroon's first partner in this area.
- In total, the participation of the President of the Republic at the Conference in Lyon gives additional weight for future discussions with the Global Fund and the recognition of France for what his wife, the First Lady, has done to curb the spread of these different pathologies.



## 2020-22 pledges announced to date

These countries have already announced an increase in their contribution to the Global Fund for the next three years:

- Germany: 1 billion euros (+ 17.6%) Chancellor Angela Merkel made the pledge at the G7 summit in Biarritz, France (24 to 26 August 2019).
- Canada: CAD 930.4 million (+ 15.7%), made on 22 August 2019
- Ireland: 160 million euros (+ 15%)
- Japan: 840 Million USD (+ 5%)
- Luxembourg: 9 million euros (+ 12%)
- Portugal: 750,000 euros (x 3)
- United Kingdom: 1.44 billion pounds (+ 16%)
- Switzerland: CHF 64 million (+ 12%), made on 21 August 2019
- European Union: 550 million euros (+ 15.8%)
- India: USD 22 Million (+ 10%) pledge made by the Indian Minister of Health and

Family Welfare on 3 September 2019.

- Italy: 161 million euros (+ 15%) pledge made by Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte during the G7 summit in Biarritz.
- The European Union: 550 Million Euros (+ 16%) pledge at the G7 summit in Biarritz
- Spain: 100 million euros. Promise of donation made by the Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez during the 74th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, on 25 September 2019. [In 2017, Spain returned to the Global Fund through the Debt-to-Health initiative, by signing debt swap agreements with Cameroon, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, which generated € 15.5 million to reinvest in debt reduction programmes in the fight against HIV and Malaria and the strengthening of health systems].
- + Private sector announcements



## Private sector accelerates movement against HIV, TB and malaria in Africa

On the occasion of the World Economic Forum on Africa held from 4 to 6 September 2019 in Cape Town, South Africa, five private sector partners announced new pledges for the resources of the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment.

Supported by Nando's, a South African-based catering group, as well as other partner companies, Goodbye Malaria has pledged 85 million rand (about US \$ 5.5 million) to the Global Fund to extend a grant aimed at eliminating cross-border transmission of malaria in Mozambique, South Africa and Eswatini.

Last Mile, GBCHealth and Zenysis Technologies, on their part, announced in-kind support and co-investments to make health programmes more effective through innovation. Africa Health Business is committed to supporting the mobilisation of African businesses. The total value of these co-investments will exceed US \$ 23 million.

"Our fight to eradicate HIV, tuberculosis and malaria will only be successful if we work with private sector partners," Peter Sands, the executive director of the Global Fund explained.

African governments and other donors are investing billions of dollars to strengthen health systems and ensure the availability of affordable medicines. Yet supply chains often struggle to get drugs and supplies to health facilities and those who need them

most. To address this problem, the Global Fund and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation partnered with the Coca-Cola Company in 2010 to implement the Last Mile Project, to which the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) joined in 2014. This public/private partnership leverages Coca-Cola's logistics, supply chain management and marketing skills to help African public authorities deliver essential medications and supplies to the most difficult to access populations. In addition, the Coca-Cola Foundation has also generously contributed to the Last Mile project. In the wake of a commitment of more than US \$ 21 million made by partners in 2014, this project provided support to 10 African countries.



## The action of the First Lady Madam Chantal BIYA in the fight against HIV

“The First Lady of Cameroon plays an absolutely exceptional role in the fight against HIV, not only in Cameroon but also in Africa. I was able to see for myself the actions of the Chantal BIYA Foundation (FCB), especially the prevention of HIV-AIDS transmission from mother to child, the mobilisation of young people, the work of AFRICAN SYNERGIES, etc. For me, Chantal BIYA is one of the stars of the fight against HIV and AIDS in the world.”

These words from Professor Peter PIOT, then Executive Director of UNAIDS, after an audience with the First Lady in June 2003, amply express the full extent of Mrs Chantal BIYA’s activities in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic in our country and across the African continent.

Indeed, during the great AIDS Summit Conference in Africa, held in Yaounde from 15 to 16 November 2002, Chantal BIYA brought invited Frenchman Luc Montagnier and American Robert Gallo, co-discoverers of the AIDS virus. On this occasion, the two distinguished scientists pledged to bring the support of the international scientific community to the initiative of the First Lady.

The idea of an association of First Ladies of Africa was established during the First Ladies’ Summit held on 18 January 2001 in Yaounde, on the sidelines of the Conference of the Heads of State of France-Africa under the theme: “How to ensure the

development of young generations against the threat of HIV-AIDS”. Mrs Nane Annan, the wife of the former Secretary General of the UN, late Koffi Annan, and all the wives of the Heads of State present in Yaounde in the framework of the France-Africa Summit, participated in the First Ladies Summit, determined to become more involved in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Created on the initiative of Mrs Chantal BIYA, the African association for the fight against AIDS and sufferings in Africa, African Synergies, was founded on 15 November 2002 in Yaounde.

At the national level, the leadership of the wife of the Head of State has been illustrated for more than two decades in Cameroon by the creation and support of activities to fight against HIV and AIDS.

The Mother and Child Centre of the Chantal BIYA Foundation is Cameroon’s first pilot project for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, from which many lessons have been learned, thus enabling its rapid extension in the country. Since its creation, several thousand pregnant women have been received at the centre.

In addition, Mrs Chantal BIYA, through the Circle of Friends of Cameroon (CERAC), created in 1995, supports the community efforts of rural women and many non-governmental organisations, in information, awareness, prevention against HIV and

AIDS, treatment of the diseases and scholarships.

In the implementation of the UN Political Declaration of June 2016, to accelerate the response to AIDS, and to end the pandemic by 2030, Mrs Chantal BIYA launched a programme called “My Bet for 2030”. The first activity of this programme focuses on the training of socio-professional leaders in the fight against AIDS.

“Holidays without AIDS”, a national initiative that aims at sensitising young people during the holidays began in 2003, under the distinguish patronage of the First Lady of Cameroon, Mrs Chantal BIYA. It involves the distribution of awareness kits, educational talks, interviews through social networks; voluntary tests; assistance to HIV-positive patients. It is a question for the young pupils and students, to know their serological status. The goal is to reach the maximum of young people during holidays.

Some themes of the “Holidays without AIDS” programme:

- 2003: the campaign had no specific theme but it retained the global vision of Holidays without AIDS.
- 2004: “Successful Holidays, Holidays without AIDS” with the establishment of the mapping of the disease by peer educators to allow young people to avoid areas at risk in different regions.
- 2005: “Know my serostatus, my holiday challenge”. The goal was to get young persons to know their sero-statuses and change their behaviours.
- 2006: “Sero-positive or sero-negative, know your status”.
- 2007: “Young woman, protect yourself against STDs and HIV/AIDS”.
- In 2008: “I am a young leader committed to the fight against AIDS”.
- 2009: “Successful holidays without AIDS”.
- 2010 and 2011 had the same theme: “Young girl, get tested for HIV”.

- 2012: “knowing my serostatus, my health challenge”.

- The last two editions (2018 and 2019) had the theme “Android generation, let’s click on HIV testing”.

The creation of the Chantal BIYA International Reference Centre for research on the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS (CIRCB) is another project initiated by the First Lady. It was created via an order of the Ministry of Public Health on 17 February 2006. It intends to participate in the global momentum of the international community to accelerate knowledge and the quality of care and services for people infected and affected by the pandemic.

CIRCB’s headquarters is in Yaounde. It was inaugurated on 23 February 2006 under the auspices of the World Foundation AIDS Research and Prevention (WFARP) chaired by Professor Luc Montagnier, Nobel Prize laureate for Medicine 2008, with the cooperation of African Synergies, which brings together the First Ladies of Africa. It is chaired by Mrs Chantal BIYA, First Lady of Cameroon and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador.

### **Chantal BIYA, UNAIDS Special Ambassador**

The multidimensional actions of the First Lady of Cameroon in the fight against HIV/AIDS has earned her international recognition. Chantal BIYA serves as a Special Ambassador of UNAIDS. The distinction was handed to her at the Unity Palace on 1 June 2015 by the Executive Director of the organisation on a working visit to Cameroon. The new Special Ambassador was then tasked with promoting operational research across the continent.



## BIOGRAPHY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PAUL BIYA

President Paul BIYA was born on 13 February 1933 at Mvomeka'a, Meyomesalla Sub-division, Dja-et-Lobo Division, South Region to the Late Etienne Mvondo Assam and Mvondo Anastasie Eyenga Elle. President Biya, who is the second Head of State of Cameroon assumed office on 6 November 1982 following the resignation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

President BIYA has been married to Mrs. Chantal BIYA since 23 April 1994 and is a father of three: Frank BIYA, Paul BIYA Jr., and Anastasie Brenda Eyenga BIYA.

### Education

Primary Education: Nden, culminating in the First School Leaving Certificate (CEPE) in 1948.

Secondary Education: St. Tharcissus pre-Seminary Edea (1948-50), Minor Seminary Akono (1951-54), culminating in a secondary school certificate, (BEPC) in June 1953.

High School Education: Lycee General Clerc High School (1954-55), culminating in a Baccalaureat Part 1 Certificate in June 1955, and the Lycee Louis le Grand in Paris culminating in the Baccalaureat certificate Part 2 in June 1956.

University Education : Degree in Public Law, Graduate of the Institute of Political

Science, Paris and the Institute of Advanced Overseas Studies (IHEOM), and holder of a post-graduate diploma in Public Law.

### Professional Development and Career

Senior Policy Adviser (Charge de Mission) in the Presidency of the Republic: October 1962;

Director of Cabinet (Chief of Staff), Ministry of National Education: January 1964;

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Education: July 1965;

Director of the Civil Cabinet (Chief of Staff), Presidency of the Republic: December 1967;

Secretary General and Director of the Civil Cabinet: January 1968;

Minister of State, Secretary General in the Presidency of the Republic: June 1970;

Prime Minister : 30 June 1975;

Prime Minister and Constitutional Successor: 29 June 1979;

President of the Republic following the resignation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo : 6 November 1982.

### Achievements as President of the Republic

On taking the oath of office, President PAUL BIYA promised to democratize the political life, introduce social and economic

liberalization, rigour in the management of public affairs, moralization of attitudes and reinforce international cooperation. In this connection, he was :

Elected President of the Cameroon National Union (CNU): 14 September 1983;

Elected President of the Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement (CPDM) on the transformation of the CNU in Bamenda: 24 March 1985 and re-elected in all the party's subsequent congresses;

1984 and 24 April 1988 under the one-party democratic system;

Elected President of the Republic under the multi-party democratic system on 11 October 1992, 12 October 1997, 11 October 2004, 9 October 2011 and 7 October 2018 ;

In 1990, President BIYA said he will like to be remembered as the one who brought democracy and prosperity in Cameroon. Today, Cameroon stands out as one of the most democratic countries in Africa with some 254 political parties, 308 foreign association and 47 religious associations. The country also has over 600 private newspapers, 98 private radio stations, and 19 private TV stations.

A committed democrat, President BIYA believes in power-sharing and shared responsibility in governance, which explains his interest in forming governing coalitions with Opposition parties since 1992 in spite of his crushing majority in Parliament.

President BIYA is highly respected as a "Wise-man of Africa" and for his international peace, security, development and humanitarian initiatives, which have earned him a number of international recognitions and awards, the latest being that of the Pan-African Lawyer's Union of 6 June 2014 for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

#### **4- Publications of President Paul BIYA**

Communal Liberalism, Editions Marcel Fabre, Lausanne, 1987. Original text in French, translated to English, German and Hebrew.

Paul BIYA, a New Impetus. Interview with Charles NDONGO, Editions Africa Multi Media, Yaounde, 1997.

The Emergence of Africa. Propositions of Paul BIYA, Abdoulaye BIO TCHANE, Yousou N'Dour, Editions Le Cherche Midi, Paris, 2010. ■

