



**ROBERT
CARR
FUND**
for civil society
networks

PROGRESS REPORT 2015

PARTNERSHIP GLOBAL FUND- ROBERT CARR NETWORK FUND

Date: March 22, 2016

Contact address: secretariat@robertcarrfund.org

Contents

Abbreviations	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1. Partnership	4
1.2. Background	4
1.3. Primary Objectives	5
2. INTERVENTIONS OF GRANTEES	7
2.1. Providing capacity where the needs are	7
2.1.1. Provide information to increase knowledge	7
2.1.2. Build capacity to engage and advocate	8
2.1.3. Information and knowledge exchange	10
2.2. Added value GF-RCNF additional funding	10
2.2.1 Conclusion	10
3. THE GRANTEES	12
4. PARTNERSHIP 2016	13
5. FINANCIAL REPORT 2015	14
Annex 1: The Grantees	15

ABBREVIATIONS

RCNF	Robert Carr Network Society
PAP	Program Advisory Panel
ISP	Inadequately Served Populations
CSS	Civil Society Strengthening
FMA	Fund Management Agent
ICW	International Community of Women living with HIV
ARASA	Aids and Right Alliance for Southern Africa
ITPC	International Treatment Preparedness Coalition
PNC+	People Living With HIV Networks Consortium
NSWP	Networks of Sex Worker Projects
INPUD	International Network of People who Use Drugs
ANPUD	Asian Network of People who Use Drugs
APTAN	Asia Pacific Transgender Network
NFM	New Funding Model
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
WLHIV	Women Living with HIV
PRs	Principle Recipients
ECOM	Eurasian Coalition of Male Health
EECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia
EHRN	Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
ECUO	East Europe and Central Asia Union of PLWH
ENPUD	Eurasian Network of People Who Use Drugs
SWAN	Sex Workers' Rights Advocacy Network
EWNA	Eurasian Women's Network on AIDS
TG	Transgender
PWUD	People who use drugs
CEEGA	Centre for Economic Governance and AIDS in Africa
FPM	Fund Portfolio Managers
APN+	Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV
CRN+	Caribbean Network of People Living with HIV
ASWA	African Sex Workers Alliance
APNSW	Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers
CSWC	Caribbean Sex Worker Coalition
LAPS	Latin America Platform of Sex Workers
ToT	Training of Trainers
MSMGF	The Global Forum on MSM & HIV

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Partnership

In 2014, the Robert Carr civil society Networks Fund (RCNF) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) entered into a partnership to combine efforts. **The aim of this collaboration is to ensure the shared commitment of the Global Fund and RCNF to expand and strengthen meaningful engagement of key populations** (as defined in The Global Fund Key Populations Action Plan 2014-2017) **across Global Fund related processes and platforms.** In this framework, the Global Fund made a total amount of US\$ 2,600,000 available for the period November 2014 till the end of 2015, of which an amount of US\$ 2,480,000 became available for grants.

This report is based upon information provided by the grantees in two ways:

1. Grantees submitted a Mid-year Report (January-June 2015) and an Annual Report, including a financial and narrative part;
2. End of 2015, Global Fund informed Aids Fonds that the contracts with the grantees can be extended, whereby the same amount will become available for 2016. Aids Fonds organized for teleconference calls, asking the grantees to reflect upon achievements and lessons learnt in 2015 and inform Global Fund and Aids Fonds on planned activities for 2016.

1.2. Background

In August 2014 the RCNF launched a special call for funding proposals to existing RCNF grant recipients from the 2013 RCNF funding round. Each proposal was assessed by two members of the Program Advisory Panel (PAP) and by two officers of the Global Fund secretariat. In addition to this review, the Global Fund made a prioritization of funding based on the intention to have funds go to community-led consortiums, and for objectives/activities that they feel are the most strategic in building the capacity of key population (as defined by the Global Fund Key Population Action Plan) communities to engage in Global Fund processes.

The partnership program, based upon the collaboration agreement between RCNF and Global Fund, aims at contributing towards the four outcomes under RCNF:

The goal of the RCNF is to support the work of global and regional civil society networks to address critical factors for scaling up access to prevention, treatment, care and support and to protect the rights of inadequately served populations. The RCNF strives towards an impact of enhanced quality, effectiveness, relevance and equity of HIV responses reaching inadequately served populations (ISP). The RCNF aims at four outcomes:

1. To improve regional and global network capacity
2. To enhance HIV response implementation
3. To support human rights advocacy
4. To increase resource accountability for the HIV response

The program responds to priority area number 3 under Global Fund Special Initiative: “long-term capacity development for key population and women’s networks and organisations in Global Fund and related processes”.

The ultimate aim of the Special Initiative is to “provide technical assistance and capacity building to key populations and civil society networks; ensure that technically sound interventions to address human rights barriers to accessing health services, gender equality and CSS are included in concept notes; and ensure that key populations are meaningfully engaged in country dialogue.”

The partnership program will contribute in progress towards the above mentioned aim via focused and strategic investment in capacity development and community mobilization.

Recognising that many networks funded via RCNF are currently implementing activities related to the Global Fund with their constituencies, the program will create synergies and have a strengthened focus by using RCNF as the coordinating and funding platform.

As the Fund Management Agent (FMA) of RCNF, Aids Fonds organized for the special call, the review and selection process, which resulted in eight grantees being funded under this collaboration agreement: The International Community of Women living with HIV (ICW), The Consortium of MSM Networks, Consortium of Aids and Right Alliance for Southern Africa and International Treatment Preparedness Coalition (ARASA/ITPC), People Living With HIV Networks Consortium (PNC+), Global and Regional Networks of Sex Worker Projects Consortium (NSWP), Youth LEAD, Consortium of International Network of People who Use Drugs and Asian Network of People who Use Drugs (INPUD/ANPUD), the Asia Pacific Transgender Network (APTN).

Aids Fonds is responsible for monitoring grantees' performance in close consultation with Global Fund. This process started beginning of 2015, with Aids Fonds organizing for teleconference calls (TCs) providing grantees the opportunity to inform Global Fund and Aids Fonds on their activity plans and intended results. On the 1st of May, during a Grantee meeting in Amsterdam, the eight grantees had the opportunity to meet each other and with Global Fund and Aids Fonds. The discussions centred around the added value of investments in ISP networks and (operational) challenges.

Key challenges mentioned at Global Fund process level:

- The need for improved analysis of key opportunities for engagement,
- The need for the communities to know and understand processes and to meaningfully engage in monitoring processes;
- To impact country level processes.
- At operational level the time and resources required related to the administrative responsibility of the lead organization, including reporting requirements.

Key opportunities mentioned related to the added value:

- Opportunity to build the networks internal infrastructure and effectiveness;
- Potential for a coordinated and collaborative work across the globe;
- Reducing duplication, and leveraging complementary strengths;
- Alignment of advocacy agendas between national, regional and global networks.

1.3. Primary Objectives

Through increased investments in key population networks, the partnership aims to ensure that communities on the ground are adequately supported to mobilize effectively for a quality HIV response and successful roll out of the Global Fund New Funding Model (NFM). Community engagement is crucial in the identification and development of policies and programs that reach the "right populations" with the "right interventions". Strengthening the capacity of communities to engage in, and mobilize around, the NFM and associated processes will contribute to strategic and focused investment of Global Fund resources. When adequately resourced and equipped to do so, communities will play an increasingly critical role in monitoring the effectiveness of Global Fund supported programs; ensuring existing investments are refocused when necessary; and supporting the Global Fund to meet its commitment to promote and protect human rights.

These investments will be guided by three primary objectives:

- i. Strengthening global and regional civil society networks to support their country level constituencies and networks to meaningfully engage in Global Fund related processes and programs, including (but not limited to) national strategic planning, country dialogues, and concept note development;
- ii. Developing the capacity of those communities currently marginalized to effectively engage at all stages of the Global Fund grant cycle, including National Strategic Plan development; and
- iii. Empowering inadequately served populations to advocate for increased investment in community-led, rights and gender related programming to enable a more sustainable and effective HIV response at country level.

These objectives are aligned with the four RCNF outcomes (see above) and with the key strategic priorities within the Global Fund Strategic Plan 2012-2016:

Strategic objective 1 – Invest more strategically

Strategic objective 2 – Evolve the funding model

Strategic objective 3 – Actively support grant implementation success

Strategic objective 4 – Promote and protect human rights

2. INTERVENTIONS OF GRANTEES

2.1. Providing capacity where the needs are

The interventions of the grantees focus in two areas: 1. Increase Knowledge and 2. Increase the Capacity for Advocacy and Monitoring.

From the reporting and TCs we learned from the grantees that ISP communities lack knowledge and understanding of Global Fund processes and procedures and the skills to meaningfully engage in those processes. In order to be able to grasp the opportunities for engagement in consultations and dialogue processes this information is essential. Moreover, when they are engaged in such processes they need the capacity and skills to advocate for their specific agenda and monitor commitments made on health financing and programs.

2.1.1. Provide information to increase knowledge

The Global Fund processes are complex. To be able to meaningfully engage, hence to be able to provide input and influence policy and decision making processes such that they reach the ISP with the right interventions, **communities need to know and understand the Global Fund New Funding Mechanism (NFM) and related processes and cycles, the barriers within these processes, the consultative mechanisms and what the key opportunities to engage are.** To that end, grantees developed different strategies and activities to strengthen knowledge of communities in this area (complete overview in Annex 1).

Materials

- NSWP developed and published a Smart Sex Workers Guide to the Global Fund in five languages and developed a community-led workshop which enables a better understanding of the Global Fund structures, the New Funding Model and the Global Fund strategies that impact upon key populations.
- The Consortium of MSM Networks gathered best practices related to country engagement and is developing easy-to-read documents to explain the Global Fund NFM and prepare MSM and transgender advocates to engage further in national AIDS planning processes.
- APTN developed a learning guide for transgender communities in Asia: "Strengthening Transgender Knowledge on the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria". This learning guide served as a training tool, but it has also been a helpful tool for increasing APTN's knowledge on the NFM.
- Youth LEAD developed The youth guide on the Global Fund and a facilitator toolkit to implement the youth guide;

Social Media

- ICW publishes a weekly bulletin distributed via a list-serve, informing women living with HIV on important announcements and decisions made by the Global Fund and mobilizing them to become involved in the consultative processes.
- The Consortium of MSM Networks, PNC+, ICW, ARASA/ITPC facilitate and promote knowledge sharing through provision of community platforms and using social media.

2.1.2. Build capacity to engage and advocate

When ISP communities are successful in mobilizing themselves and becoming engaged in Global Fund and country level processes and mechanisms (the development of the concept note, the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), post-grant monitoring, watch dog role of the Global Fund processes and cycle), they need the capacity to advocate for appropriate interventions and strategies that respond to the needs and challenges faced by ISP. To that end, grantees developed different strategies and activities to strengthen skills and capacity of communities to participate in Global Fund NFM processes at all stages (complete overview in Annex 1).

Technical support

ICW and PNC+ provide technical support and coach CCM members. ICW facilitates women living with HIV (WLHIV) to engage with Principle Recipients (PRs) and PNC+ is preparing for internships in PRs in their countries (planned for 2016).

Documentation

The Consortium of MSM Networks documented specific instances in which MSM stakeholders must be meaningfully engaged, identified systemic barriers that block MSM involvement, and made recommendations for improvements. In 2016, they will have a consolidated global e-list and webpages focused on Global Fund processes to support communication and exchange between advocates within/across regions.

Trainings

- INPUD/ANPUD organized for training workshops to increase the ability of drug user activists to advocate for drug user representatives in CCM and to take part in country level processes.
- ARASA and ITPC in their joined efforts organized regional trainings “Strengthening Key Population Advocacy for the Use of Global Fund Resources and Sustainable Funding for HIV & TB in Botswana, Malawi and Tanzania” for 13 key populations, human rights and treatment activist leaders.
- Youth LEAD is investing the grant to attract youth population into Global Fund processes and train them to advocate for addressing age-related barriers and restrictions that face the young population while accessing prevention, treatment, care and support service.
- NSWP trained sex worker activists. By training them, NSWP not only transferred knowledge, but also directly/indirectly mobilized them to demand greater quality services for sex workers for programs that are supported by Global Fund.
- Some grantees (NSWP, INPUD/ANPUD, The ARASA/ITPC Consortium) invited Global Fund staff to share information and link them directly with the communities, during the training.

Success story

A delegation of Eurasian Coalition of Male Health (ECOM) members was invited for the Consultation for communities and civil society from the EECA region on the Global Fund New Strategy, Chisinau, Moldova, 12-13 July 2015. For the very first time in the history of the HIV movement in EECA, the needs of transgender people in EECA related to HIV were mentioned and emphasized in the “Joint Position Statement on the Global Fund Strategy 2017 – 2021 of regional civil society organizations and networks from Eastern Europe and Central Asia in advance of the 3rd Partnership Forum of the Global Fund.” It now includes: “The Global Fund needs to be especially specific about improving access to HIV services for transgender people who are not acknowledged as a priority key population in any EECA country and are basically excluded from HIV/AIDS programs, both supported by the Global Fund and by governments.” It is remarkable that the Position Statement has been signed by all regional networks of key populations: ECOM, Eurasian Harm Reduction Network (EHRN), East Europe and Central Asia Union of PLWH (ECUO), Eurasian Network of People Who Use Drugs (ENPUD), Sex Workers' Rights Advocacy Network (SWAN), TB Europe Coalition, and Eurasian Women's Network on AIDS (EWNA).

2.1.3. Information and knowledge exchange

The structure of the networks/consortia provide for the opportunity to promote peer-to-peer, south-south knowledge and information exchange. This results in more and better engagement with the Global Fund processes and coordination of advocacy activities across the networks and consortia . While weaker/younger networks work on improving their knowledge and capacity, the stronger/more established networks can provide technical support. This also poses challenges, because of differences in language, culture, context, use of social media and security issues.

Grantees document lessons learnt, best practices, country analysis, etc. to have the essential information available for the ISP communities to advocate for their specific agenda.

2.2. Added value GF-RCNF additional funding

- APTN country level partners are now informed and better capacitated to engage in Global Fund processes. In addition, they were able to map Global Fund investments in Transgender (TG) services and use this information to create knowledge and understanding for TG issues in the CCM.
- INPUD was able to build the capacity of people who use drugs (PWUD) to represent the community and to facilitate sharing of country level experiences.
- The Consortium of MSM Networks indicates the opportunity to coordinate technical support, community mobilization, comparison of country level situational analysis, peer-to-peer exchange between advocates and advocacy activities across the Consortium.
- This grant gave ARASA/ITPC the momentum and needed resources to deepen the relationship and use their comparative capacities to strengthen advocacy for health financing and to document lessons learnt.
- ICW indicates that it is the first ever funding received by the consortium of the global and regional networks of women living with HIV to participate meaningfully in the Global Fund Processes. It facilitated the participation of women and girls living with HIV in Global Fund processes from their specific agenda.
- Youth LEAD was able to collect evidence on young ISP situation and needs at country level, did trainings on the Global Fund NFM and in countries like Mongolia, Cambodia and Indonesia young ISP were able to engage in the CCM.
- According to NSWP this resource of funding enabled them to focus on Global Fund processes, to get regional networks trained and facilitate peer-to-peer exchange and learning.
- The PNC+ consortium now had the opportunity to focus on health financing, build communities engagement and strengthen advocacy to put pressure on country level processes in this regard.

2.2.1 Conclusion

The GF-RCNF grant provides grantees the opportunity to create the conditions (knowledge and advocacy capacity) for meaningful engagement in Global Fund processes for a more long term outcome 'beyond the grant making' process - that aims to build and maintain the capacity of a broader group of ISP communities. However, it is also more than just building capacity: by sensitizing the communities of the Global Fund cycle and processes, it helps to build and articulate the demand for better community engagement and higher quality service provision, through the support under the Global Fund framework. **This confirms the importance of the Special Initiative and its contribution to a more effective and sustainable HIV response.**

Success Story

The consortium of ARASA and ITPC, commissioned the Centre for Economic Governance and AIDS in Africa (CEEGA) to conduct research on the 2015 national budgets in Botswana, Malawi and Tanzania in order to support the development of key messages related to domestic health financing advocacy implemented by partners in the 3 countries. The three research reports were summarised in policy briefs, which were disseminated nationally along with a media statement on the National Day of Action on sustainable health financing, in each country (October/ December 2015).

In Botswana a petition, based on the policy brief was submitted to the Parliamentary Sub Committee on Health (10 December, International Human Rights Day) and was attended by 10 media houses. A major outcome of this strategic engagement by the key populations groups, was the allocation of resources for interventions targeted at key populations in Botswana. Nana Gleeson from BONELA explained that: "Being able to feed into the development of the budget and performance framework, ensured that it stayed true to the proposed activities as described in the approved concept note during grant making, especially for the Key Population and Community Systems Strengthening modules. As a result now in Botswana, over 26% of the total Global Fund Grant allocation is for key population programming (Sex workers, MSM and transgender persons), interventions towards the creation of an enabling legal environment and community systems strengthening. Considering that there was before 0% allocation for key populations and only US\$200 000 in the HIV grant for creating an enabling legal environment, this is a significant improvement."

3. THE GRANTEES

Annex 1 provides an overview of key information and results achieved in 2015, for each grantee (page 14)

4. PARTNERSHIP 2016

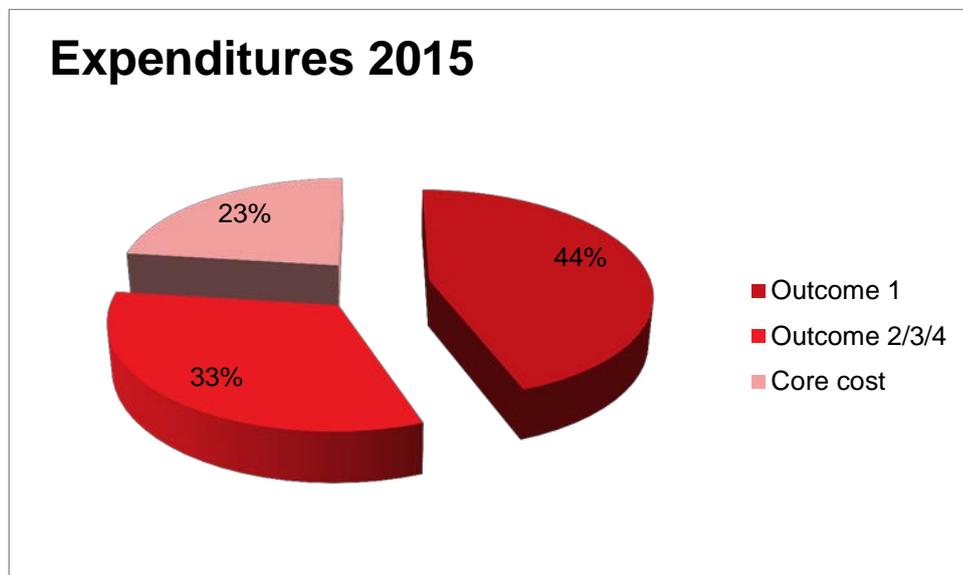
The Global Fund and the Robert Carr civil society Networks Fund (RCNF) will extend the partnership in 2016 and in principle the grantees will receive the same amount of funding as in 2015. Whilst in 2015, the grantees were able to do much of the preparatory work on community mobilization and on knowledge and capacity strengthening, in 2016 they will be able to build upon and scale-up activities and processes started in 2015.

Grantees have expressed the intention and will to share with each other guides, manuals, tools, etc. developed under this programme, that are relevant and can be used by other grantees. In addition, grantees have shown interest in Global Fund and RCNF organizing for another grantee meeting, most probably in September 2016. They would like to use this opportunity to meet on their own, share achievements made, lessons learnt, look for synergies, common issues, shared strategies and look for opportunities to build new and stronger collaboration. Besides that the Global Fund secretariat will provide the opportunity for grantees to link with the Global Fund Regional Platforms on Coordination and Communication (invite the six focal points) and with the Fund Portfolio Managers (FPM). Aids Fonds will facilitate the grantees to share and discuss on strengthening planning & monitoring and governance structures under this grant agreement.

In the framework of this partnership, throughout the year, Aids Fonds and Global Fund have been communicating and consulting each other on a regular basis. This will continue in 2016 and started in February with (TC) meetings with the grantees on their activity plans for 2016. Global Fund staff will visit Aids Fonds' offices in April. In addition, Global Fund and Aids Fonds will jointly work on flyers for each grantee (their work and results), on the grantee meeting and through the RCNF framework on a monitoring process to have more results of this partnership available over the project period 2015-2016.

5. FINANCIAL REPORT 2015

Expenditures in percentage divided over Core costs and Program costs; and distribution of Program Costs over the RCNF Outcomes (page 3) divided over Outcome 1 and over Outcome 2,3,4 consolidated.



ANNEX 1: THE GRANTEES

Youth Lead

Countries	Pakistan, Viet Nam, Philippines, Nepal, Cambodia
Objectives	<p>1 To synthesize and generate strategic information in relation to HIV and young people to inform the National Strategic Plan review and Investment Cases.</p> <p>2 Ensure youth partners have the skills and knowledge to influence the Global Fund process for adequately resourced HIV responses for young people.</p> <p>3 Ensure programmes funded through the NFM targeting young people are designed and implemented in full partnership with young people to ensure programmes are effective.</p>
Results	<p>Youth LEAD through PACT (the global alliance of youth organizations working on SRHR and HIV, pushing the Global to include young people in the Global Fund processes), led the first meeting of the Youth Stakeholders with the Global Fund Secretariat in October 2015 in Geneva. The meeting discussed about unfolding the strategic interventions of the upcoming new strategic plan of the Global Fund through youth's perspectives. One of the tangible advocacy results, was the revision of the modular template of the Global Fund concept note to include young people. In addition, it made them ready for submitting an application under the regional Global Fund Round (submitted beginning of 2016).</p> <p>The regional trainings conducted by Youth LEAD, produced around 10 young trainers on the Global Fund processes who facilitated trainings at national level. As a result of the and subsequent advocacy with national stakeholders, including CCM, the CCM of Cambodia and Mongolia secured an independent seat for young people. As a result of advocacy, the YKAP Nepal is invited to be one of the co-conveners (one of the thematic group) to develop the new HIV strategic plan in Nepal.</p> <p>The establishment of the new Y-Chapter (coordinating body of YKP) in Pakistan within one of the major national networks in HIV. Report excerpt from Pakistan: "Through this project, for the first time the Young people are being reached, contacted and Assessment of their Needs is in process, which shall provide them a chance to show case their issues to the policy makers for future in Pakistan and lobbied with CCM to explore a possibility of having a seat for Young People in the CCM (...) The Project has offered an opportunity to capacitate the Young people to influence the policy and decision makers based on their specific issues (...) The current project foresees the engagement of Youths in the implementation phase of the Global Fund Grant based on the finding of "Assessment of Needs" and through "Y Chapter"."</p> <p>The project also supported the network strengthening of the newly established YKP Networks in countries like Pakistan, Cambodia, Vietnam and Mongolia.</p>

Positive Network Consortium (PNC+)

Lead organisation	Global Network of People Living with HIV (GNP+)
Consortium partners	Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV (APN+) Caribbean Network of People Living with HIV (CRN+) ECUO
Countries	Dom. Rep, India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Philippines, Nepal, Guyana, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine
Objectives	<p>1 Increase the knowledge, understanding and skills of community groups and actors (including CCM members from community) to engage meaningfully in concept note development, budget and workplan development, modular framework (including M&E), grant making process, and grant management & implementation.</p> <p>2 Increase the effectiveness of community-based advocacy throughout country dialogue by supporting community coordination & communication platform at the national level.</p> <p>3 Promote and increase understanding & knowledge among process leaders, experts and consultants on areas where community engagement can increase the quality of process outcomes, including in areas where commonly perceived as technical areas (such as development of procurement plan, M&E, budget development, etc).</p>
Results	<p>The Community Coordination Platform established regular communications between community and key population groups, to discuss issues that are important to them and to agree on priority issues for advocacy opportunities, such as during CCM discussions and country dialogues. In Indonesia or Ukraine, there have been coordination events in the past, hence the willingness and the commitments of communities and key population groups to coordinate and communicate the advocacy agendas was already there to get the Community Coordination Platform started. In Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Vietnam, it was the first time for communities and key populations to have opportunities to sit down together and was facilitated by PNC+.</p> <p>Continuous efforts need to be made to ensure that dialogue and ownership over the broader communities and key population movements grow over time. A next step is to ensure sustainability of the platform by requesting the platform to be funded through CCM funding</p> <p>The PNC+ consortium members encouraged communities to create their own advocacy space by supporting them to arrange their meeting and invite national stakeholders such as government and bilateral agencies to meetings with a full focus on community related issues. In 2015, there were 10 such community-led meetings, where concerns on Global Fund processes or Global Fund related processes were voiced, e.g. in Ukraine on how to involve the people who inject drugs (PWID) community representatives and Ukrainian substitution therapy (ST) participants into the country dialogue aimed at reducing barriers preventing access to the HIV testing and treatment; In Vietnam on sustainable funding for community-based organizations.</p>

The Asia-Pacific Transgender Network (APTN)

Countries	Pakistan, India, Thailand, Indonesia
Objectives	<p>1 Develop skills and understanding of Global Fund and related processes, including on human rights, gender, and sexual and reproductive health services. 2. Document the meaningful participation (or lack thereof) of transgender people under the New Funding Model of the Global Fund for grants that have been processed, and develop strategies for inclusion of transgender issues in current national strategic plans and service delivery.</p> <p>2 Broaden and strengthen the capacity of transgender people to participate in national strategic plan development, country dialogues, concept note development, allocation of funding, and health service delivery, including peer to peer knowledge sharing and support.</p> <p>3 Strengthen capacity of the regional transgender network, APTN, to advocate for increased investment in community-led transgender programming.</p>
Results	<p>APTN developed a learning guide for transgender communities in Asia: "Strengthening Transgender Knowledge on the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria". This learning guide served as a training tool, but it has also been a helpful tool for increasing APTN's knowledge on the NFM. APTN now feels more confident to share the knowledge with its country partners, contributing to its aim to be a resource hub for transgender people in the Asia Pacific Region.</p> <p>APTN conducted a regional workshop for its partners from India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand, and partners from Nepal and Vietnam joined thereto. APTN country level partners are now informed and better capacitated to engage in Global Fund processes. In addition, they were able to map Global Fund investments in Transgender (TG) services and use this information to create knowledge and understanding for TG issues, as one of the ISP most affected by HIV, violence and human rights violations, with stakeholders in the CCM.</p> <p>At the country level, partners implemented activities to promote community involvement on Global Fund processes. As a result, the Transgender community in Thailand has meaningful participation in the CCM through the TNCA Annual Meeting. In Pakistan entry points for transgender people to engage with Global Fund have been identified.</p>

International Community of Women Living with HIV

Lead organisation	International Community of women living with HIV Eastern Africa (ICW EA)
Consortium partners	ICW Global ICW West Africa ICW Southern Africa
Countries	Mali, Burundi, Benin, Togo, Jamaica, South Africa, Nigeria, Swaziland, Namibia, Lesotho, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique
Objectives	<p>1 To strengthen the capacity of women living with HIV in 9 countries in Sub Saharan Africa and the Caribbean to meaningfully engage and participate in the new Global Fund processes by 2015.</p> <p>2 To strengthen advocacy for participation and meaningful engagement of women living with HIV in Global Fund processes including the new funding model, utilizing the Gender Equality Strategy.</p> <p>3 To Strengthen communication between national and regional networks of WLHIV by creating a platform through which WLHIV advocates and CSO organizations can share information/ give feedback on Global Fund new funding model to the constituencies they represent to address the needs of WLHIV.</p>
Results	<p>Through the weekly Global Fund Bulletin ICW shared updates and encouraged women living with HIV to apply to participate in the Global Fund Partnership Forum. In the Bulletin, updates on the Global Fund deliberations during the partnership forums and the Global Fund strategy development have been shared widely.</p> <p>ICW West Africa and South Africa were able to have their board members trained in Global Fund Processes, aiming at results at two levels: the engagement with regional processes and strategies and increased participation of women living with HIV in country advocacy processes, since all these board members represent countries on the regional board.</p> <p>At country level, the networks provided support to the CCM representatives, to understand the role and opportunities that the CCM provide and to be able to advocate from the perspectives of women living with HIV. They promote young women to become engaged, advocating from their specific agenda in the global Fund processes.</p>

AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa (ARASA) and International Treatment Preparedness (ITPC)

Lead organisation	ARASA
Consortium partners	ITPC
Countries	Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania
Objectives	<p>1 To increase the knowledge and deepen the understanding of key population groups on the New Funding Model of the Global Fund and thereby strengthen their technical and advocacy capacity to participate in Global Fund NFM processes at all stages at the country level in order to address human rights and HIV/TB gaps and issues within their communities.</p> <p>2 To support key population groups to monitor the implementation of Global Fund programs and advocate for the allocation and use of resources for policies, programs and services that serve their communities.</p> <p>3 To strengthen capacity of key population groups to advocate for additional resources to address the human rights and HIV/TB care, treatment and prevention gaps not covered by Global Fund resources.</p> <p>4 To influence national government and donor buy-in and global understanding of the central and critical need for investments, including domestic investments, in key population community organizations in order to bolster their human rights and improve HIV/TB health outcomes as articulated in global guidance such as the Global Fund's Key Populations Action Plan 2014-2017.</p>
Results	<p>The consortium was successful in combining the skills, knowledge, good practices and comparative strengths of each organization: ITPC in treatment access advocacy and ARASA in broader HIV and human advocacy to provide support to the in-country partners.</p> <p>The consortium commissioned the Centre for Economic Governance and AIDS in Africa (CEEGA) to conduct research on the 2015 national budgets in Botswana, Malawi and Tanzania in order to support the development of key messages related to domestic health financing advocacy implemented by partners in the 3 countries. The three research reports were summarised in policy briefs, which were disseminated nationally along with a media statement on the National Day of Action on sustainable health financing, in each country in October/ December 2015. A major outcome of this strategic engagement by the key populations groups, was:</p> <p>In Botswana, over 26% of the total Global Fund Grant allocation is for KP programming, interventions towards the creation of an enabling legal environment and community systems strengthening. Considering that there was 0% allocation for key populations and only U\$200 000 in the HIV grant for creating an enabling legal environment, this is a significant improvement. Further, several of the KP partners were selected as sub-recipients of the Global Fund grant, which they had not been before. Some of the project partners were also approved to receive PEPFAR funding to implement interventions targeted at key populations.</p> <p>In Malawi, there was a ten-fold increase in funding to CSOs to implement KP, human rights and community systems strengthening activities compared to the previous grants. In Tanzania, the grant contributed to the review of the TNCM guidelines to make provision for a key population representative and an alternate representative as well as access to funding for the partners to implement interventions targeted at key populations through PEPFAR.</p> <p>In Tanzania, the grant contributed to the review of the TNCM (Tanzanian CCM) guidelines to make provision for a key population representative and an alternate representative as well as access to funding for the partners to implement interventions targeted at key populations through PEPFAR.</p>

Global and Regional Networks of Sex Worker Projects Consortium

Lead organisation	Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP)
Consortium partners	African Sex Workers Alliance (ASWA) Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNSW) Sex Worker Advocacy Network in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SWAN) Caribbean Sex Worker Coalition (CSWC) Latin America Platform of Sex Workers (LAPS)
Countries	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, Viet Nam, Nepal, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Mali, Cameroon, Senegal, South Africa, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo (DR), Botswana, Malawi, Burundi, Togo, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya
Objectives	1 To strengthen the capacity of female, male and transgender sex workers to engage meaningfully in Global Fund processes.
Results	<p>NSWP developed 'The Smart Sex Worker's Guide to The Global Fund' to provide basic information about the Global Fund and its infrastructure. The Guide was peer reviewed by sex workers from Kenya and Malawi for both content and appropriate language at the first Sex Worker Academy for Africa in May 2015. NSWP made the Guide available on its website in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, which can be widely used by the larger ISP community.</p> <p>NSWP conducted National Community Experts training workshops using the Smart Sex Worker Guide, to strengthen sex worker-led organisations' capacity to engage in national and regional Global Fund processes through supporting the development of Regional and National Community Experts, who can provide technical assistance and support learning and advocacy at national levels. The workshops provided opportunities for sex workers from grassroots level to gain knowledge, and access to resources and support that enables sex workers to engage with Global Fund national processes, monitor the HIV programming being implemented through Global Fund grants, including understanding and being able to use the human rights violation reporting mechanisms set up by the Office of the Inspector General.</p> <p>NSWP trained a total of 111 sex workers from 32 countries, 12 Regional Community Experts and 99 National Community Experts from all five NSWP regions (Asia Pacific, Africa – Anglophone and Francophone, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.)</p> <p>NSWP published 'A Global Fund Workshop Case Study' in December 2015, which sets out the development and implementation of this programme of capacity building workshops and their immediate impact as felt by participants.</p>

International Network of people who use drugs (INPUD) and the Asian network of people who use drugs (ANPUD)

Lead organisation	International Network of People who use drugs (INPUD)
Consortium partners	Asian Network People who use drugs (ANPUD)
Countries	India, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Nepal, Malaysia, Cambodia, Nigeria, Zanzibar, Tanzania, Kenya
Objectives	<p>1 To develop the capacity of PUD to meaningfully engage at country levels with the GFATM NFM process. PUD will understand the GFATM NFM model and its underlying concepts of CD, CN, CSS, HSS, CCM, KAP, harm reduction, human rights and SOGI.</p> <p>2 Support to PUD national organisations for inclusion in all aspects of the GFATM processes from CD to implementation.</p>
Results	<p>Despite the highly criminalized context the communities of People who Use Drugs have to deal with, communities have been able to organize themselves under extremely repressive environments.</p> <p>INPUD in close collaboration with ANPUD conducted a regional training of trainers (ToT) for the members in Asia, supported and attended by Global Fund staff (department CRG and Inspector General). This training was followed by a meeting for women who use drugs, focusing on lobby strategies for women participation and activism.</p> <p>INPUD conducted a similar training in Africa for the 4 national (informal) networks, but learnt that the difference in context and culture made it difficult to use the experience and strategies developed in Asia to train ToTs. In Africa, no formal networks are in place as yet, but after the training, participants were successful in having a network in Nigeria formally registered.</p> <p>INPUD developed an Organization capacity tool to assess the overall governance structure and training needs of the networks related to strengthening knowledge and capacity on Global Fund processes and mechanisms.</p>

Consortium of MSM Networks

Lead organisation	The Global Forum on MSM & HIV (MSMGF)
Consortium partners	AMSHeR, APCOM, ASICAL, ABDGN, CVC, ECOM, SOMOSGAY, IRGT, M-Coalition, SCN.
Countries	Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Peru, Belize, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire,
Regions	MENA, EECA, The Caucasus
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Conduct situational analyses and planning activities at country-level in preparation for Global Fund processes or other national AIDS policy efforts (Months 1-3).2 Ensure the meaningful engagement and representation of MSM and transgender people in Global Fund country level structures, processes and other AIDS policy efforts (Months 2-14).3 Improve the quality, coverage, acceptability, accessibility and cultural appropriateness of HIV programs (Months 3-14).4 To coordinate technical support, community mobilization and advocacy activities within and across regions (Months 1-14).
Results	<p>The Consortium of MSM Networks gathered best practices related to country engagement and is developing easy-to-read documents to explain the Global Fund NFM and prepare MSM and transgender advocates to engage further in national AIDS planning processes.</p> <p>Both CVC (together with COIN, Caribbean) and ECOM (EECA) successfully submitted a regional proposal to the Global Fund, which was accepted.</p> <p>IRGT, partner under The Consortium of MSM Networks, developed a paper on meaningful engagement of transgender people in Global Fund processes (the first one). The paper, a useful advocacy tool, also informed trans activists across the regions about the IRGT.</p> <p>At the national level, the Consortium's members have promoted the involvement of MSM and transgender communities in decision-making bodies for the Global Fund. For example, SCN helped secure MSM representation on the Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs) in Georgia and Azerbaijan for the first time. Similarly, SOMOSGAY supported the CCM in Paraguay to become more accountable, while CVC led the development of the Jamaica Civil Society Forum which helped reform the CCM, including securing a civil society Chair.</p> <p>At the regional level, members such as AMSHeR, APCOM, CVC, ECOM and SOMOSGAY advocated on MSM and transgender priorities within the regional Partnership Forums to inform the Global Fund's new Strategy for 2017-22.</p> <p>At the global level, the Consortium channels its national and regional experiences into international advocacy. For example, in November 2015, it presented a joint letter – informed by members' inputs - to the Board of the Global Fund, citing a lack of ambition in the proposed new Strategy and highlighting priorities to support MSM and transgender communities, such as responsible transition in middle-income countries.</p>
