



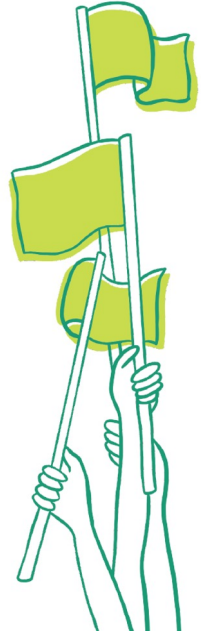
APCRG Scoping Exercise 2022



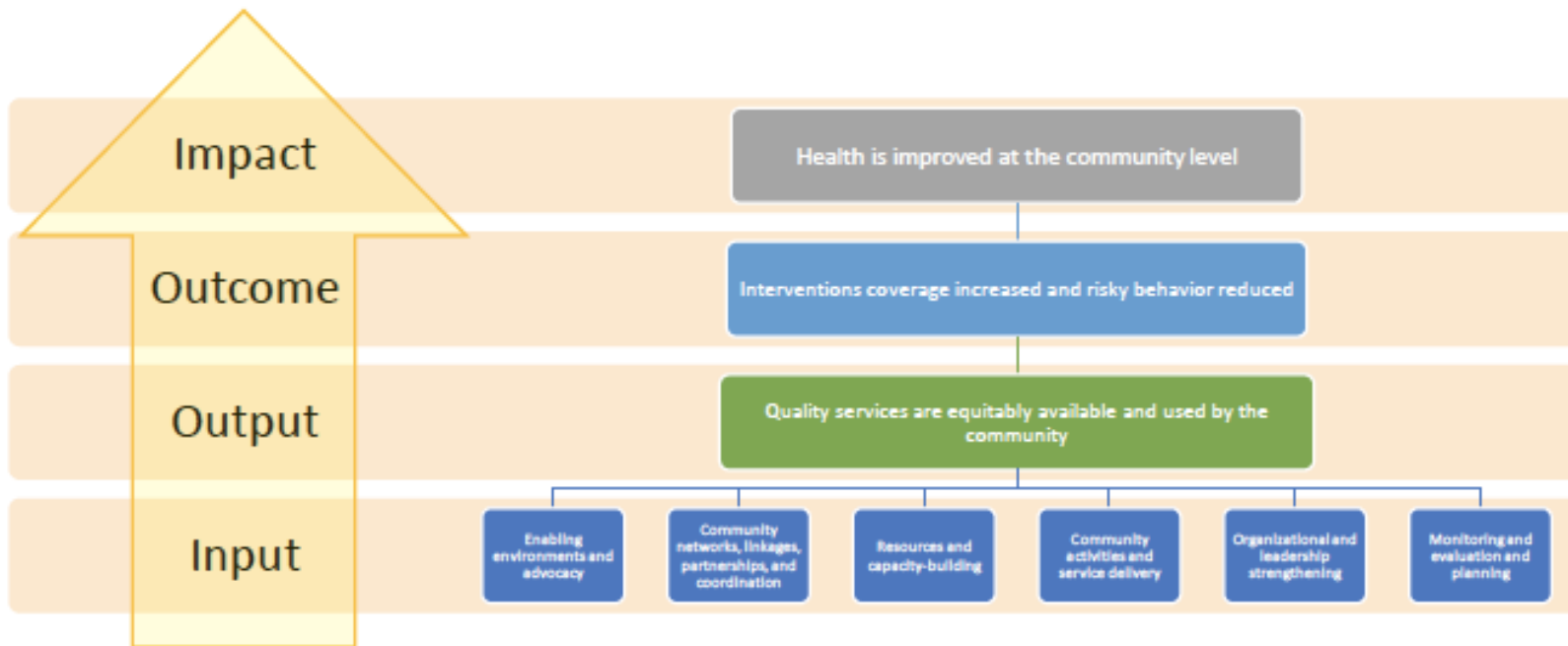
What is this Scoping Exercise about?

Three main objectives

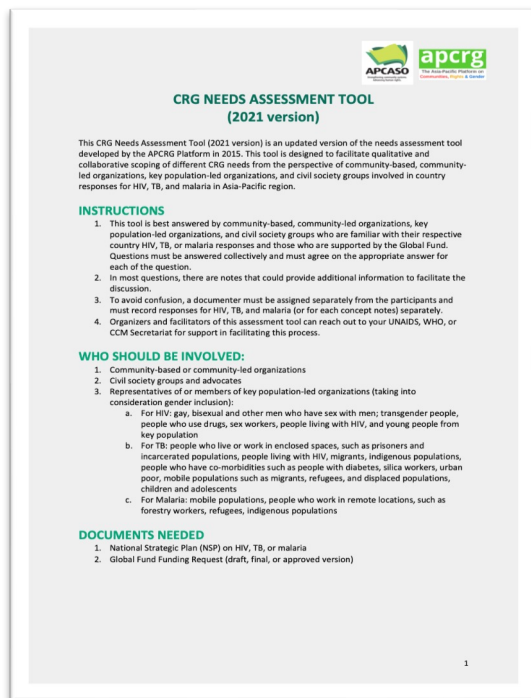
1. To **map various civil society and key and vulnerable population-led organisations in the country level**, which have engaged in varying levels across the entire Global Fund Funding Cycle at the country level, as well as their relationships with each other and in relation to the Global Fund mechanisms such as the CCM
2. To understand **enabling and disabling factors that affect the engagement** of civil society and key and vulnerable population-led organizations in the country level in their engagement with the Global Fund Funding Cycle
3. To **identify CRG-related needs and priorities** of civil society and key and vulnerable population-led organisations who are engaged with the Global Fund and identify how the APCRG Platform can support in responding to these needs



CSS Framework



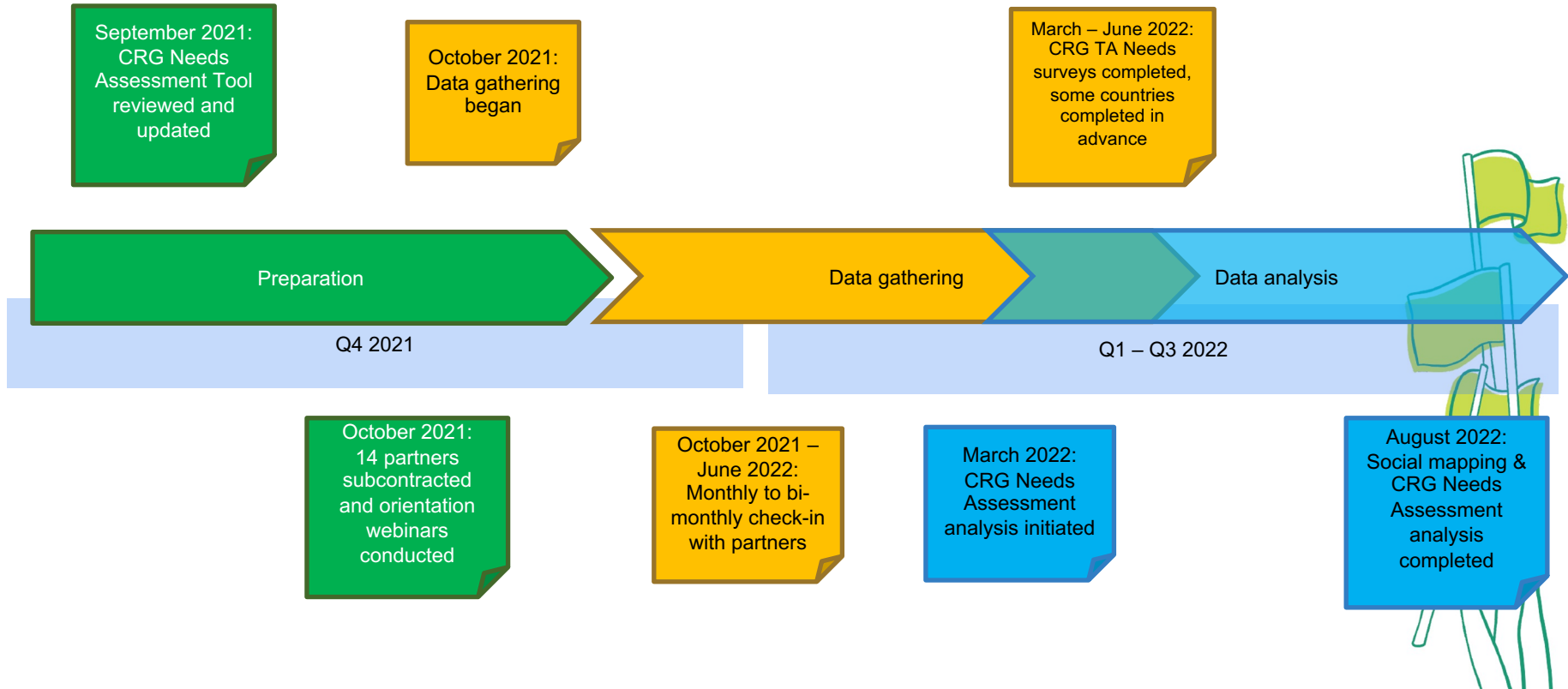
Methodology: CRG Needs Assessment Tool & Social Network Mapping Tools



1. **CRG Needs Assessment Tool**
 - a. Updated version from 2015
 - b. Focus group discussion
 - c. Six sections: General assessment [4Q], CRG in Funding Requests [12Q], grant implementation and monitoring and evaluation [7Q], CRG Priority Issues [10Q], CRG TA [10Q], Additional Support [1Q] = 44Qs
2. **Social Network Mapping Tool**
 - a. Assisted individual interview
 - b. Three collaborators, 10 snowball questions
 - c. Minimum 10 respondents per country



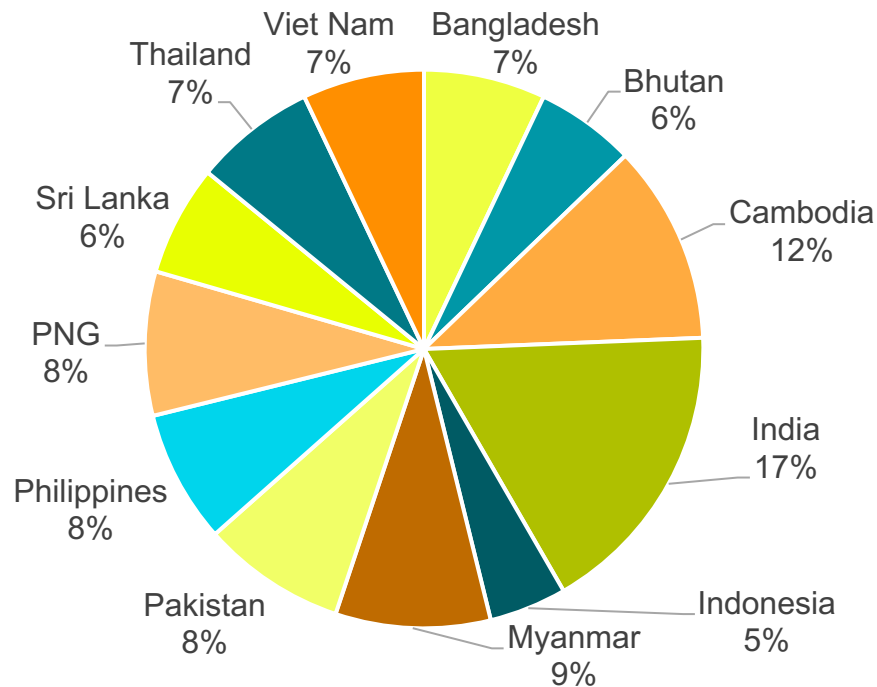
Data collection and analysis timeline



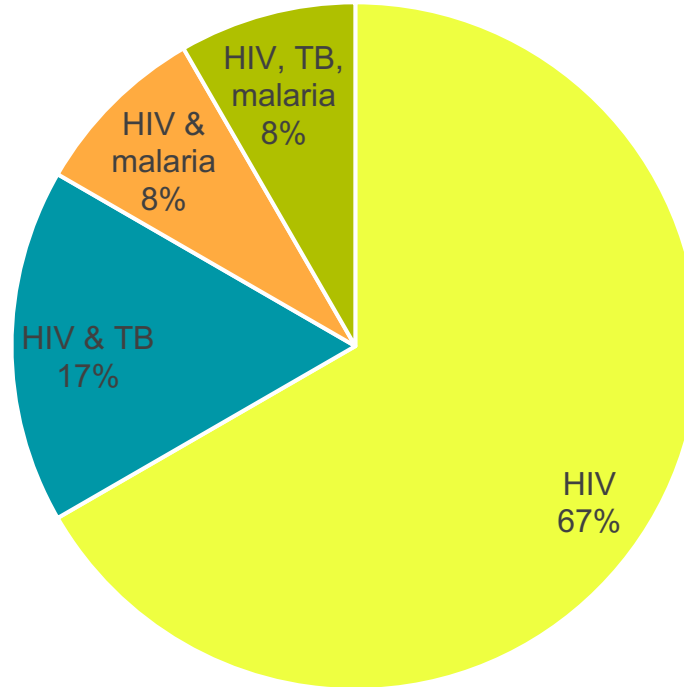


Results from the CRG Needs Assessment

Number of FGD participants (N=156)



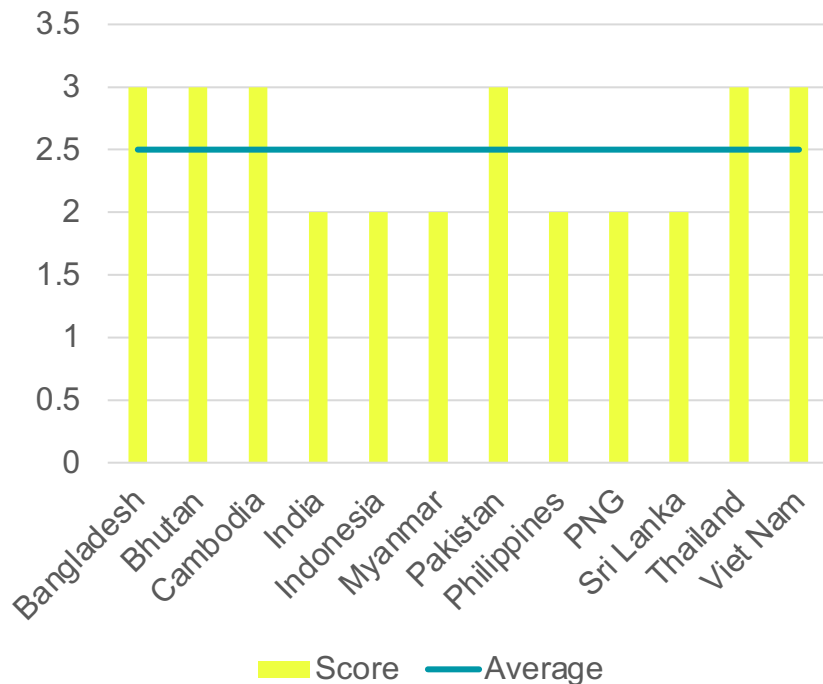
Percentage of countries that covered which disease (N=12)



Responsiveness of National Strategic Plans to respond to issues of Key and Vulnerable Populations



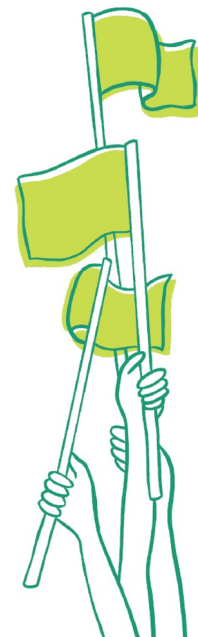
1.1 Responsiveness of interventions in NSP towards key and vulnerable populations



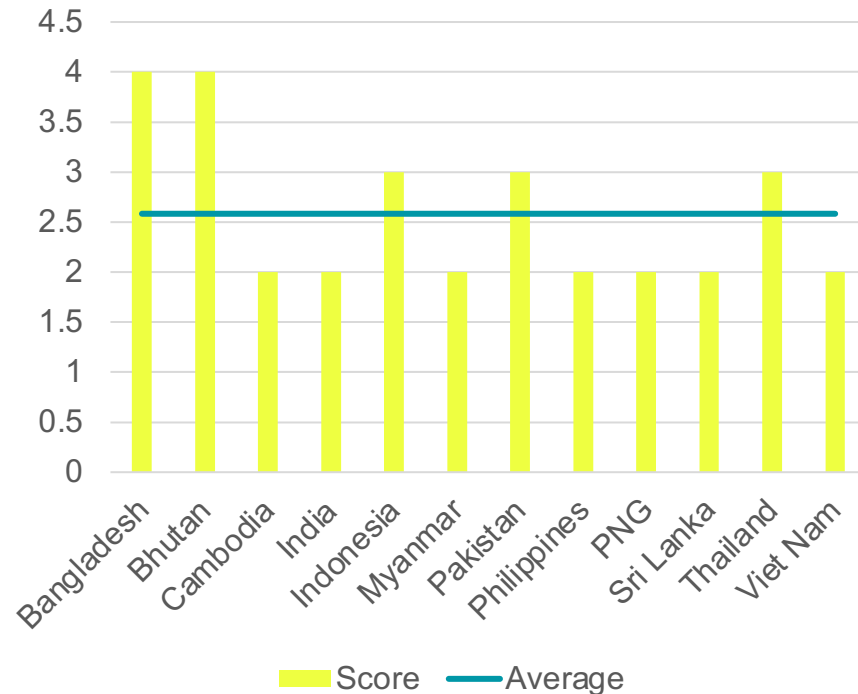
Mean score: 2.5
'Somewhat Responsive' to
'Responsive'

NSP is perceived to be responsive but the implementation of the services that are included vary. Data seem to be outdated and not inclusive of KAP.

"[Decision on which interventions to include] is still centralized and [they] are not fully responsive to the need of KP and vulnerable populations especially the actual implementation of it." – Myanmar focus group



2.1 How informed interventions in NSP by evidence and data specific to key and vulnerable populations



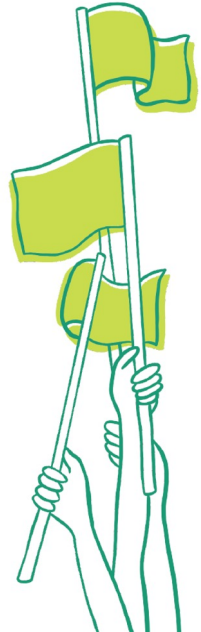
Mean score: 2.58

‘Somewhat Informed’ to ‘Informed’

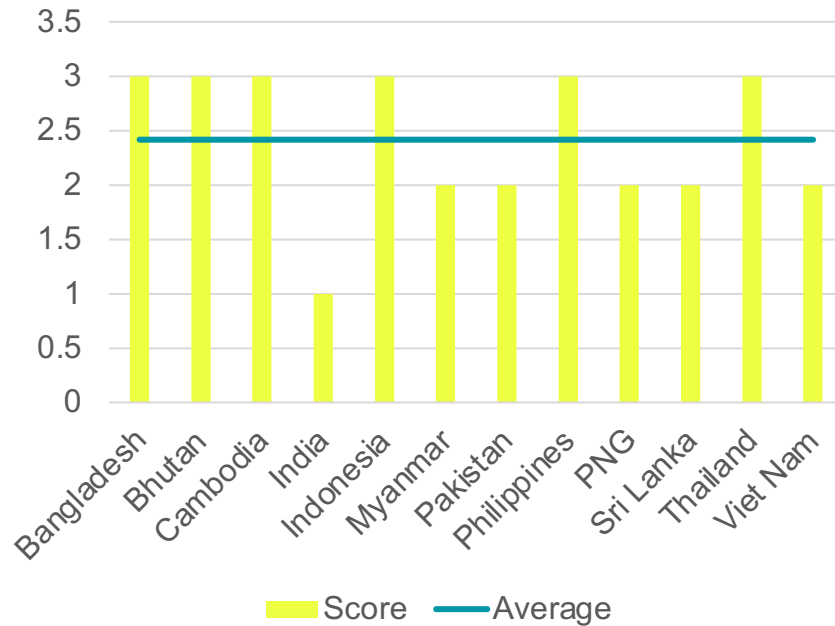
No process of evidence-building that includes key and vulnerable populations (KVPs); evidence that is used are either outdated data or unchecked.

“Evidence and data specific to key and vulnerable populations is very limited, especially those who affected by TB and Malaria.” – India focus group

“Data disaggregation in AIDS are available, only we are not sure on the utilization. [...] TB have less available disaggregated data.” – Indonesia focus group



3.5 Inclusion of issues of key and vulnerable populations in evidence-building activities to fill data gaps

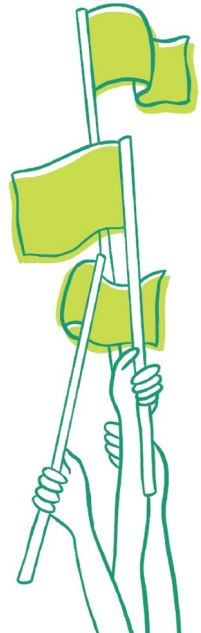


Mean score: 2.42

Somewhat to Adequately included

There is a general perception that key and vulnerable populations (KVPs) are included in generating data to fill gaps, but these can be improved. For instance, KVPs are involved in data collection and periodic surveys but not in decision-making activities.

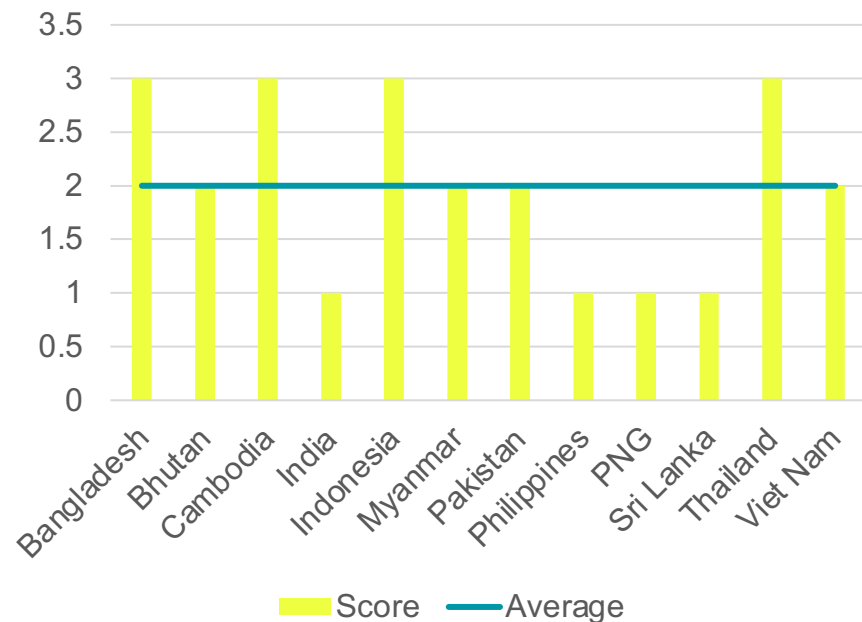
“[KVPs] feel there should be better inclusion and more specific community research and survey although there are some regular evidence building activities such as IBBS and HSS.” – Myanmar focus group



Responsiveness of Funding Requests to respond to issues of Key and Vulnerable Populations



2.4 Sufficiency of information in Funding Request development process provided to community-based, community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups



Mean score: 2.00

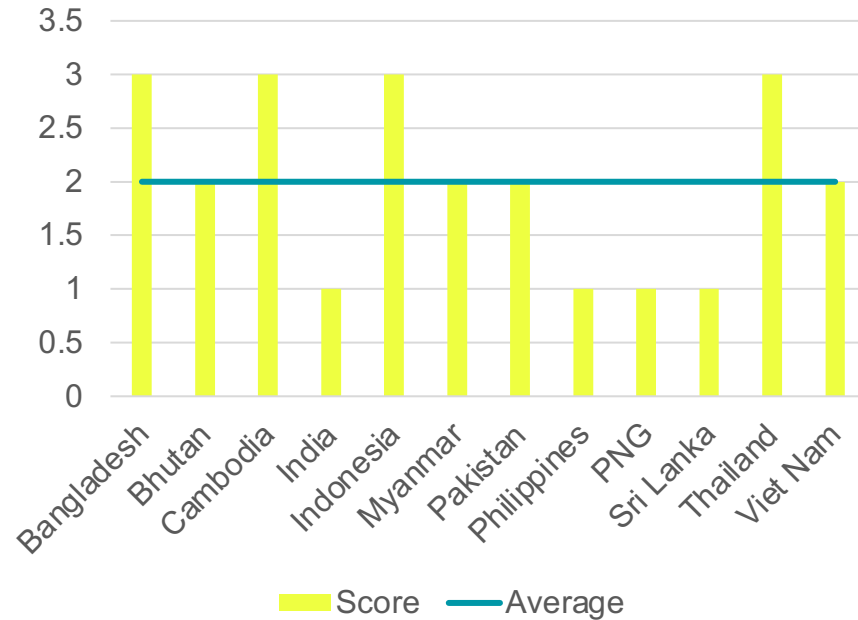
'Somewhat Sufficient' to 'Sufficient'

There is a general consensus that the information given to CSOs and community-led organisations are limited and that the development of the Funding Request is mostly led by the PR.

"Very limited information on the Funding Request development process was provided to the community-based, community-led organizations, key population-led organizations, and civil society groups. A current indicator for lack of information has led community organisations left confused on who is funding and or supporting which respective community-based activities." – Papua New Guinea focus group



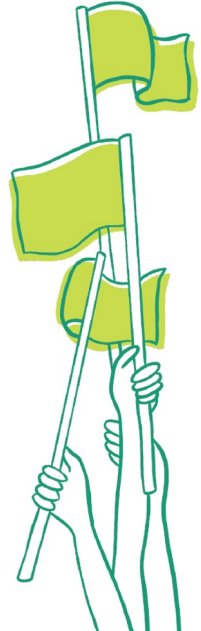
2.6 Inclusion of community systems strengthening (CSS) activities and interventions in program implementation and community-led monitoring in Funding Requests



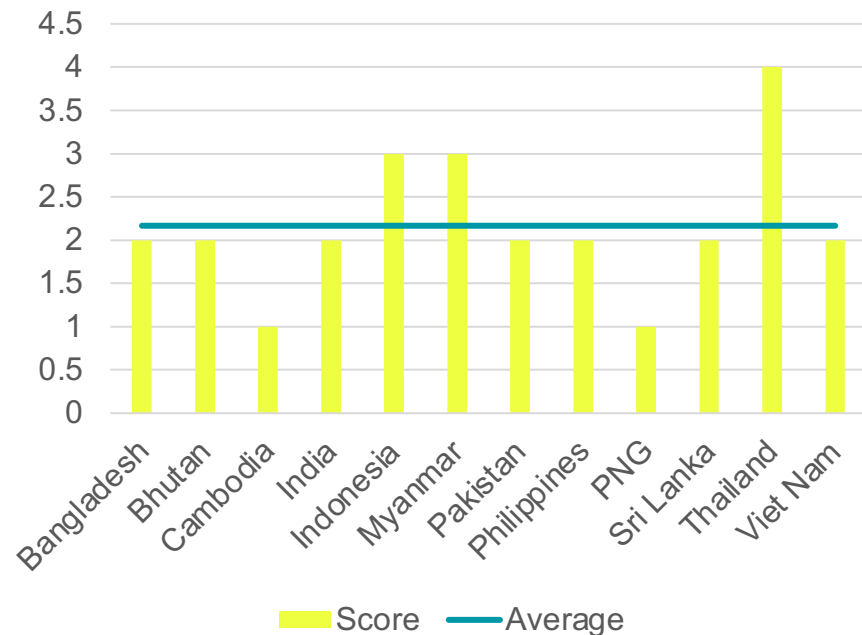
Mean score: 2.18
Somewhat included

CSS activities are perceived to be somewhat included in the Funding Requests, however, it is perceived that sustainability on CSS is only dependent to Global Fund. In one country, it was perceived that only big PRs benefit CSS.

“...it was conceptualized by the CBO and KP-led organisations of PLHIV in India but in factual ground it has been grabbed by the big civil societies or PR where no experience from grassroots or neither they are familiar of the exact involvement of the community for CSS. Community groups are still helpless to have proper technical guidance from the community experts.” – India focus group



2.7 Inclusion of activities and interventions to respond human rights issues or barriers faced by people affected by TB, HIV, or malaria in the FRs

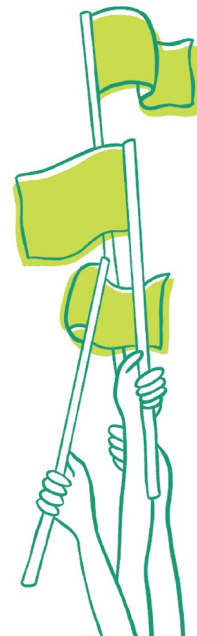


Mean score: 2.17

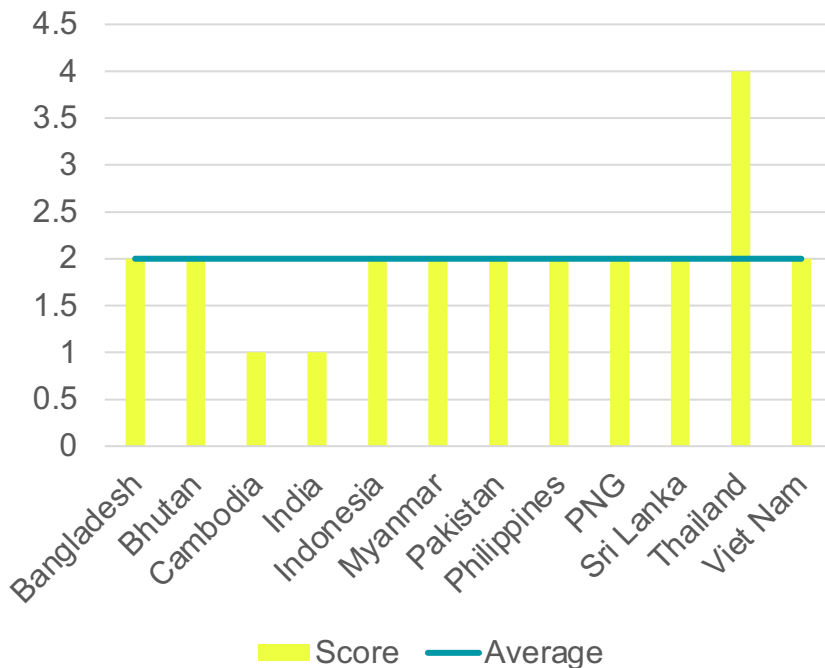
‘Somewhat Included’ to ‘Included’

Funding requests are perceived to prioritize biomedical interventions than human rights interventions. While human rights activities are included, they are most of the times overlooked and not included in the core set of interventions in the Funding Requests.

“PR doesn't like the coordination of human rights, and are against promoting the HR of the KPs at the CCM. It is also includes some other CCM members.” – Bhutan focus group



2.8 Inclusion of activities and interventions that respond to gender-related issues or barriers faced by people affected by TB, HIV, or malaria in the FR and/or Matching Fund

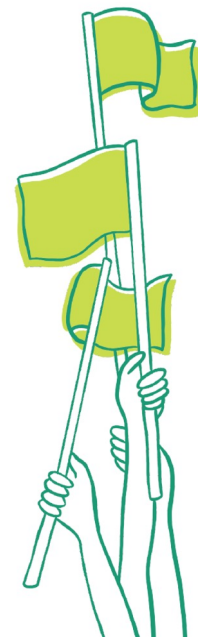


Mean score: 2.00

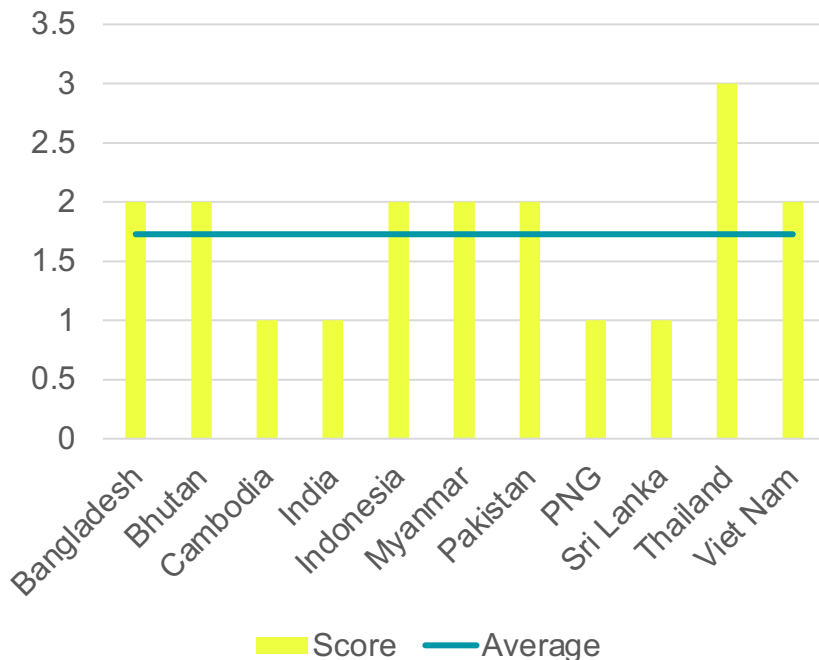
Somewhat included

Interventions to address gender-related issues are present, especially in HIV, and although somewhat limited in TB, these do not cover all genders. For instance, only specific interventions for female sex workers and transgender women are present, but not with other genders. With malaria, however, activities are mostly for general populations which invisibilized gender-specific issues.

“Transgender people are ignored and not included sufficiently. Also women issues on HIV (especially on FIDU, FSW) are not addressed up to the mark.” – India focus group



2.9 Inclusion of activities and interventions that prioritize young people, especially YKP, in FRs and/or Matching Fund

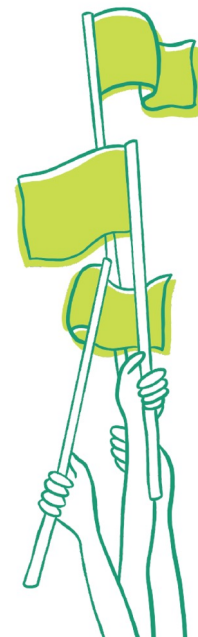


Mean score: 1.73

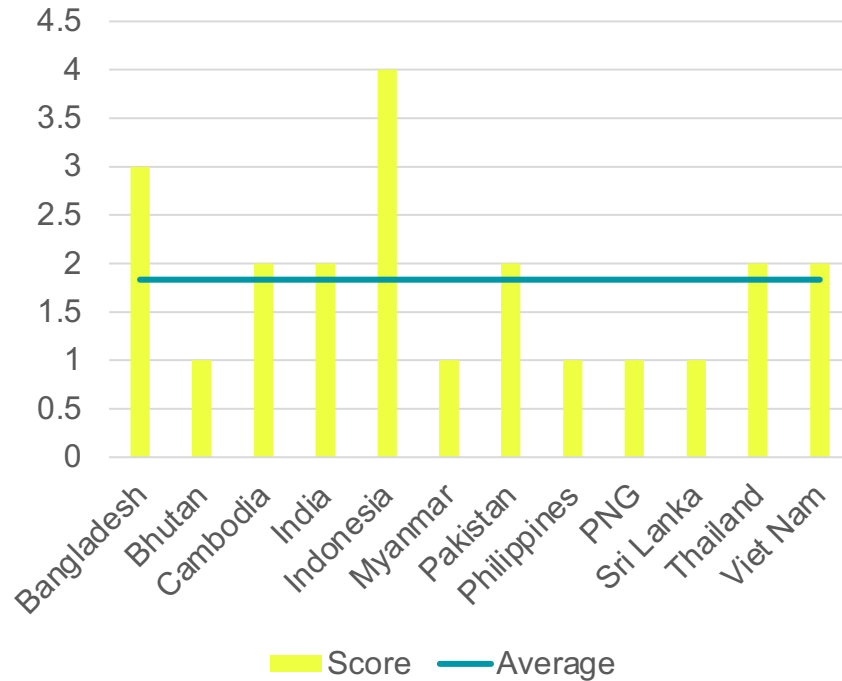
Not at all to Somewhat Included

Young people are generally not prioritized in the Funding Request process. Young key populations are also subsumed within 'key populations' that misses identification of specific interventions within these groups. Experience of TB and malaria sectors in working with young people remain very limited.

"The youth have no voice in the health platforms like HIV and TB technical working groups, including at the CCM. Youth populations find themselves as part of the civil society and vulnerable groupings and currently do not have a platform to voice for themselves. There are also no specific funding outputs for youth key populations by the government." – Papua New Guinea focus group



3.7 Inclusion of community-led monitoring (CLM) interventions in Global Fund grant implementation including NSP review

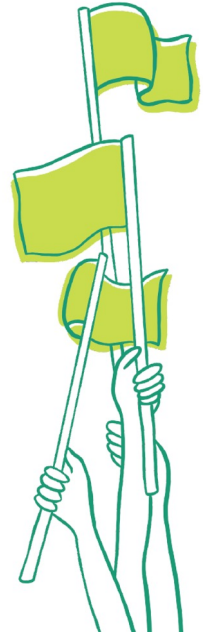


Mean score: 1.83

Not at all to Somewhat Included

The struggle for inclusion of CLM interventions in Global Fund grant implementation is the lack of knowledge about CLM and the resistance of governments on the idea of CLM being community-led and its focus on accountability. This impacts the kind of CLM interventions that are included in the grant.

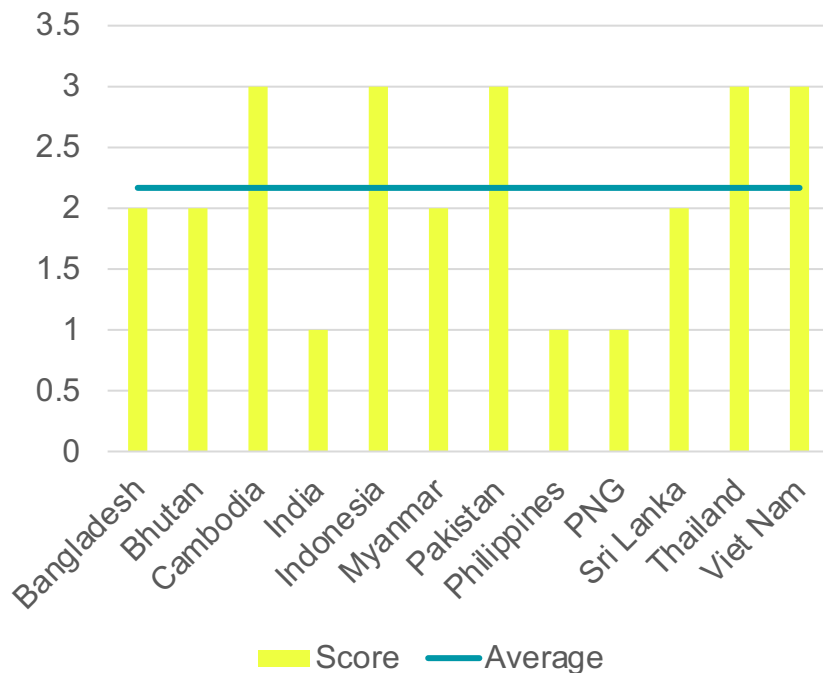
“There is no specific investments and budget allocations to support CRG interventions for both HIV and TB programs. There is several activities under HIV CSS module even though CRG interventions were integrated into the NSP.” – Cambodia focus group



Participation of civil society, community-led organisations, and key and vulnerable populations in National Strategic Plans



1.2 Level of meaningful participation of community-led organisations and civil society groups in the NSP review and/or development

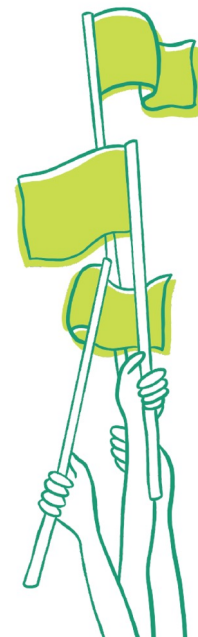


Mean score: 2.17

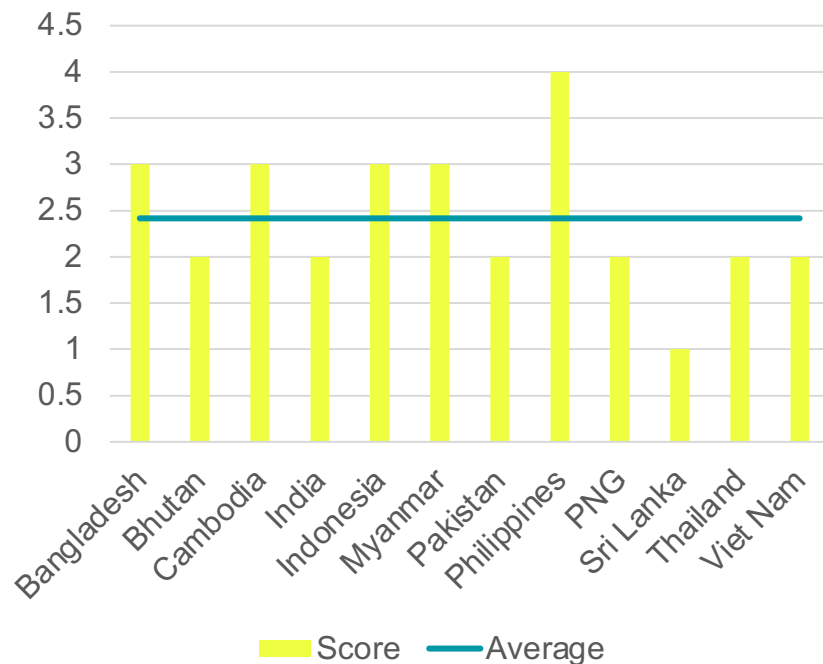
'Somewhat Meaningful' to 'Meaningful'

There is a general perception that the NSP development is not designed to be a participatory process. Participation of civil society and communities in the NSP is tokenistic, and mainly to fulfil Global Fund requirement.

"Participants shared that the questions that were asked at these external review meetings were not benefiting the process as they did not allow the space to express the specific concerns of the community." – Sri Lanka focus group



1.3 Level of participation of community-led organisations and civil society groups in the NSP review and/or development and in FR development



Mean score: 2.42

'Somewhat Participatory' to 'Participatory'

Civil society, community-led, and key population-led organisations have been invited and attended the NSP development and/or review process as a processual requirement, but the story is different with Funding Request development. For instance, writing teams are exclusively selected by the MoH and exclude civil society and community representatives. The contributions are also considered as unimportant.

"Many community members joined these meetings. However, they feel that none of their contributions have been given any importance as they are not sure whether their ideas have been included in the final funding request." – Sri Lanka focus group



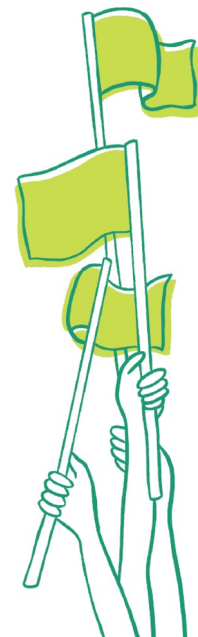
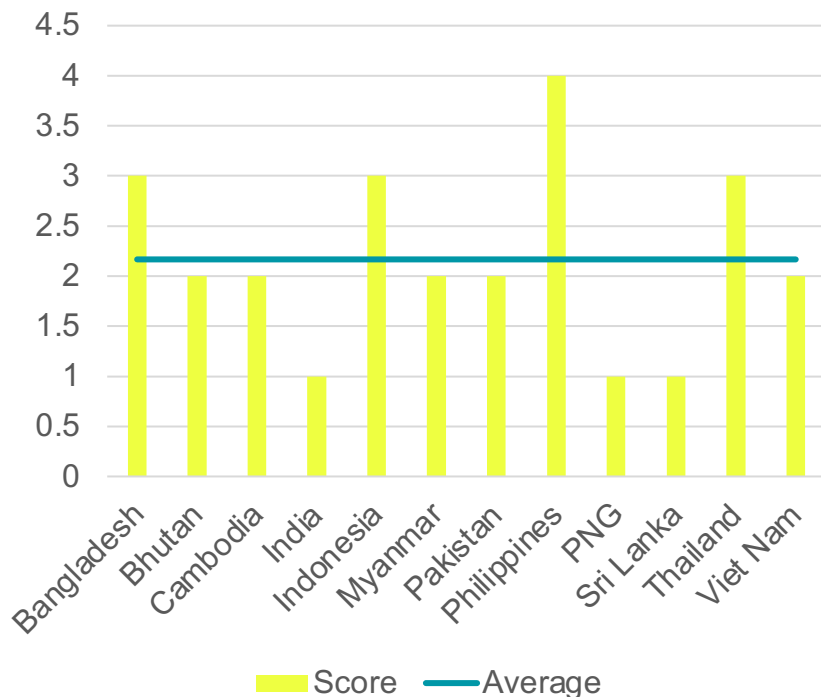
1.4 Clarity on the role of community-led organisations and civil society groups in the implementation of FRs

Mean score: 2.42

'Somewhat Clear' to 'Clear'

Civil society, community-led, and key population-led organisations perceive that the clarity of their engagement throughout the Funding Request development process is inconsistent and it changes from one step to the next. For instance, they are invited during consultations and dialogues, but are excluded once the PR has been identified. Some organisations are relegated only as service providers.

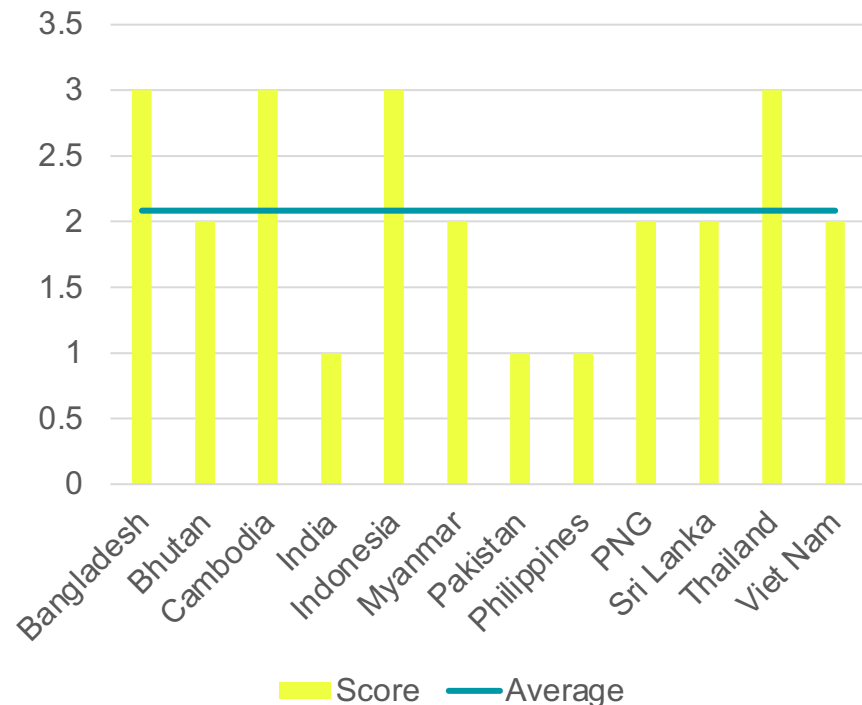
"When the National STD AIDS Control Program (NSACP) is taking over the work of CBOs and CSOs as part of transitioning, CBOs are used only to hire community staff and they are not engaged beyond that. CBOs and CSOs are not clear and also not happy about this role as they are not engaged as technical partners." – Sri Lanka focus group



Participation of civil society, community-led organisations, and key and vulnerable populations in Funding Requests



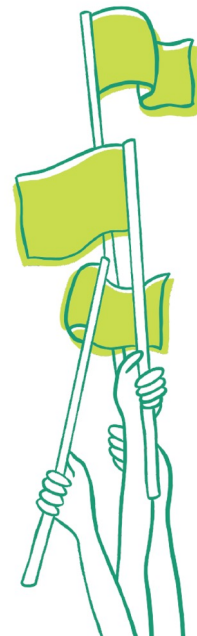
2.5 Regularity of consultations among community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups during FR development process



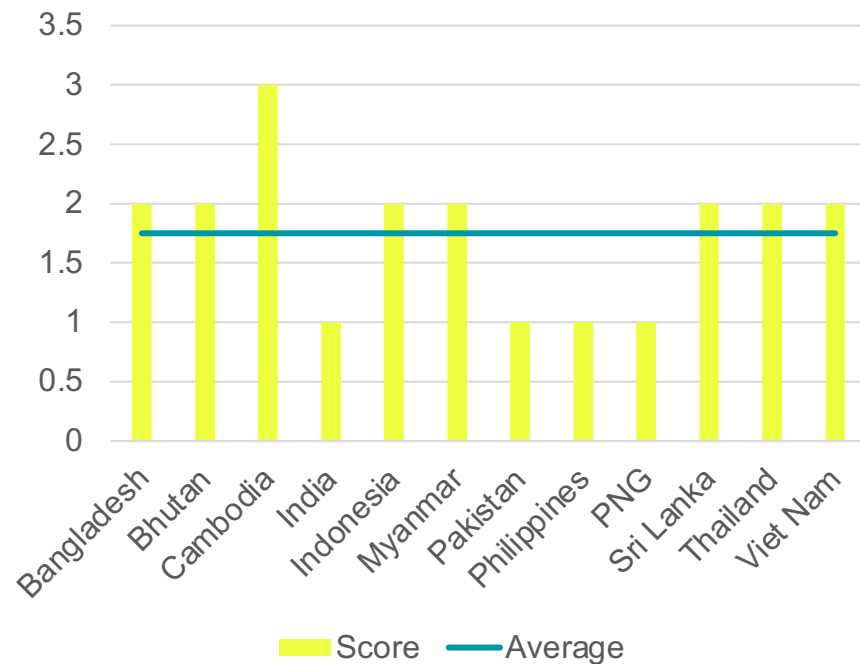
Mean score: 2.08
Somewhat Regular

Given how community engagement in the FR development process has been tokenistic, the approach to work with civil society, key, and vulnerable populations have been limited based on closeness to capital and are sometimes limited.

“Only national level representatives of community-based, community-led organizations, key population-led organizations, and civil society groups have been included in this process where information on write up and update has been provided. Again, this process and schedules have not been clearly explained to community groups.” – Papua New Guinea focus group



2.12 Level of involvement of community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups in the FR writing team

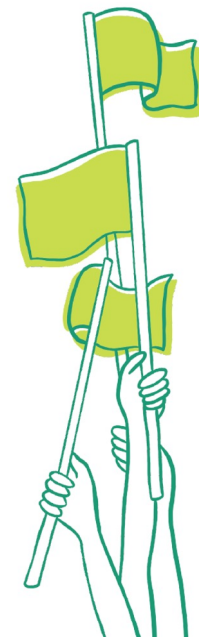


Mean score: 1.75

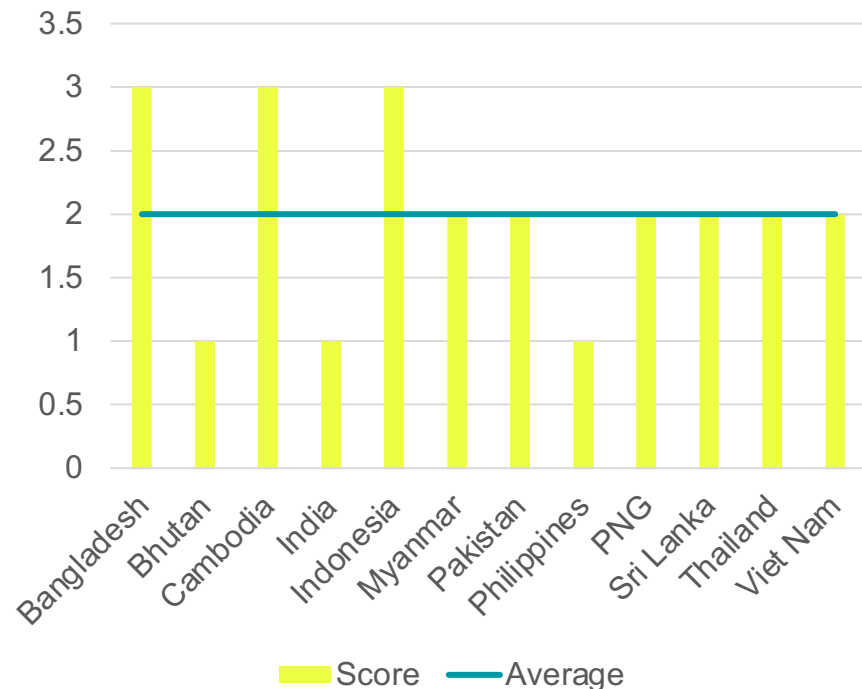
'Not Involved' to 'Somewhat Involved'

Global Fund writing teams are limited from participation of civil society, community-led, and key population-led organisations. Teams are seen to be in the control of either the national disease programs or the PR, and civil society's participation are more of a requirement of the Global Fund.

"Only key technical people at [Ministry of Health], PR, and a few developments partners are selected to be in the write up team." – Papua New Guinea focus group



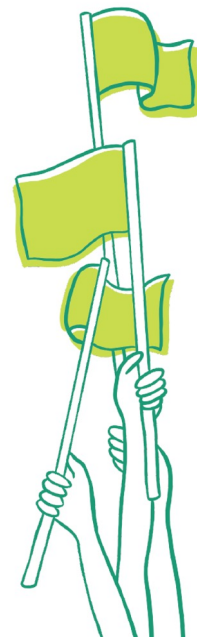
3.6 Level of involvement of community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups in the assessment of effectiveness and impact of interventions in the FR



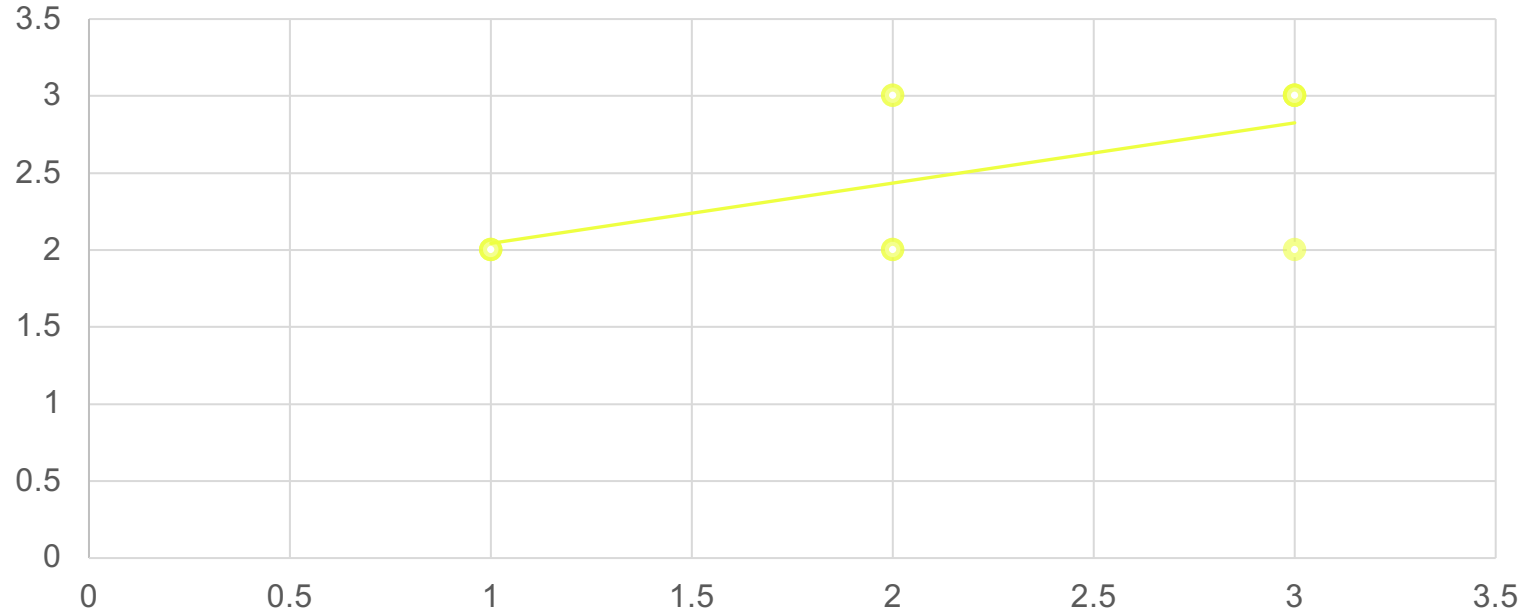
Mean score: 2.00
Somewhat included

It is perceived that there is some level of inclusion in the different assessment activities such as in the oversight committee meetings and in the monitoring visits. However, in some focus groups, community representatives do not necessarily reflect those affected by the three diseases, thus perceived as tokenistic.

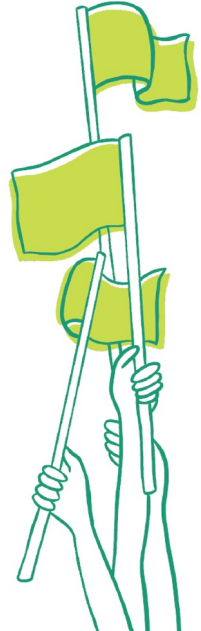
“Most of the participants joined those meetings and platforms but for meaningful involvement, their voices were not always listened or heard.” – Myanmar focus group



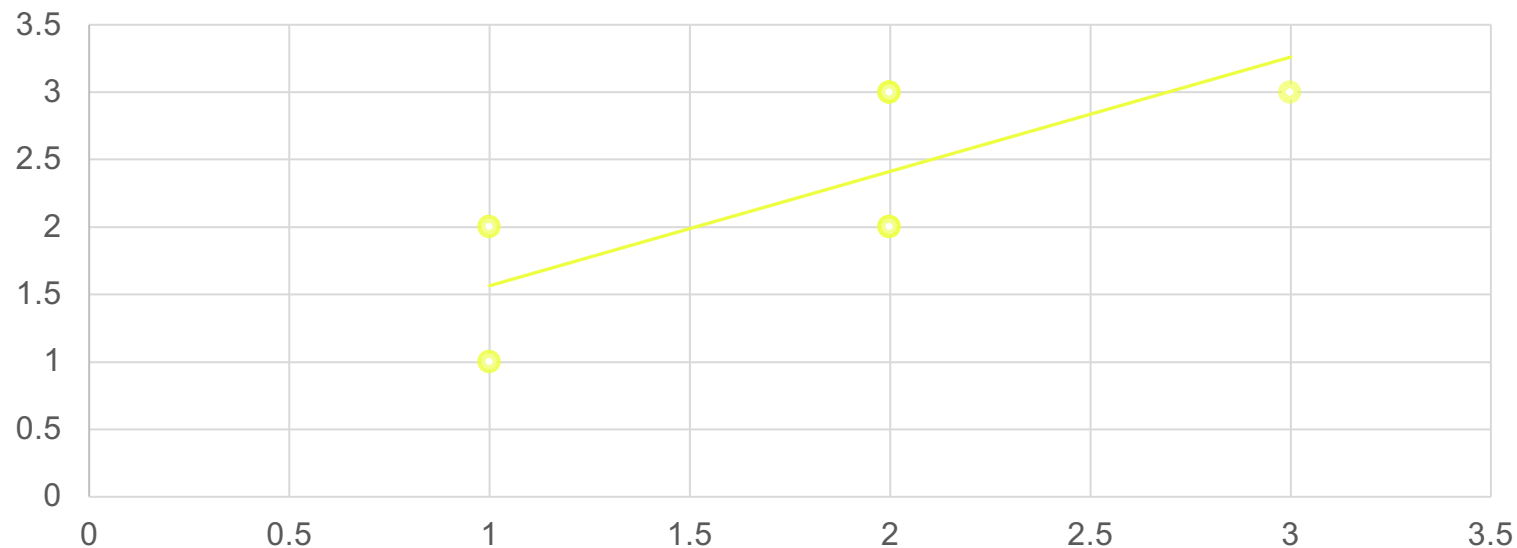
Relationship between level of participation of community-led organisations and civil society groups in the NSP review in the responsiveness of interventions in NSP towards key and vulnerable populations



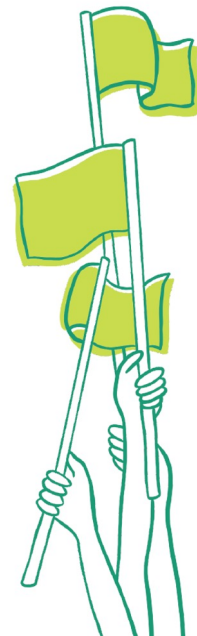
Positive relationship at $r = 0.626$



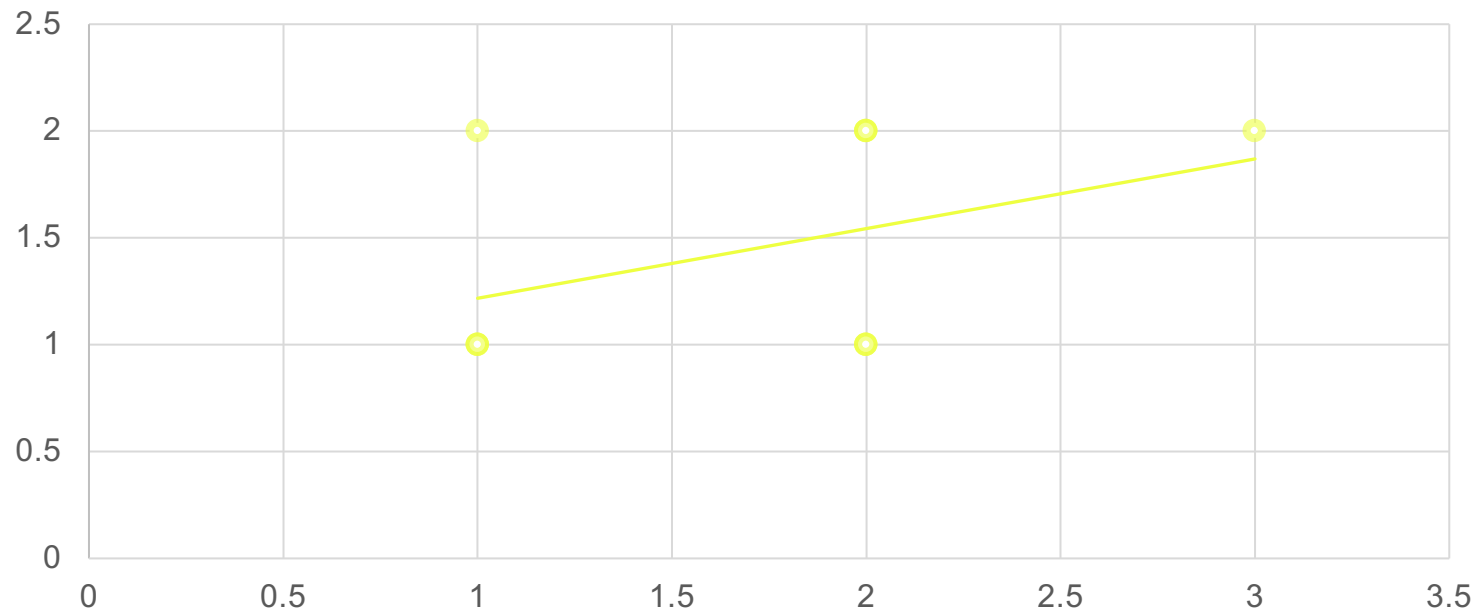
Participation of civil society and communities in Funding Request process in the inclusion of CSS activities and interventions in GF implementation including CLM



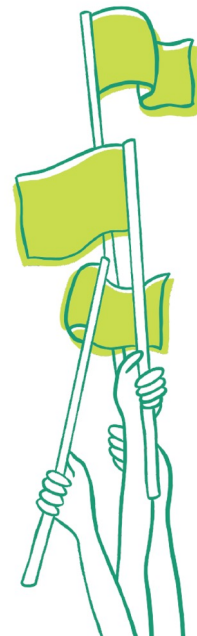
Positive relationship at $r = 0.73$



Participation of civil society and communities in Funding Request process in increase in budget for activities to be led by key and vulnerable populations in the FR



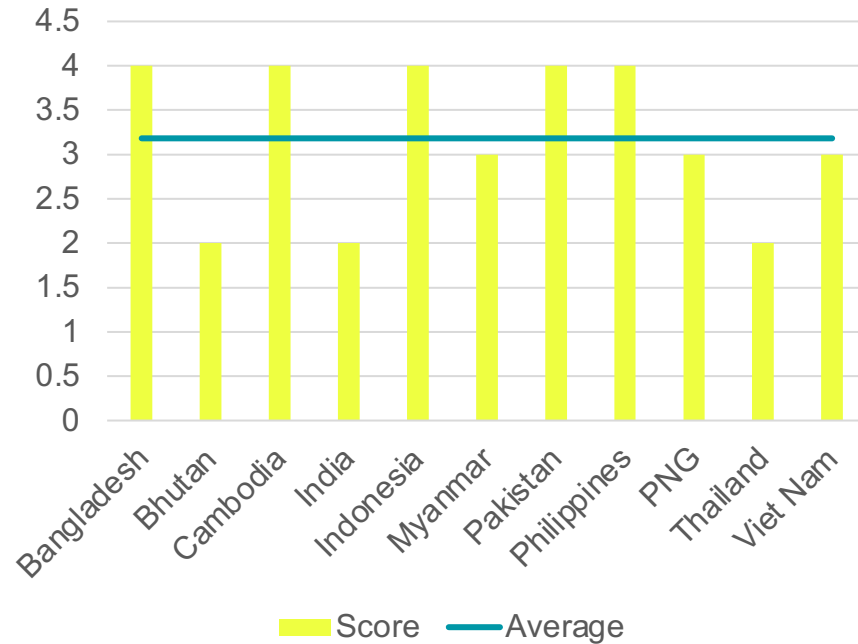
Positive relationship at $r = 0.404$



Participation of civil society, community-led organisations, and key and vulnerable populations in Country Coordinating Mechanisms



2.2 Level of participation of community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups in selection of CCM members

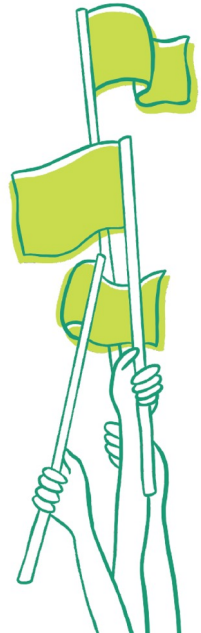


Mean score: 3.18

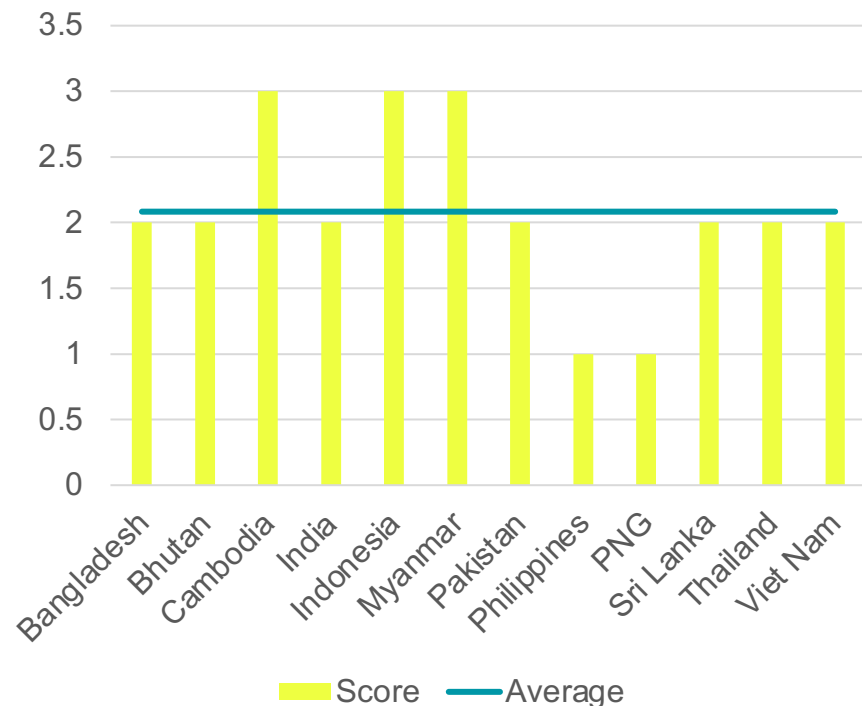
Meaningful to Significantly Meaningful

Participation of civil society, key population-led, and community-led organisations have been considered as fair, relevant, and important. However, it was raised in one FGD that CCM meetings must be held outside MoH offices, and that issues of criminalized populations need to be addressed.

“At CCM level the representatives of the community-based, community-led organizations, key population-led organizations, and civil society groups are given fair opportunity to vote and select other key executive and technical committees within CCM.” – Papua New Guinea focus group



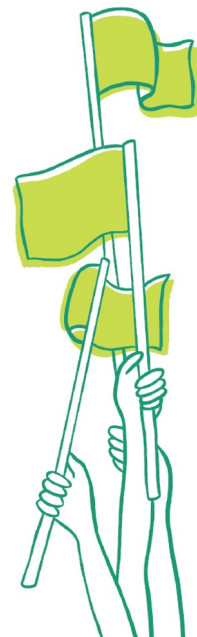
2.3 Level of effectiveness of CCM in identifying and addressing potential barriers of participation of community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups



Mean score: 2.08
Somewhat Effective

Civil society, community-led, and key population-led organisations appreciate the level of support that they receive from the CCM: from the level of translation support, and provision of a dedicated agenda slot during CCM meetings. However, respondents need longer term technical assistance support, which they couldn't receive from the CCM.

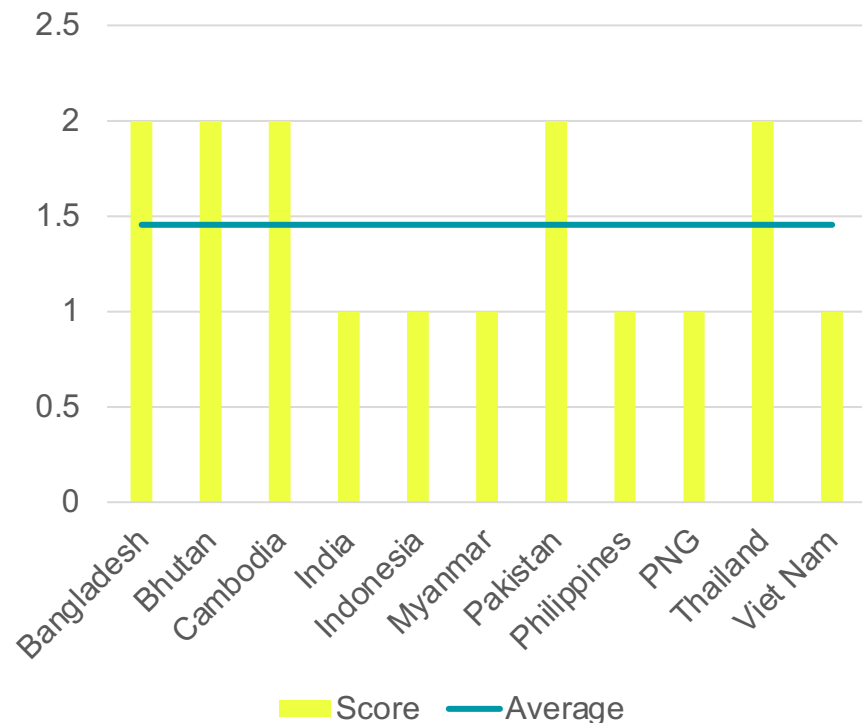
“It was expressed by some that the CCM does not sufficiently utilize their power to effectuate change for the problems faced by civil society groups.” - Sri Lanka focus group



Budgeting for CRG and Community Engagement



2.10 Budgeting for community-led and key population-led activities in the FR



Mean score: 1.45

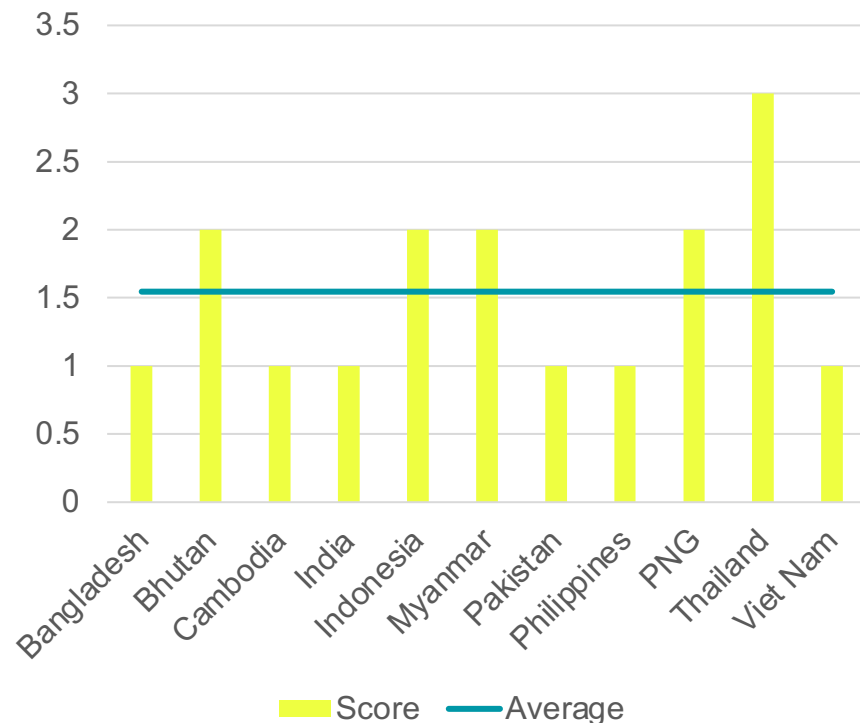
'Insufficient' to 'Somewhat Sufficient'

Budgets are perceived to be under the control of the PR. While there were funding provisions and budgets provided to communities, these were not under the authority of the community-led organisations and they do not benefit from these funds. In the end, funding for community-led and key population-activities remain insufficient.

"In the funding request the proposal were being totally refused on the basics criteria from the Key population CBO or from the grass root organizations without giving any technical guidance or suggestion or even country dialog were not being conducted for this last recent funding cycle." – India focus group



2.11 Budgeting for CRG activities in the Funding Request



Mean score: 1.55

'Insufficient' to 'Somewhat Sufficient'

While Funding Requests require that there must be funding for CRG, most countries find it insufficient due to broader lack of understanding to CRG issues that impact Global Fund's budgeting and implementation.

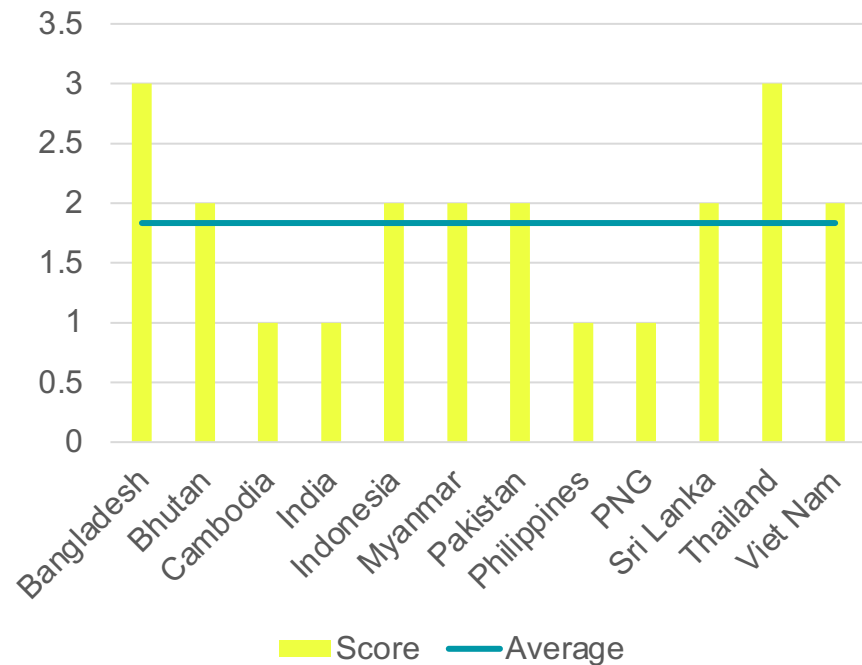
"Pakistan has very conservative country for transgender, women and men who have sex with men. Lobbying with law makers is proposed in context of HIV but not for gender and community rights. Behavior and perception change of religious leaders for CRG component is very important and not included." – Pakistan focus group



Grant implementation, monitoring, and evaluation



3.1 Level of support received by community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups to enable them as grant implementers



Mean score: 1.83

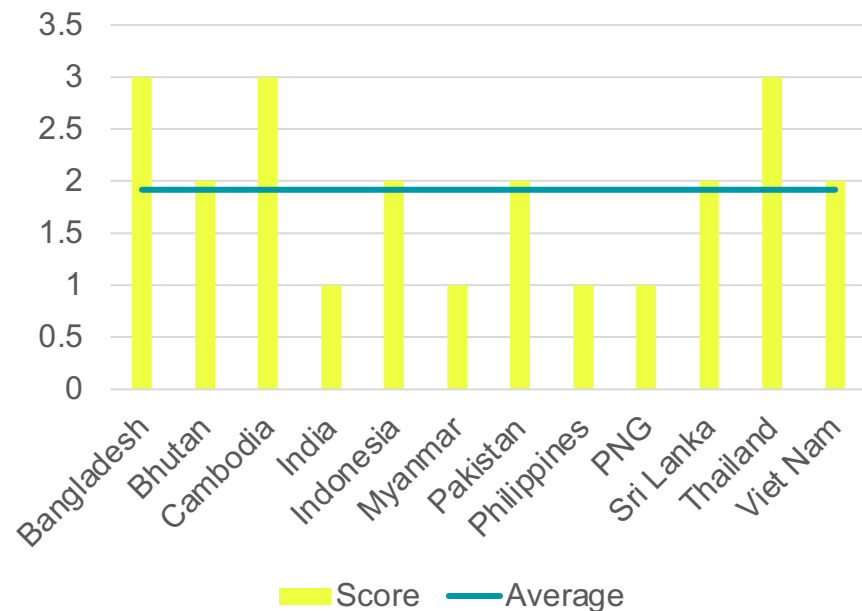
'None At All' to 'Little Support'

While Funding Requests require that there must be funding for CRG, most countries find it insufficient due to broader lack of understanding to CRG issues that impact Global Fund's budgeting and implementation.

"There is no support or assistance to strengthen the community. PR and CCM fear community to become PR. CCM is also somewhat controlled and bullied by PR." – Bhutan focus group



3.2 Level of protection provided to harmful consequences to community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups in participating in Global Fund implementation



Mean score: 1.92

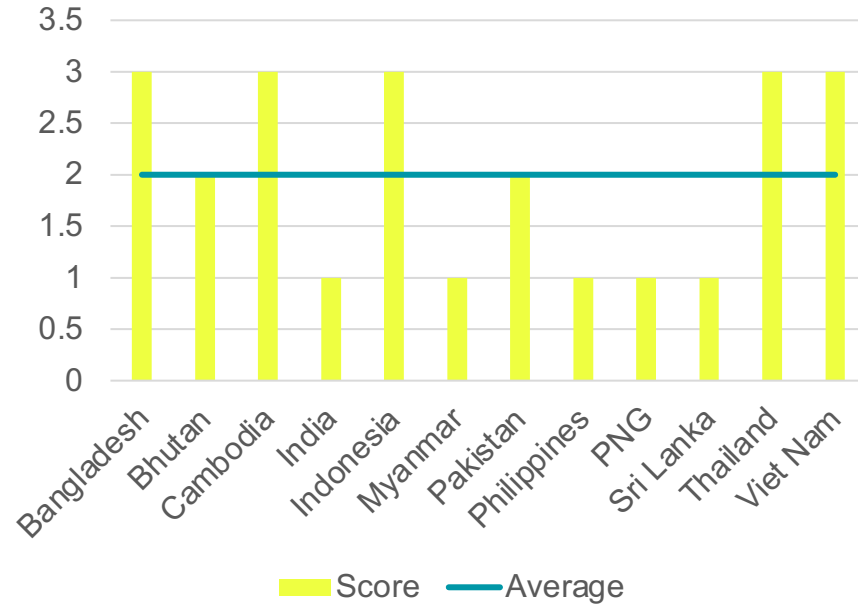
‘None At All’ to ‘Somewhat Provided’

The protection mechanisms provided to CSOs and community-led and key population-led organisations are mostly setup as a temporary measure, mostly for the Global Fund to operate smoothly, but few improvements change from national policies and laws that are more sustainable.

“CSO worked with the government to support CBOs [from] being arrested by police while doing outreach activities.” – Vietnam focus group



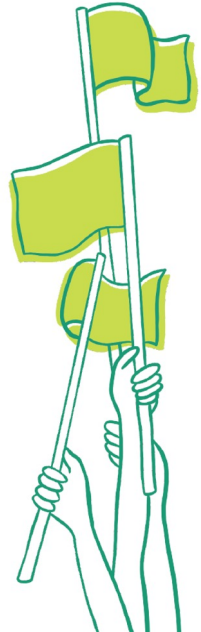
3.3 Level of meaningful involvement of community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups in the PR reprogramming



Mean score: 2.00
Somewhat Meaningful

Community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups can meaningfully engage in PR reprogramming through CCM and if they are either SR or SSRs. However, the decision to finalize the reprogramming budget will still depend on the PR.

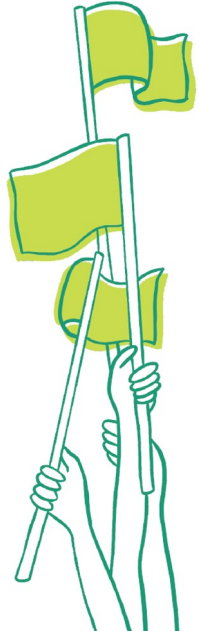
“KP and community representatives of CCC/CCM had opportunities to review and provide comments/feedbacks on the reprogramming before and during the reprogramming process.” – Cambodia focus group



Instances where CCM or grant implementers requested for TA to ensure that CRG interventions are included, prioritized, and effectively implemented

“The APLHIV has conducted a series of training through regional partners for capacity building of community on GF and CCM Mechanism. **The APLHIV had requested the GFATM CRG for developing community engagement programs as part of TA exercise.** The project was implemented last year from Aug –Dec 2021. Six community engagement plans were developed after thorough community consultation. TA was provided by the Asia Catalyst.” – Pakistan focus group

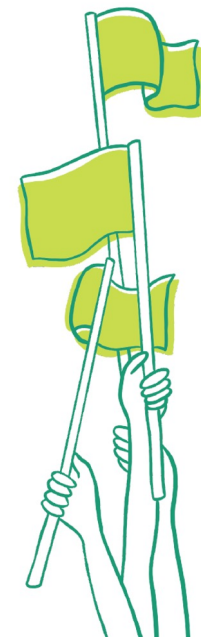
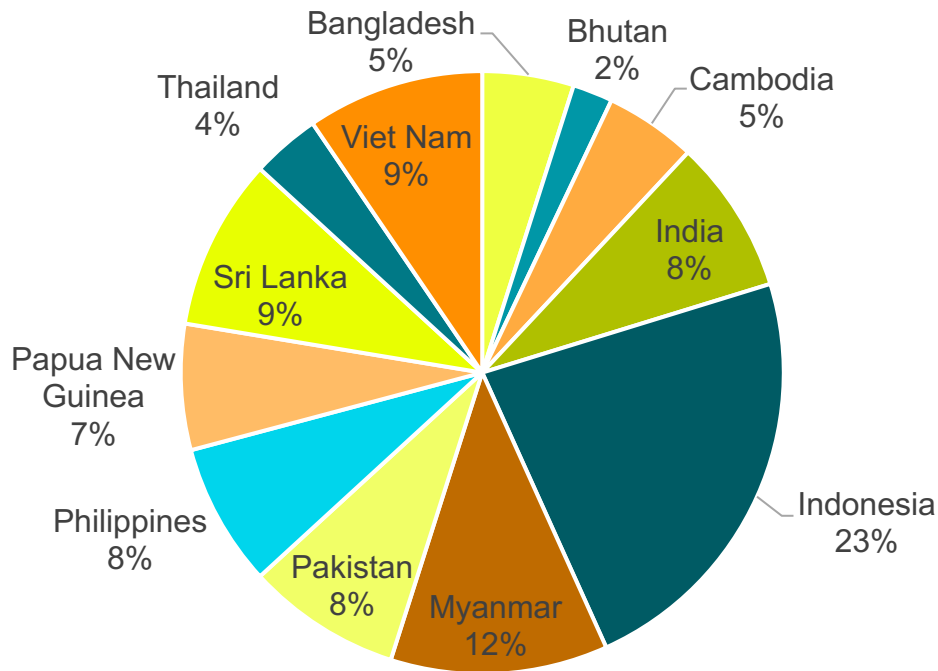
“Participants referred to consultants hired by NSACP and FPA for project implementation but when the TA provided under the Strategic Initiative of the Global fund was explained, **they mentioned that they are not aware of any such interventions or plans to get such support by the CCM.**” – Sri Lanka focus group



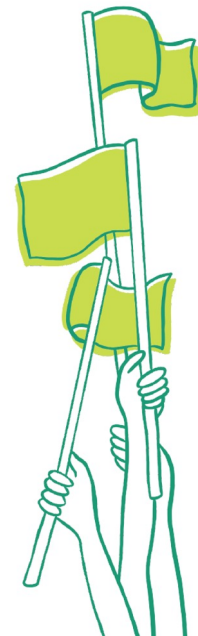
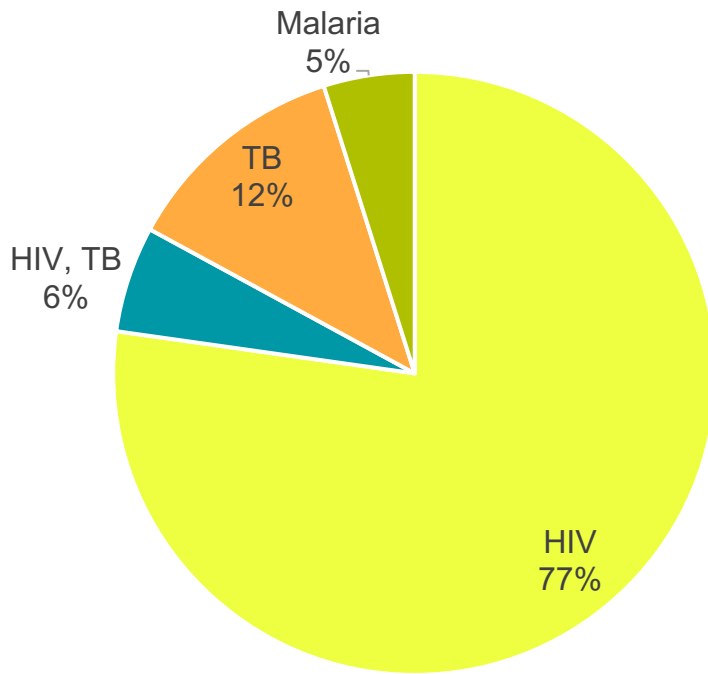


Results from the Social Network Mapping Exercise

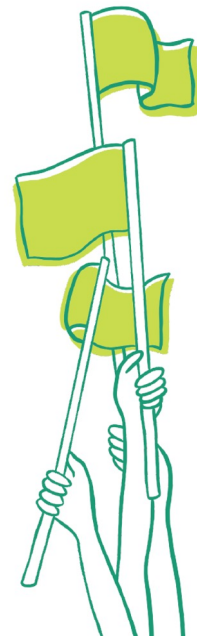
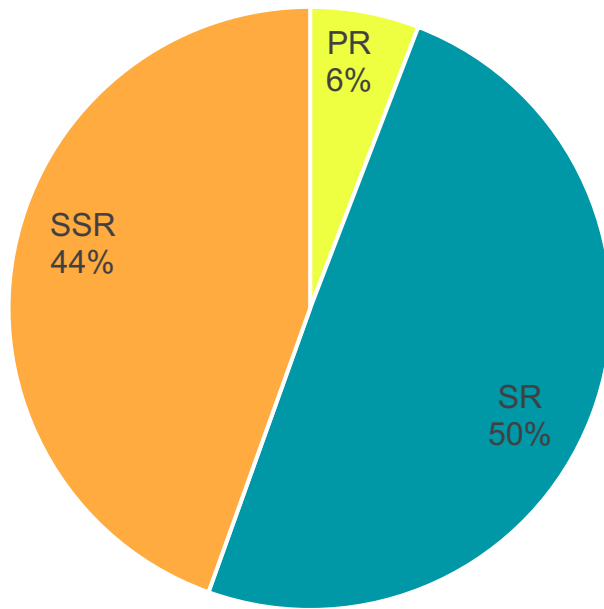
No. of community-led, key population-led, and civil society groups identified per country (N=326)



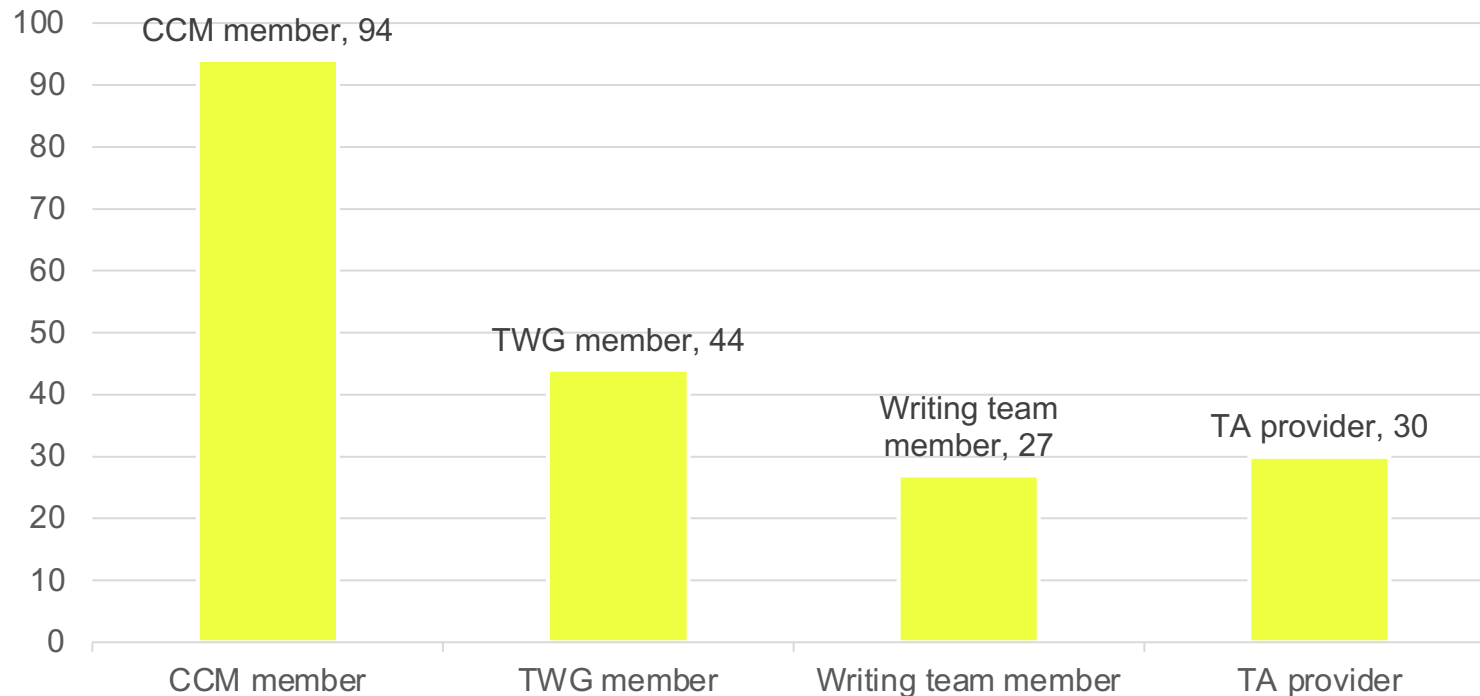
No. of community-led, key population-led, or civil society groups identified per disease (n=123)



No. of community-led, key population-led, or civil society implementers (n=137, 42%)



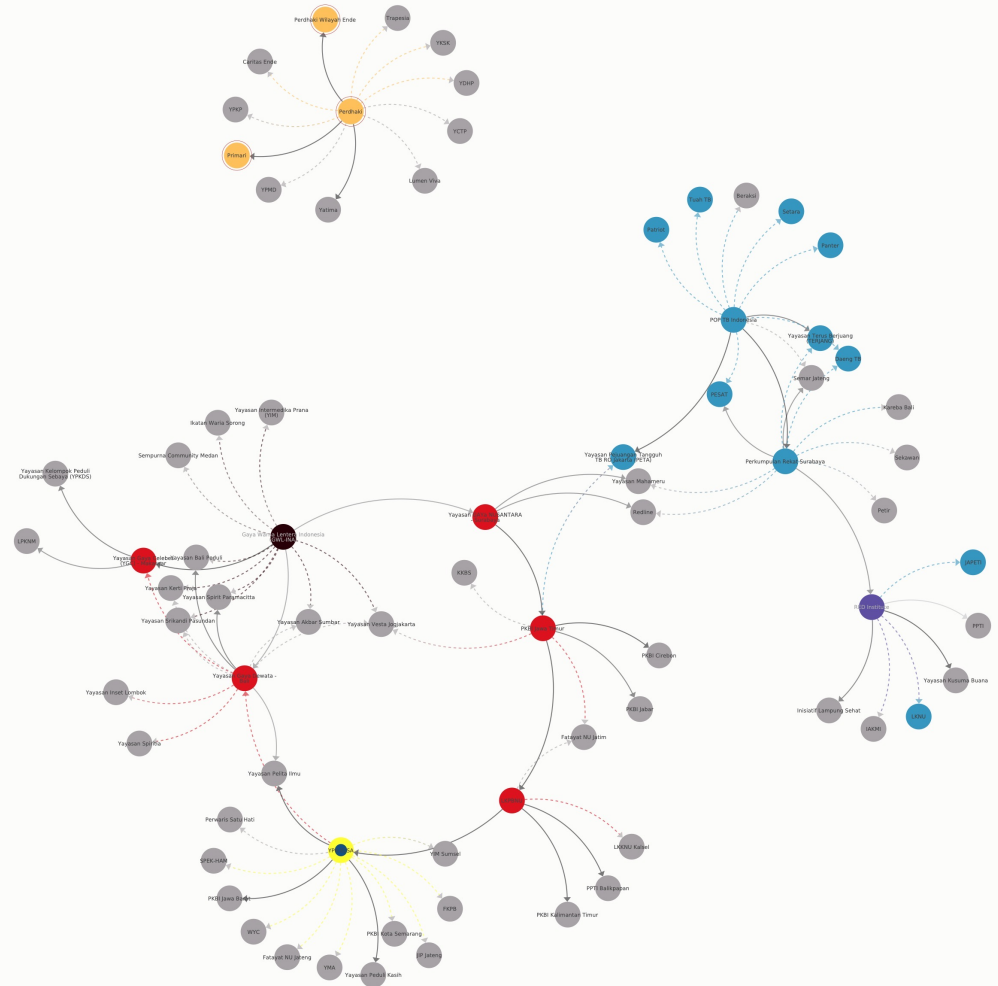
No. of community-led, key population-led, or civil society groups who are engaged as stakeholders in the Global Fund at the country level (N=326)



Indonesia mapping

Closeness: Gaya Warna
Lentera Indonesia (GWL-INA)
(HIV)

Degree & Betweenness: YPK
ELSA (country SR) (HIV)

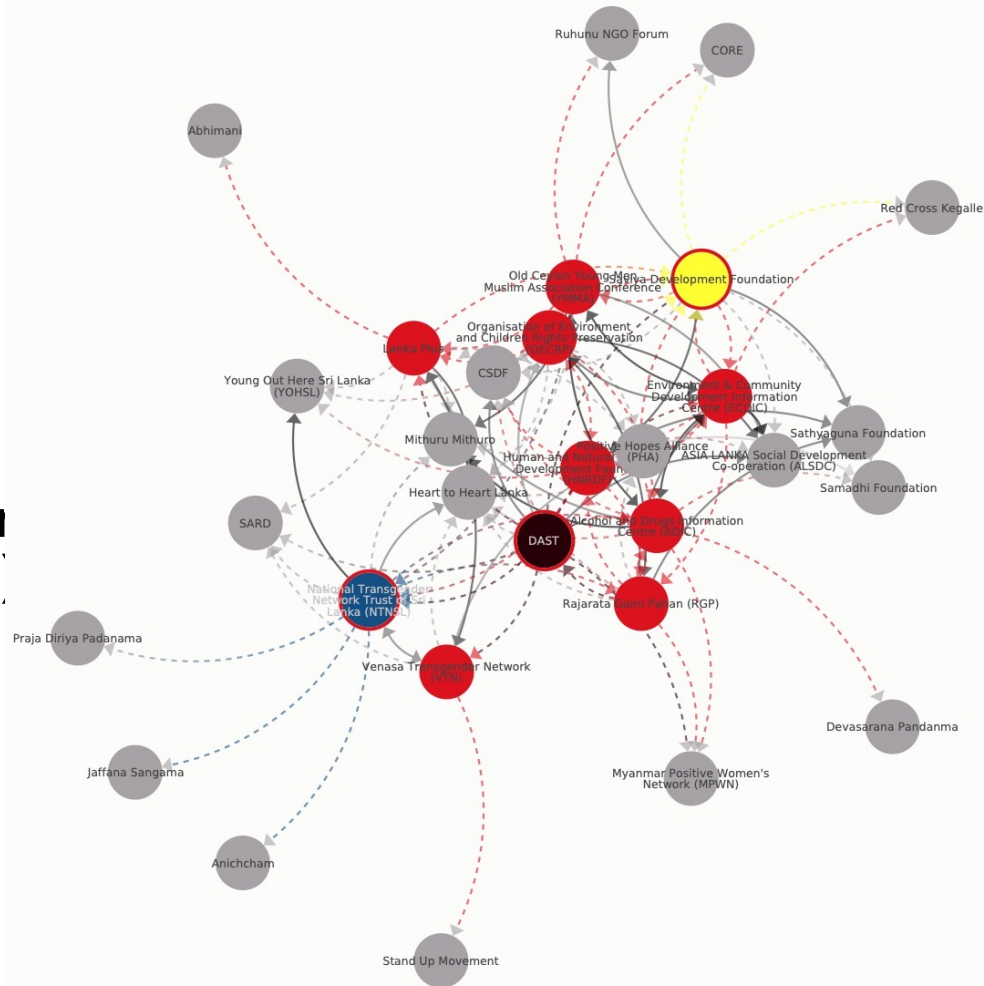


Sri Lanka mapping

Closeness: DAST (HIV)

Degree: Saviya Development Foundation (HIV)

Betweenness: National Transgender Network Trust of Sri Lanka (NTNSL) (HIV)

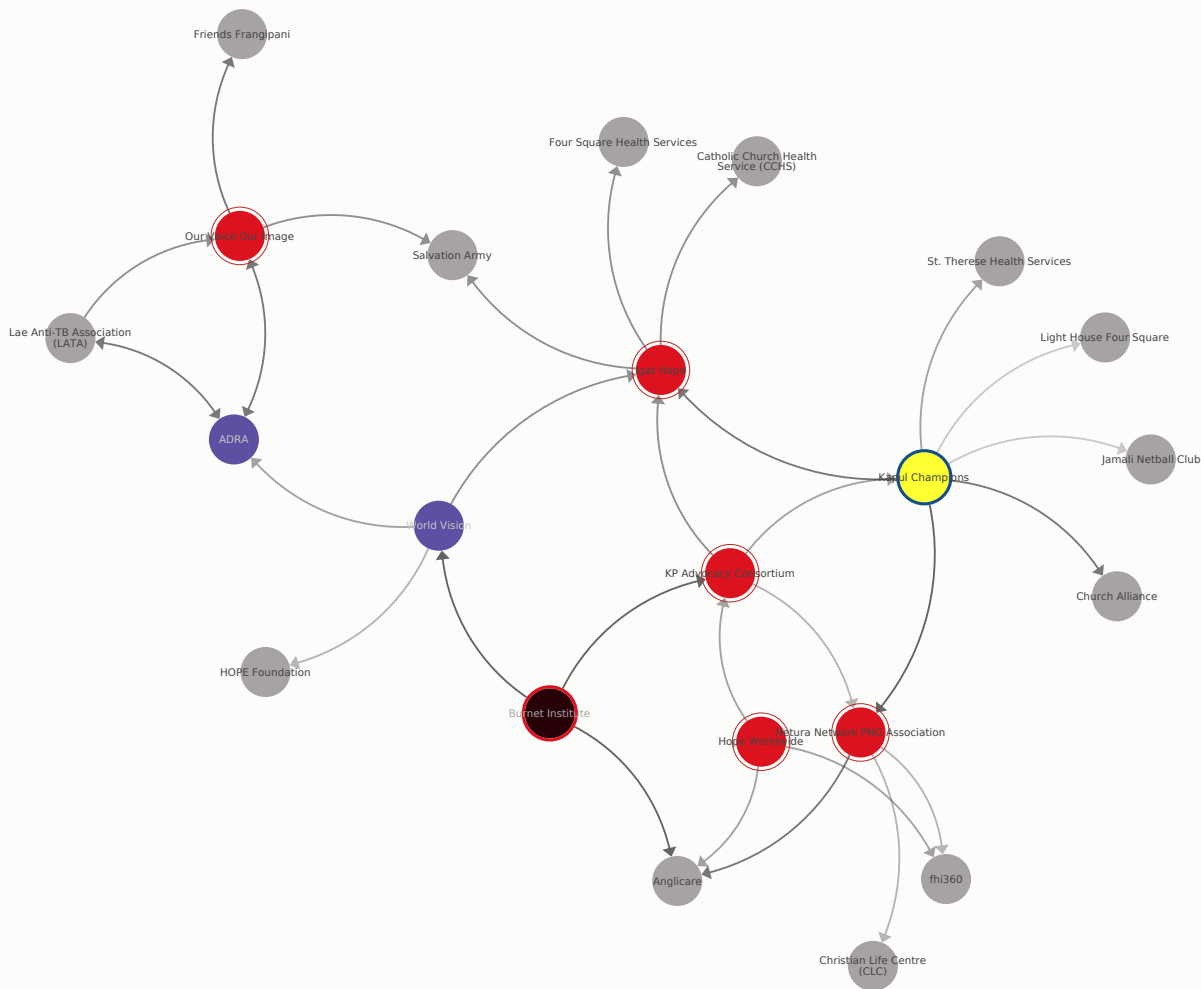


Papua New Guinea mapping

Closeness: Burnet Institute (HIV)

Degree &

Betweenness: Kapul Champions (HIV)





Summary of Scores

Summary of CRG Needs Assessment Scores

Responsiveness of NSP

Item	Score
1.1	2.5
2.1	2.58
3.5	2.42
Mean	2.5

Responsiveness of FR

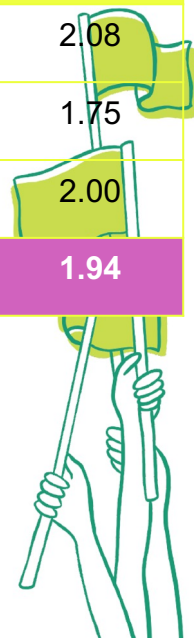
Item	Score
2.4	2.00
2.6	2.18
2.7	2.17
2.8	2.00
2.9	1.73
3.7	1.83
Mean	1.946

Participation in NSP

Item	Score
1.2	2.17
1.3	2.42
1.4	2.42
Mean	2.33

Participation in FR

Item	Score
2.5	2.08
2.12	1.75
3.6	2.00
Mean	1.94



Summary of CRG Needs Assessment Scores

Participation in CCM

Item	Score
2.2	3.18
2.3	2.08
Mean	2.63

Budgeting for CRG & CE

Item	Score
2.10	1.45
2.11	1.55
Mean	1.5

Grant management

Item	Score
3.1	1.83
3.2	1.92
3.3	2.00
Mean	1.91

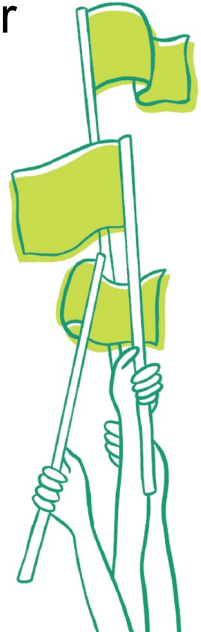




Recommendations

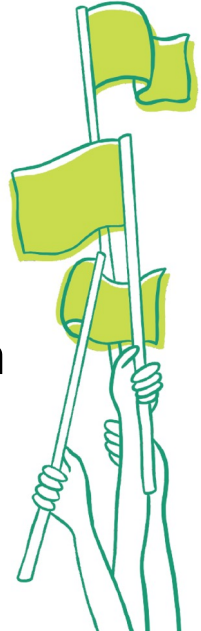
Recommendations

1. **Global Fund, other donors, and technical partners** must strengthen its support to civil society, community-led, and key population-led organisations in countries eligible for funding in their participation in NSP review and/or development
2. **Global Fund** must review and redesign its investments and initiatives for civil society, community-led, and key population-led organisations in making these more strategic, relevant, and responsive
3. **Global Fund** must provide more targeted and longer term support for key population and community representatives in the CCM, especially those newly elected KP representatives



Recommendations

4. **Global Fund, donors, and technical partners** must scale-up support of initiatives of key population-led, community-led, and civil society organisations in budgeting processes, particularly around social mobilisation and budget advocacy
5. **Global Fund, donors, and technical partners** must improve its support to countries in the promotion of the indispensable role of civil society and key population-led organisations in Global Fund implementation through policy and/or law adoption or revision that may have implications beyond Global Fund implementation



“The CRG Needs Assessment Tool is an **engagement mechanism to provide spaces** for community networks and CSOs working on HIV, TB and Malaria to provide **feedbacks from community and country perspectives in relation the Community, Rights, and Gender (CRG) interventions** under the Global Fund supported projects.”



“Through the assessment’s result, it is noted that the previous and current **Global Fund grants are not targeting on CRG interventions nor investment** although the NSP are well-informed. In addition, the Funding Request and reprogramming were **not focused much on CRG intervention including funds allocated to community led initiatives.**”