

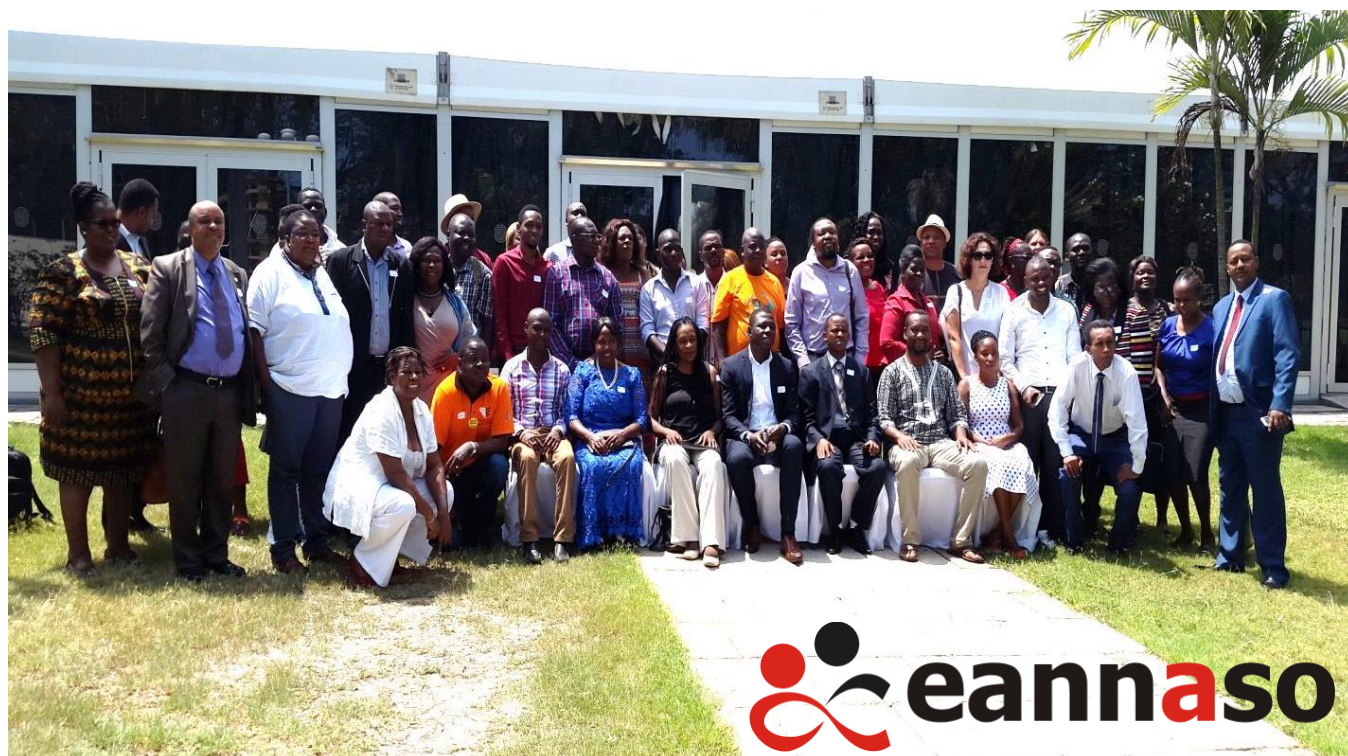


Regional Platform
for Communication and Coordination
on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
For Anglophone Africa



**MEETING OF THE REGIONAL PLATFORM FOR
COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION FOR
ANGLOPHONE AFRICA, HOSTED BY EANNASO**

WORKSHOP REPORT



SERENA HOTEL, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

13-14 January 2016

Executive Summary

This report presents a summary proceedings and issues raised in the first workshop of Regional Coordination and Communication Platform for Anglophone Africa (hereafter referred to as the Regional Platform) held on 13-14 January 2016, at the Serena Hotel in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The meeting was organized and hosted by The Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDS Service Organizations (EANNASO) and funded by the Global Fund, as part of the Community, Rights and Gender (CRG) Special Initiative. The overall aim of the workshop was to exchange knowledge, experiences, challenges, best practices, and lessons and to chart out the strategic direction for the Regional Platform going forward.

Representatives from 15 countries participated in the meeting, including those from Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zanzibar and Zimbabwe. This participation represents a cross-section of civil society and communities from Southern, Western, and Eastern Africa ranging from civil society organizations, key populations, networks of people living with and affected by the three diseases (HIV, TB and Malaria), women's organization, youth organizations, among others. There were also participants from all three disease departments (Tanzania Commission for AIDS [TACAIDS], National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program [NTLP] and the National Malaria Control Programme [NMCP]) from the Ministry of Health, Tanzania, who came to show their goodwill and support for the Regional Platform and to take part in this workshop. This meeting is one of the first times that representatives from such diverse countries and regions of Africa came together to discuss civil society and community engagement with the Global Fund. Notably, were the EANNASO Board members, Secretariat and the local media for covering issues for increased public awareness, and transparency of the Regional Platform's activities. Participatory methodological approaches were deployed throughout the workshop days to catalyze active engagements and deeper understanding of the topics. The animated methods included the plenary presentations in a "talk show" format, panelists, group work, and question-and-answer sessions. A comprehensive survey tool was used for the workshop evaluation, and to gather broader information about the information and capacity development needs of civil society and communities to guide the work of the Regional Platform. The survey results are available at the end of this report.

At the conclusion of the two-day workshop, participants strategized on the way forward for the Regional Platform from the issues arising, key deliberations and suggested resolutions. An important result was the recommendation to ensure close collaborations, networking and technical support among Regional Platform stakeholders. Further, a core request from participants was the need for increased documenting and sharing of best practices and lessons. Delegates also prioritized more active engagement in decision-making forums, making use of EANNASO's new [video toolkit](#), addressing policy gaps which may hinder the success of community interventions. It was also emphasized that stakeholders could benefit from the establishment of a database and communication strategy, ensuring that information can continue to flow between and among community groups outside of meetings like this one.

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BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In spite of recent advances in treatment and care available in most developed countries, three diseases - HIV and AIDS, malaria and TB - have continued to spread, undermining poverty alleviation and development efforts. This has significant impact on the achievements of Global Targets like the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs), which aim to end these three diseases as public health threats by 2030.

In responding to HIV, TB and Malaria it is crucial to involve all stakeholders so as to get results that are owned by the communities which are sustainable, long lasting and owned. Now more than ever meaningful engagement of all, especially key and vulnerable populations will not only bring impact to the programs through tracking progress but will also enable access to information and knowledge necessary to end and eliminate HIV, TB and Malaria.

Through the Community Rights and Gender Department, The Global Fund has embarked on a mission to provide technical assistance to communities and civil society to ensure that barriers related to human rights, gender and other inequalities and exclusions are removed leading to effective implementation of its grants. For this to happen, all stakeholders involved in the response must have capacity, information and knowledge to ensure that their voices are heard in order for their contribution to be meaningful. There is also need for coordination of stakeholder efforts and for the use of clear communication channels for timely information sharing.

EANNASO believes that the key element to enable meaningful engagement by civil society and community groups is that communities should have a) a platform that supports to raise the voices of the communities from lived experiences so that specific issues are utilized in programming and b) are able to access information, especially the right information at the right time. An informed community will be able to address gender and human right inequalities and other key drivers of the epidemic which stands as obstacles against access to health care. In cases where communities lack expertise assurance of technical support is vital, and it should be focused and on time. Communities need to be supported to be proactive.

1.2 THE BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDS Service Organizations (EANNASO) has worked towards strengthening the communities' voices in various national, regional and global platforms since 2003. It has supported a) the engagement of civil society and community groups during the development of proposals and concept note development processes b) the participation of key population and affected communities on country coordinating mechanisms (CCMs) c) access to technical assistance by civil society in all Global Fund processes including implementation of grants.

With support from the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (hereafter referred to as the Global Fund) and through a competitive bidding process, EANNASO was selected to host the Regional Platform for Communication and Coordination for Anglophone Africa (hereafter referred to as the Regional Platform) to support and strengthen civil society and communities to effectively engaged in contributing to the development, implementation and oversight of Global Fund-supported programs.

1.2.1. The Objectives of the Regional Platform

- i. Enhance knowledge of civil society and community groups on the Global Fund and access to technical assistance (TA);
- ii. Coordinate with other TA initiatives and programs in the region;
- iii. Improve understanding of TA/capacity development gaps for civil society and community groups; and
- iv. Strengthen and support strategic civil society and community group capacity development initiatives.

In light of the above, the EANNASO convened its first regional meeting, including national stakeholders and regional organizations to introduce the Regional Platform and to develop a clear and participatory roadmap on strengthening collaboration and coordination of civil society and community group meaningful engagement in Global Fund processes.

1.2.2. Workshop Objectives

The following are the specific workshop objectives:

- i. Introduce the EANNASO Community, Rights and Gender (CRG) Regional Coordination and Communication Platform (clarify the objectives and scope of its work) to civil society, community groups, stakeholders and other technical partners in Anglophone Africa with the aim of developing a longer term strategy on strengthening civil society and community groups' engagement in Global Fund processes;
- ii. To share experiences of civil society and community engagement in the (New) Funding Model with the aim of identifying needs, tools, guidelines and information requirements that will facilitate civil society and community groups' engagement in the next funding cycle;
- iii. To provide dialogue space for community representative on their respective CCMs to share experiences aiming at identifying areas and needs that EANNASO could support in strengthening community engagement on CCMs; and,
- iv. Explore challenges and opportunities of community recipients in accessing TA and identify TA opportunities to build synergies between the platform and other TA providers and programs within the region.

1.2.3. Workshop outcomes

At the end of the workshop, it is expected that participants would have:

- i. A clearer understanding of the function of the Regional Platform which includes its scope of work and intended added-value for increasing civil society and community organizations' engagement in all stages of Global Fund processes.
- ii. Identified strategies (tools, guidelines, methodologies and information packages) that will support the development of a clear roadmap on support to civil society and community group engagement in GF processes agenda.
- iii. Mapped out and developed a draft framework of collaborative work with other technical support providers and development partners on the support to civil society to access TA during the concept note development, as CCM reps and as implementers.
- iv. Shared and learned from the experiences of other CS and community groups from the Anglophone countries with the aim of identifying lessons for future use.

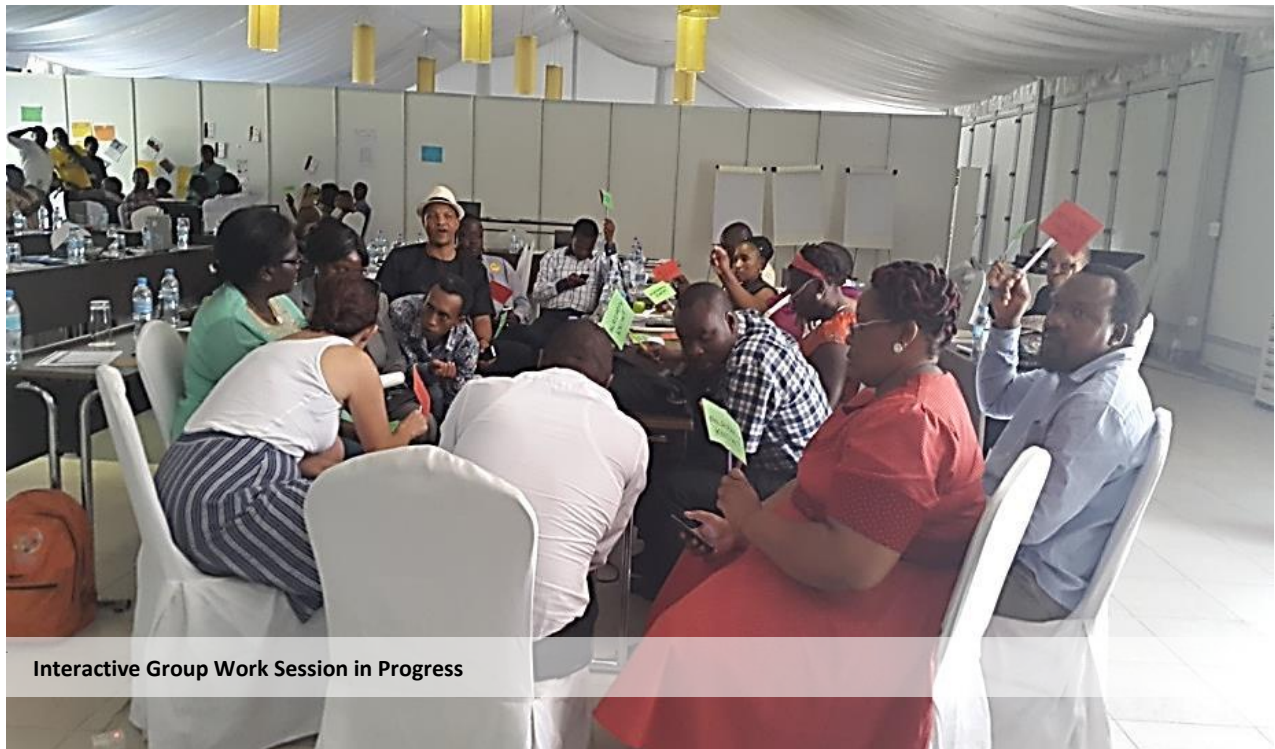
1.2.4. Participants



Delegates from 15 different African countries participated in the workshop, including those from Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zanzibar and Zimbabwe. Participants represented a cross-section of civil society and community groups, with representation from civil society organizations, key populations, networks of people living with and affected by the three diseases (HIV, TB and Malaria), women's organization, youth organizations, CCM members, RCM members, TA providers, TA recipients, Global Fund Principal and Sub-Recipients among others. Lastly the presence of the media throughout the workshop was a strategic information initiative, which provided an opportunity for added public awareness of the Regional Platform (See local media coverage of the meeting here: [How vulnerable communities miss out on Global Fund finances](#)).

A list of participants is included in Annex 2

2.0 THE WORKSHOP AGENDA AND METHODOLOGICAL PROCESS



Interactive Group Work Session in Progress

The workshop adopted an interactive process that ensured participants active engagement in the entire process. The animated/participatory skills employed throughout the workshop were quite useful in illustrating the workshop's subject matter in a way that was both accessible and memorable for participants. The intention of the workshop was to allow as much interaction as possible so as to ensure that participant objectives and expectations were met. Three types of delivery were used: learning sessions involved short presentations followed by a Q&A session, skills building sessions focused on practical engagement and skills transfer and group work but also ensuring the attainment of the expected outcomes and in challenging active participation. It is for this reason that the event employed various participatory methods including panel and plenary presentation and discussions, group discussions, brainstorming and energizers. **The detailed agenda is available in Annex 1.**

Quality Assurance of the Delivery

The workshop was organized along a distinct set of analytical outputs to inform the monitoring of progress. In this regard the participatory methods, facilitation and creativity techniques were deployed to ensure quality assurance. Furthermore, as part of quality assurance, evaluation forms were developed and shared with participants for completion at the end the workshop.

3.1. Opening Session

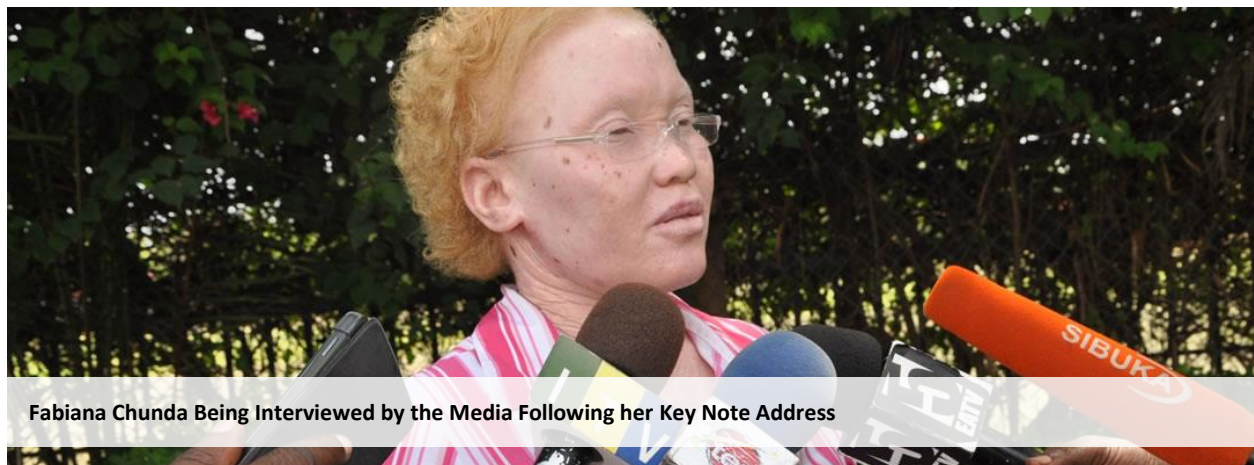
3.1.1. Introduction, Expectations and Objective

“Our expectation is that after this workshop the Regional Platform will be a vibrant and sustainable way for effective in meaningful community engagement through strategic coordination and communication.”

The session was moderated by Gemma Oberth, technical support consultant to the Regional Platform, who also served as the main facilitator of the Workshop. She introduced Olive from EANNASO to give a welcoming note. Olive gave warm welcoming remarks to the participants

expressing her sincere gratitude for their willingness to participate in this workshop amidst busy schedules, particularly at the beginning of the year. She expressed her optimism that the workshop will be fruitful and thus achieve the intended outcomes. After this note Gemma then divided the participant into groups for familiarization and brainstorming on the expectations. The plenary feedback revealed that most of the expectations were in line with the objectives and intended outcomes of the workshop.

3.1.2. Opening Remarks –Fabiana Chunda (NEDPHA)



The fact that the meeting was keenly focusing on community engagement, the chief guest for the workshop came right from the community level to officially open the occasion. Fabiana Chunda who was the chief guest, introduced herself as The General Secretary for the Network of Disabled People Living with HIV in Tanzania (NEDPHA) and a Professional Midwife

“Physical disability does not mean mental unfitness. Engage us in solution-building processes and we will surprise you on what we have to offer!”

– Fabiana Chunda, Opening Remarks

being a positive living testimony for 11 years with a husband and a five-year-old child who are HIV negative. She emphasized that being albino while living positively is often an untold story, a silenced voice. She insisted that the solutions to HIV, TB and Malaria must involve the whole community, as we are all living alongside it; all infected or affected. The key message for Fabian was that the disabled people must be part of the bigger definition of key population. People living with disabilities are not “disease proof”, though we are often perceived to be, especially when it comes to diseases that can be sexually transmitted such as HIV. Disabled people and other key population are at higher risk of infection compared to the general public and appealed to the participants to seriously deliberate on how to effectively engage the key populations in the interventions towards ending HIV, TB and Malaria.

3.2. Highlights of the Sessions

3.2.1. Session One: Revisiting the (New) Funding Model



The session was moderated by Olive Mumba from EANNASO, with the aim of sharing community knowledge, experiences, challenges and updates on the Global Fund’s (New) Funding Model (NFM) in three different contexts (East Africa, West Africa and Southern Africa). Participants were also informed about the role of civil society and community groups through various stages of the NFM. There are different entry points for civil society to engage in the new funding model. The Panelists on this session were Mounia Meftah (GFATM CRG); Obiefuna Austin Arinze from **Ghana** (Afro Global Alliance) Abigail Dzimadzi from **Malawi** (MANASO); and Beatrice Minja from **Tanzania** (Tanzania National Malaria Movement)

Key issues emerged, learning and information shared from the panel and plenary

1. The strategy employed in **Tanzania** was to form an alliance of Tanzania NGO alliance against malaria to meaningfully engage in the NSP development stage. This got civil society and community groups a seat in the technical committee and set the voice of the communities high on the agenda.

- Another strategy shared by the Tanzanian panelist was the formation of a cadre of a “community change agent” to get a space in the National Strategic Plan writing team and advisory group. This way, civil society was able to get the message across that community outreach should be the main focus for the NSP.
 - In Tanzania the exercise was highly representative. There was a sub-committee to coordinate the CSOs. This was made possible by technical assistance from GIZ, an important TA success story which benefited the other participants to learn about. *“The issue at hand is what exactly went to the concept for funding”* said the panelist.
2. **Ghana** has been implementing their NFM grant with a multi-stakeholder approach, including CSOs as well as the government and the private sector;
 - *“The NFM was a wonderful experience in understanding the epidemics at all levels which provided an effective strategy for targeting our interventions,”* said the Ghanaian panelist. *“It was also an opportunity for CSOs to engage in the development of national strategic plans and the subsequent development of the concept note,”* he continued.
 3. **Malawi** has just launched a strategic plan but that has been the challenge on the part of CSOs as they only take part in the concept note. Further, a lot of the information was heavily biomedical, with critical community level data absent from decision-making. This stemmed, in large part, from a lack of evidence that is generated at the community level, which is an ongoing issue for civil society and an area where the Regional Platform and TA providers could make a significant difference. The need for documentation is key. The key success for civil society in Malawi was the establishment of CSO charter to inform the concept note.
 4. At the institutional level, lack of capacity in meeting the concept note criteria is still a big challenge for civil society and community groups to access Global Fund resources.
 5. Many concept notes lack the “real picture” of the situation analysis from the ground to inform the problem statements, particularly from the community level.
 6. Lack of enabling environment in reaching out to the key populations in most countries need to be effectively addressed.
 7. Participation of civil society and community groups has been challenging at the concept cote development stage, with key opportunities often missed during development of National Strategic Plans (NSPs).
 8. The mandate of CCM members in decision-making and representation remains a challenge for community representatives in some contexts, especially related to constituency consultation and feedback to communities.
 9. Members of the public can use the new requirement for their countries to create an inclusive, robust and transparent country dialogue to influence priorities that are put in the country’s concept note.
 10. Rather than trying to shape a dialogue organized by the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), civil society can instead be proactive and work in parallel with the CCM to add to the overall process. That could mean kick-starting an inclusive dialogue among members

of its constituency and then reporting the recommendations to the CCM and other stakeholders.

11. Representatives of civil society who are officially part of the CCMs will be helpful partners in enhancing the capacity for concept note development.
12. We need to enhance the capacity of community members to be able to confidently speak before the CCM when presenting their priorities.
13. Documentation of every single step is key for capturing the key successes, lesson and challenges as well as to share the best practices with other countries and regions.
14. The new funding model is being reviewed for new replenishment and the suggestion of having percentage ratio and increasing the allocation can be taken into considerations but it might be difficult to the fact that each country has its own issues

3.2.2. Session Two: Regional Programs: What is the regional value add for communities?

“Meaningful community consultation and engagement in program and concept note development - at all levels - is essential.”

– Workshop Participant

The objective of the session was to share information about regional Global Fund grants and make connections between work being done at the regional level and its relevance to communities on the ground. The panelist were Onesmus Mlewa (KANCO) who spoke about the HIV and Harm Reduction regional

program in East Africa (with KANCO as PR), Donald Tobaiwa (Jointed Hands) who spoke about the TB in Mines regional program in Southern Africa (Wits Consortium as PR) and Denis Karimi Nzioka (ASWA) who shared about the KP REACH program in Southern Africa (Hivos as PR). The panelist shared information about the programs and how regional level solutions can often be important for impact at community level.

Key issues emerged, learning and information shared from the panel and plenary

1. There is a growing recognition that regional programs are an essential and unique part of the Global Fund’s portfolio with a potential to contribute to accelerating the end of HIV, TB and malaria epidemics and strengthening health and community systems, especially at the legal and policy change level.
2. Some participants felt that some regional concept notes included activities which may duplicate country-level elements of existing Global Fund grants, while others proposed opportunities for further collaboration between country and regional grants.
3. A number of concept notes lacked evidence of the regional dialogue and country-level endorsement that took place during the development of the concept notes. International and community consultation and engagement in program and concept note development is essential. This dialogue avoids duplication, enhances complementarity and increases potential for impact through participatory program design.
4. The Global Fund has a limited amount of funds to designate to regional grants to meet the community needs.

5. There is less consideration for malaria and TB in regional grants.
6. There is a need to strengthen data collection, knowledge management, innovation and documentation of best practices that is led by key populations.
7. A need for IT system and monitoring and evaluation framework for database management across the region for documentation of results, resource mobilization and feedback mechanisms.
8. A need for a one-stop-shop center to harmonize strategies and responses to TB malaria and HIV is often a value-add at the regional level.
9. There is a need for the Regional Platform ensure that the issues of women who have sex with women are brought to table –for years the challenge has been that we have numbers on men who have sex with men but not women who have sex with women. KP REACH will be collecting concrete data that will be incredibly valuable for this kind of programming in the region.
10. There is a need to engage other regional bodies such as AU, SADC and EAC as they have been instrumental in ensuring accountability within their member states.
11. There is a need for technical assistance across the Regional Platform to ensure that there is adequate focus on young people. Often, capacity barriers to engage in key decision-making platforms are even greater for young people than they are for other key populations.
12. A need for dual track financing at the regional level is of significance importance.

3.2.3. Session Three - Civil Society CCM Representation Experiences

“Government has a certain view of civil society. Unless you actually start working together, you don’t really realize your relative strengths.”

- Workshop Participant

This session aimed at enhancing the understanding of civil society representation on CCMs, sharing experiences and challenges. The panelists were Ifeanyi Kelly Orazulike (ICARH/ KAP Committee Nigeria); Carol Nawina Maimbolwa Nyirenda (CITAM+) from Zambia and Edward Mwangi (KEENAM) from Kenya. The session was

moderated as a “talk show” by Gemma Oberth. The panelists shared the mandate and capacity in representing the CSOs, the roles and functions of CCMs as well as the structures and composition of CCMs.

The core functions of CCMs are to Coordinate development and submission of funding applications & necessary consultation, nominate the Principal Recipient(s), oversee implementation of approved grants, handle reprogramming and requests for continued funding, and, ensure linkages and consistency between Global Fund grants and key national strategies/plans. The New CCM roles were identified to ensure CSOs meaningful participation the at country level, convene stakeholders to engage in inclusive country dialogue specifically on the funding allocations, technical assistance and on monitoring and evaluation of CSOs



Ifeanyi Orazulike (Nigeria) speaking passionately about how to ensure the voices of key populations are heard in places without CCM representation

Key issues emerged, learning and information shared from the panel and plenary

1. Civil society representatives are meant to be meaningfully involved in Global Fund decision-making processes. Members of affected communities and NGO representatives from both developed and developing countries sit on the Global Fund board and participate in country-level discussions at the CCM level. Together, these groups develop and submit grant proposals and monitor and implement programs. This multi-stakeholder approach is promoted by the Global Fund to advance a sense of local ownership and a strong stake in planning—crucial elements in effectively combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.
2. Yet, much remains to be learned about how to ensure meaningful and effective participation of civil society and community groups in decision-making processes and governance of the Global Fund.
3. Kenya has gone through a lot of reforms including the representation by constituencies other than an individual, eligibility performance for CCMs including an overhaul of CCM representation, as well as a strong commitment to avoiding conflict of interest among various different CCM members.
4. There has been a minimal support in becoming a member of CCMs. In Zambia, they have been provided with technical assistance and induction sessions for new civil society and community CCM members. However, the challenge has been the lack of technical knowledge for many of the representatives from the PLWD constituency.
1. Consultative mechanisms worth sharing;
 - a. In Zambia, CCMs member consult their constituencies effectively through social media, using Facebook, WhatsApp, Google Groups and other online forums.

However, it was also emphasized that there is value in meeting face-to-face, though this is much more expensive and time consuming.

- b. In reviewing of policy documents, the Zambian panelists suggested civil society representatives on CCMs to consult key stakeholders for support.
 - c. In Zambia, it was shared that each constituency is given a budget line where they can consult with communities prior to next CCM meeting. This is enough to cover invitations for people from the capital city and from the rural areas.
 - d. Reporting back can happen after attending meeting, by sharing minutes.
2. On the accountability of CCMs members;
- a. Participants noted that effective participation in governance by civil society representatives requires an ongoing process of learning and distilling best practices. Civil society CCMs representatives are cognizant of this need. A participant from South Africa noted that there are accountability mechanisms in place through the civil society forum there, and urged other countries to consider setting up such forums. Delegates from Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia expressed interest in setting up similar accountability mechanisms in their countries.
 - b. In Zambia it was shared that most of the people who actually attend CCM meetings are CSOs, as the government representatives rarely shows up. Participants underscore the need for exchange experiences between the weaker and the stronger CCMs as the case of Zimbabwe there in no KP sitting in CCM but they have formed a coalition for advocacy and do evidence based advocacy and tackle the issues.
 - c. Indeed there is a need to change the status quo where CSOs are “rubber stamps” and the strategy may be to convene meeting before those high level meetings so as to have consensus of what to present before the CM meeting and even endorsing the resolutions by signing.

Recommendations on how to effectively have meaningful CSOs representatives in CCMs;

1. Civil society representation must be formalized through clear, rigorous criteria for prospective participants, as well as clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Doing so is critical to ensure the inclusion of highly qualified candidates and to minimize confusion once they are in place. The [EANNASO CSO Representation Guidelines](#) were distributed to the participants to support their engagement on CCMs, and in other decision-making spaces.
2. Given the complexities inherent in involving civil society in international institutions, it is critical to maintain clear and frequent communication among all people involved s through continuous, transparent communications and information sharing efforts.
3. Provide resources to civil society organizations that can maximize their participation and improve their effectiveness in influencing key decisions and processes.

4. Need to ensure that civil society representatives truly represent their constituencies. It is impossible to represent all of civil society's interests, the burden of capturing the majority's priorities is often borne by the designated civil society representatives, who must do so to the best of their ability. At the very least, this necessitates frequent consultations with constituencies and an ability to learn from past experiences.
5. A need for strengthening for community systems and structures in order to ensure that the community is effectively able to plug in CCMs
6. Need for a strategic mentoring and coaching for CCMs representatives among their peers as an exit strategy not only for avoidance of undemocratic and long serving members but also enhancing capacities.

3.2.4. Session 4: Civil Society and Community Groups Experiences as PRs, SRs and SSR



Maria Stacey (NACOSA) speaking about her experience as a civil society principal recipient (PR) in South Africa

In recognition of the growing work emanating out of Global Fund program in Eastern Africa, EANNASO has taken a keen interest in supporting its members with information that seek to capture civil society experiences of engaging in Global Fund processes in the region. The session therefore aimed at sharing experiences, lesson, challenges and knowledge among community groups which manage Global Fund grants as Principal Recipients, or who implement them as Sub and Sub-sub-recipients (SRs and SSRs). The Panelists for this session were Maria Stacey (NACOSA) from South Africa, Geoffrey Mujisha (MARPS Network) from Uganda and Dr. Meshesha (CCRDA) from Ethiopia.

Key issues emerged, learning and information shared from the panel and plenary

1. Dual tracking financing is considered to be mandatory; this should be part of the agenda for the Regional Platform, voiced the Ethiopian panelist.
2. Resource mobilization goes hand in hand with a good track record. The panelists encouraged civil society implementers to leverage their successes to date in order to access Global Fund resources (should they wish to).

3. Key successes for these Civil Society PRs, SRs, and SSRs, have been:
 - a. Commitments, effectiveness and credibility.
 - b. Enriching experiences and functioning structures and systems and linkages with like-minded stakeholders in a wider scope is an added advantage.
 - c. Not to be greedy, but rather to focus on what you as an organization can do well.
 - d. Carefully reading and understanding all the proposal document, In the case of Uganda, the panelist shared that they have set up a committee to support CSOs to do this well. Again, working closely with the CCM is very critical.
 - e. Turning challenges into opportunities, especially for risk mitigation for misappropriation of funds
 - i. In the case of Ethiopia, a pre-funding capacity assessment has been the solution to address the capacity issues before granting and to incorporate those issues into the proposal.
 - ii. Building consensus and creating awareness on the importance of proper use of the funds in ensuring quality delivery and management.

Day One ended at 1730

Workshop Proceedings-Day Two (Thursday 14th January, 2016

4.1. Session One; Recapitulation of Day 1

The participants were taken through a brief recap session where they shared the discussions that interested them the most. Participants were interested in the summary of the facilitation skills and experience shared by Panelists on the first day.

4.2. Session Two; Assessing the Inclusion of Civil Society Priorities in Global Fund concept notes

PARTICIPATION



The recap session was followed by the presentation of an EANNASO research report called [“Assessing the Inclusion of Civil Society Priorities in Global Fund Concept Notes”](#). The major

tips of the presentation were about who influenced Global Fund concept note and what factors made civil society more influential in some places over others. This presentation is available on the EANNASO website [here](#).

Following the presentation of this research report, a new EANNASO video toolkit was introduced, which is borne out of the research findings. The toolkit aims to equip civil society and community groups with new ways to influence and measure their impact on health decision-making processes. The full video toolkit is available online [here](#), with modular breakdowns available on the EANNASO website [here](#).

4.3. Unpacking Community Rights and Gender in the Global Fund

Key areas covered under this session included the introduction to the CRG Department, Introduction to the CRG Special Initiative, the Anglophone Africa Regional Platform and its objectives, areas of focus and intended activities. The Panelists were Mounia Meftah (GFATM CRG) who presented through a Skype and Jonniah Mollel from EANNASO who presented on EANNASO and the guideline for the platform.

Key issues emerged, learning and information shared from the panel and plenary

What are the procedure and criteria for in accessing the TA?

1. The process of accessing TA requires timely and effectiveness planning and foresight which has been the key success for EANNASO to support civil society and communities groups to adequately prepare and identify their gaps and challenges early on in any process.
2. One of the main aims of TA is to ensure that civil society and communities are able to effectively participate in program design, including NSP development, concept note development and other planning and decision making processes. Other TA exists to support grant implementation and M&E, though this is often harder to access. This is one of the main gaps in TA provision identified during the workshop.

4.3. Experiencing among civil society and communities in accessing Global Fund TA

The session aimed at sharing experiences and best practices how Global Fund beneficiaries have accessed Technical Assistance from various sources to be used as lessons for other. Moreover, the aim was to identify gaps and how they have been addressed.

Success Stories - South Africa – Steve Letsike (AC2), Uganda - Geoffrey Mujisha (MARPS Network), Sierra Leone - Mayowa Joel(on behalf) (CISMAT/SL)

1. The major achievements shared by almost every panelist has been benefiting from technical support in developing the concept note and grant making process, especially on how to set priorities and engage the communities. This was especially true for key populations.
2. TA has supported in tarnishing the challenges of Penetrating the political regime in Uganda which does not provide an enabling environment into making the government to commit the KP in CCMs in 2011 and beyond where they are receiving training on GF processes in HIV and Malaria and supplying of the lubricant and community outreach to transgender including fishing community and truck drivers
3. In South Africa, although the Global Fund money is only 5% of the country's total HIV and TB spending, it makes meaningful contribution to the lives of many. Through TA provided by the CRG Department, they managed to launch the National Civil Society Priorities Charter, which was endorsed by SANAC, the national AIDS commission. Further, with additional CRG TA, key populations were also able to write their own priorities charter. Both of these documents were attached to South Africa's HIV/TB concept note.

4.5. Session Five -Mapping out TA in Anglophone Africa and identification of collaborative strategies



The session involved a TA Providers Round Table discussion and impacted knowledge and experiences by way of a synopsis of the TA that is available in Anglophone African countries. This includes its approach, scope, availability and instructions on how to access TA, and how to work with the platform and communities strategically within these available opportunities. The session was a follow up of the previous session on experiences accessing TA. The Panelists were

Maureen Murenga (Women4GF), Lubna Bhayani (Alliance Technical Support Hub for East and Southern Africa) and Lillian Mworeko (ICW East Africa), Daniel Molokele (AIDS Accountability International) and Obiefuna Austin Arinze (Afro Global Alliance). Although Colleen Daniels (STOP TB Partnership) and Olivia Ngou (Malaria no More) were unable to be part of the panel, they sent presentations to be shared with participants in their absence.

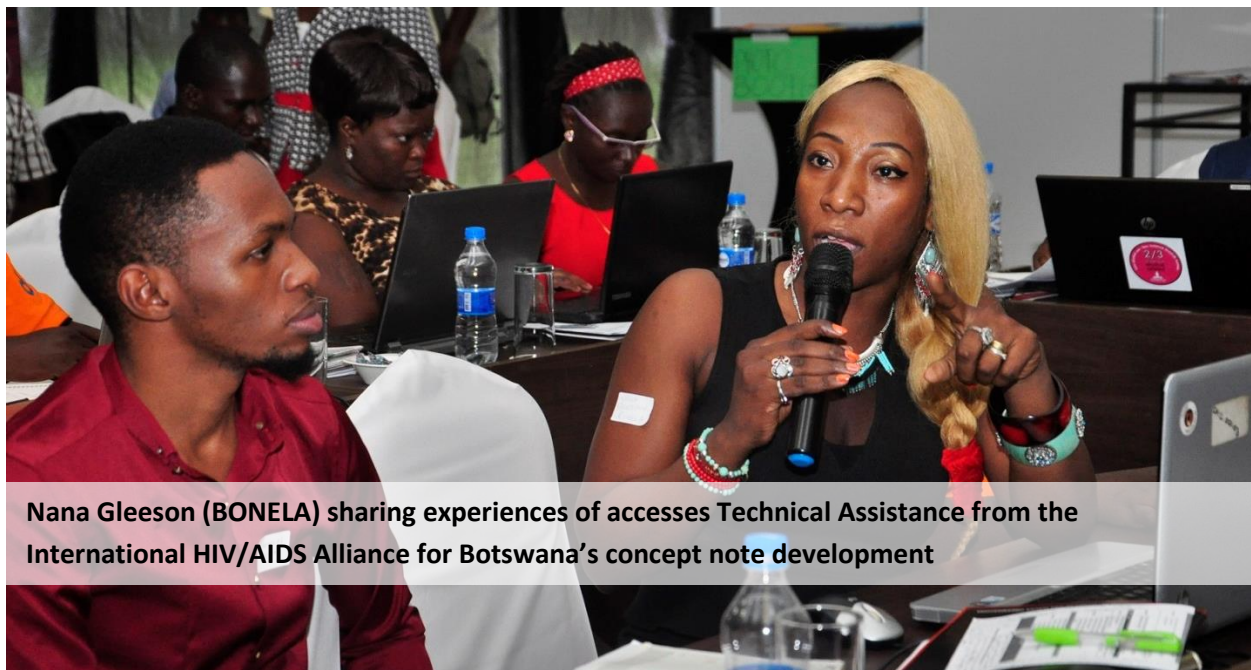
Key issues emerged, learning and information shared from the panel and plenary

1. Women4GF brings together women's rights advocates, especially women living with HIV, and directly affected by TB and malaria — to advance gender equality through the Global Fund. Women4GF mobilizes women in all their diversity to ensure that the world's most important finance mechanism for the HIV, TB and malaria supports programs that meet the rights and needs of women and girls. The TA is provided through
 - a. Meeting with communities on how to realize Gender Responsive issues and how to develop a concept note
 - b. Getting online email request, this was also a case for SA platform where Zanzibar has requested for more consultation in national level meeting of CSOs
 - c. Supporting women member in CCMs through training
2. The Challenge Facility for Civil Society (CFCS) provides grants to technically sound and innovative interventions to support the engagement of communities in national tuberculosis (TB) responses, especially in countries supported by the Global Fund to Fight HIV, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. In the last seven years, the CFCS has given voice to community-based organizations and provided support to those engaged in advocacy and social mobilization activities. The goal has been to empower communities to be a part of all the steps in the fight against TB through developing concept note, and grant making process, Reinforce the capacities & responses of local communities who are part of the TB response and tighten linkages, collaboration and coordination between communities and government.
3. Alliance TS Hub is committed to strengthening local organizations to effectively tackle HIV. The Hubs provide services to non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, governments, UN agencies and private sector organizations that are working to end AIDS. Hubs provide technical support in the following areas:
 - a. **Specialist programmatic areas:**
 - i. This includes HIV prevention; treatment and care; children; gender; TB/HIV; harm reduction; human rights; stigma and discrimination; and HIV and sexual and reproductive health and rights.
 - b. **Organizational development:**
 - i. Strategic and operational planning; monitoring and evaluation; program design and management; financial management; resource mobilization;

networking and advocacy; and knowledge management, documentation and communications.

c. Specialist Global Fund technical support:

- i. Concept note development, especially for Community Systems Strengthening components; program and sub-recipient management; strengthening civil society engagement with CCMs and country dialogue; risk management and general Global Fund-related grant implementation.
4. The International Community of Women living with HIV Eastern Africa is a regional advocacy network and membership based organization. ICW Eastern Africa exists to give visibility to women living with HIV in Eastern Africa. ICW Eastern Africa believes that gender inequalities and the lack of sexual & reproductive health & rights for women are at the heart of the HIV epidemic.
 5. Other strategic approach and TA shared were such as;
 - a. Working closely with EANNASO in supporting the capacities of CSOs
 - b. Exploring more opportunities for collaboration with other network
 - c. Advocacy on Platform building and advocacy eg in Lesotho around social accountability issues as a UNFPA
 - d. Developing a tool kit
 - e. Visiting website will provide a glimpse on how to engage with
 6. Key gaps cited by many panelist and the resource is the fact that not only that the resource for TA is limited but also continuous support in monitoring the implementation in the country is a not sustainable because is a long term process which has resource implications.



4.6. Session Six -Key Updates and Opportunities on Global and regional initiatives:

Malaria	TB	HIV
The Board of the Global Fund embodies the partnership approach to global health. In order to achieve the vision of a world free of the burden of HIV, TB and malaria, the Board is designed to incorporate leading stakeholders in an inclusive and effective way.	There is a global plan of action to end TB Steering committee of global coalition	Domestic financing for specific countries to push for HIV in their countries
Senegal Tanzania and Kenya –grassroots mobilization to influence commitment and have a platform and mobilize to influence symbolic contribution in malaria	The World Union Conference on lung diseases in 2016 the conference will be in Liverpool	Planning –September SDGs workshop New work, registration is free and those who interested may seek sponsorship may apply and write an abstract to guarantee selection
Reforms are under way to engage CSOs participation	The GFYI will identify and finance activities throughout the developing world focusing on at-risk youth and youth in violent and post-conflict settings.	Youth Advisory committee is part of the of delegation to the Global Fund Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives youth perspectives into P7 position papers on different agenda items Build capacity of young African to better understands and engage in country global linkages process We need to create linkages between PCB UNAIDS and GF communities delegations
	TB advocacy Platform established to advocate for their issues	Although UNAIDS coordinate the youth fund but has no money and hence we need to find mainstreaming synergize to push for a common goal in tapping the GF
African Leadership Malaria Alliance –provide an opportunity for accessing information working with RBM Secretariat and asses the	Union Community Advisory Panel members supporting CSOs in capacity enhancement	

barometer country score in country performance and provide annual reports which may be useful for the data on the ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Free Registration –and five scholarship to attend the conference but for those with abstract ○ Durban conference in 2016 	
National MALARIA Control Porgrame in Courtiers can provide TA to platforms	The World Union Conference on lung diseases in 2016 the conference will be in Liverpool	
Regional Network Platform –EA SA Central Africa but limited with resources and hence only SAN and Francophone Africa Malaria Network		
Presidential Malaria Initiatives and Units		
Gates Foundation supporting Malaria Vaccine-Partner		
Global Malaria Program by WHO Annual Malaria Report		

What are the greatest challenges and opportunities in 2016?

- The road ahead calls for new thinking, for practical solutions that serve people who are being left behind. In global health, we have to think about our work beyond the disease or development paradigms, and focus on the person. How do we find innovative ways to empower individuals and communities?
- Building resilient and sustainable systems for health is another. This call for more resources and or an innovative mechanism and whatever helps an individual remove policies and social cultural barriers to health, especially for key populations
- Achieving desirable impact is another challenge. Ending the epidemics involves confronting social and cultural issues and thus demanding the investments in the interventions be more focused, nuanced and interwoven while ensuring that human beings at the center of our response.

Group work: Developing strategies and a roadmap for the platform

In an interactive activity to close the workshop, the participants played a game called “Need to Know...Where to Go” in which the Regional Platform was able to scaffold the most significant knowledge gaps and encourage the participants to design solutions and make requests of the Platform. Participants had placards in which they could indicate whether a certain topic was a “need to know” (red) or an “already know” (green) (*see images below*).



As in the survey cited above, regional grants emerged as the biggest “need to know” from the participants. By contrast, CCM representation and country dialogue areas emerged as comparably better understood by the room. Preliminary priorities setting by the participants suggests that participants want to know “how regional programs create opportunities for civil society and communities” and “support civil society with the information and understanding of the regional program grants and set priorities to engage.” Further, one group identified the key gap as needing to know which regional programs exist. They requested that the Platform create effective communication channels to provide information to CSOs about what is taking place at the regional level.

In addition, knowledge gaps on civil society and community PRs, SRs and SSRs emerged during the “need to know” activity. The top priority identified by the room was for the Regional Platform to support the building of capacity for civil society and community groups to be SRs and PRs. This is linked with the most commonly cited challenge for civil society implementers as captured in the survey. 37% (n=11) said that the biggest challenge with civil society organizations as

implementers is that they are often sub-sub-recipients and receive very little money. This was followed closely by 33% (n=10) of people who said civil society organizations do not always have the capacity to implement large grants.



Delegates playing a game called “Need to Know...Where to Go” to map critical knowledge gaps for the Regional Platform to prioritize

Recommendations from Participants

1. Adequate preparations and on the job/continuous strengthening of civil society representation on CCMs.
2. Support communities to select abled representatives for CCM engagement.
3. Support Civil society to apply for TA
4. In each country, the CCM member from CSOs must have an internal TORs written to be respected
 - a. The frequency of recruiting could be more regular
 - b. Ongoing evaluations of CCM members would be beneficial
5. Transparency during elections for representatives of CSOs is vital
6. Support constituencies to organize better by setting up secretariats, functioning networks, improved documentation, etc.
7. Facilitate engagement for community voices such as consultation meetings, mobile telephone technology, and other creative methods of communication
8. Build different communication channels between the different constituencies on the CCM
9. Civil society representatives on CCM need to be strong on effective political advocacy and lobbying to be able to push through their agenda
10. Ensure that Global Fund works for affected communities
11. Document knowledge management and best practices on CCM engagement and countries such as Zambia must provide technical support to weak CCMs

- a. Exchange visit to the high performing CCMs on the platform must be encouraged
- 12. Mobilize funds from other sources than Global Fund to support civil society and empower them to represent community and constituencies
- 13. Ensure the inclusions of Trans people in Global Fund processes
- 14. Skills transfer to use the existing skills and expertise in the revision for TA.
- 15. A need for pre and post caucus meeting to monitor effectiveness of engagement

Closing Session

Before the official closing remarks, Olive Mumba gave highlights of the summary way forward;

- That the survey and evaluation forms given to participants serve as a strategic tool not only in assessing the quality assurance of the session but also as a baseline for the recommendations to feed into the action plan which will then be submitted to Global Fund in Geneva.
 - The workshop is part of the project by Global Fund which ends in December 2016, but the data from the survey will also add value in five years strategic plan
- Participants need to be actively engaged in the platform through documenting and sharing of information through various media sources.
- Directories mailing list and forum, support CSO to develop programs and calendar hence a year of reward and hope that the platform members will support.
- Sharing of information among platform members and bring in our communities as they matter in the project and hence meaningful engagement-learning and leaving no one behind our voice matter.

She concluded by expressing her appreciations to everyone who made a workshop to succeed.

Closing Remarks

The closing remarks was given by EANNASO Boar Chairman Mark Ndailagije who thanked participants for devoting their time for the workshop and promised that the Board of EANNASO will work closely with the secretariat in addressing issues and deliberation emanated from the workshop. He concluded by appealing participants to pray for his country Burundi which is apparently under civil conflicts which has devastated the lives of many.

At 1740 DECLARED THE MEETING OFFICIALLY CLSED

Annex 1: Program

Day One

Time	Session	Speakers/Facilitators
Day 1 • 13 January 2016		
“Taking Stock of Lessons From the Past: Challenges and Opportunities”		
8:00-8:30	Registration	Esta Mnzava (EANNASO)
8:30-8:45	Welcome remarks and Introduction Objectives and expectations Opening remarks Key note speech	Joniah Mollel (EANNASO) Gemma Oberth (EANNASO) Gov of URT Fabiana Chunda
9:00-10:30	Revisiting the New Funding Model a. The NFM b. Country dialogue experiences (3 countries) - Q&A (Did it work for CSOs? What could have been done better?)	Mounia Meftah (GFATM CRG) Ghana - Obiefuna Austin Arinze (Afro Global Alliance) Malawi - Abigail Dzimidzi (MANASO) Tanzania – Beatrice T. Minja (Tanzania National Malaria Movement)
11:00-11:15	Tea	
11:15-12:00	Regional programs: What is the regional value add for communities Plenary discussion	Harm Reduction – Onesmus Mlewa (KANCO) TB in Mines – Donald Tobaiwa (Jointed Hands) KP Reach – Denis Karimi Nzioka (ASWA)
12:00-13:00	Civil Society CCM Representation Experiences Q&A (What are we learning?)	Nigeria - Ifeanyi Kelly Orazulike (ICARH/ KAP Committee Nigeria) Zambia - Carol Nawina Maimbolwa Nyirenda (CITAM+) Kenya - Edward Mwangi (KEENAM)
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	Civil Society and Community Groups Experiences as PRs, SRs and SSR Q&A (What are we learning?)	South Africa – Maria Stacey (NACOSA) Uganda - Geoffrey Mujisha (MARPS Network) Ethiopia - Dr. Meshesha (CCRDA)
15:00-16:00	Community Voices: Are We Being Heard? - Presentation of EANNASO desk review “Assessing the Inclusion of Civil Society Priorities in Global Fund concept notes” - A Video Toolkit for Influencing Global Fund decision-making & discussions on solution building	Gemma Oberth (EANNASO)
16:00-16:15	Tea	
16:15-17:30	Activity and Group Work A Need to Know Basis: What do we understand well, and what could we have done better? - Identifying competencies and information gaps, structural challenges and opportunities - What do we require? Tools, guidelines and frameworks	Gemma Oberth (EANNASO)
Anglophone RCCP Cocktail		

Day 2 • 14 January 2016		
“Access to Available Technical Assistance: Building a Brighter Future”		
8:00-8:30	Registration	Esta Mnzava (EANNASO)
8:30-8:45	Review of day 1	Participants/Gemma Oberth
8:45-9:30	Unpacking Community Rights and Gender in the GF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to the CRG Department - Introduction to the CRG Special Initiative: Anglophone Africa RCC Platform: its objectives, areas of focus and intended activities 	Mounia Meftah (GFATM CRG) Olive Mumba (EANNASO)
9:30-10:30	Experiencing among civil society and communities in accessing Global Fund TA Q&A (success stories and persistent gaps)	South Africa – Steve Letsike (AC2), Uganda - Geoffrey Mujisha (MARPS Network), Sierra Leone - Mayowa Joel(on behalf) (CISMAT/SL)
10:30-11:00	Tea	
11:00-12:00	Mapping out TA in Anglophone Africa and identification of collaborative strategies TA Providers Round table discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introductions - The TA scope and access - How to work with the platform 	STOP TB Partnership (Colleen Daniels) Women4GF (Maureen Murenga) Malaria no More (Olivia Ngou) Alliance TS Hub (TBC) ICWEA (Lillian Mworeko)
12:00-13:00	Key Updates on Global and regional initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSO Board Representatives (GF, UNITAID, Stop TB Partnership) - GF Replenishment (GFAN Africa) (Emmanuel Etim) 	Carol Nyirenda Maureen Murenga Austin Obiefuna Malaria (TBD)
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:30	Group work: Developing strategies and a roadmap for the platform	Facilitators
15:30-16:00	Tea	
16:00-16:30	Way forward	Olive Mumba
	Vote of Thanks Closing	Peter Njane Marc Ndayirajige (EANNASO Chairperson)

NB: All health breaks to be utilized for marketing and networking. Participants are encouraged to bring their materials to come and share about their organizational activities.



Annex 2: List of participants

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Annex 3: Survey Results

Community Perspectives:

Guiding the CRG Special Initiative in Anglophone Africa

Survey results from a situational analysis conducted by the Regional Platform for Communication and Coordination for Anglophone Africa, hosted by EANNASO

January 2016

Introduction

As host of the Regional Platform for Anglophone Africa, EANNASO strives to enhance the knowledge of civil society and community groups on the Global Fund and access to related technical assistance (TA). In order to do this well, the Regional Platform conducted a survey to scaffold the current understanding of TA and capacity development gaps for civil society and community groups. The survey results are intended to guide the Platform's strategic capacity development initiatives so that they directly respond to identified gaps and needs. The Platform has made these survey results public in the hopes that they will also be useful for improved coordinating with other TA initiatives addressing similar needs of civil society and community groups.

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

33

responses from 15 countries: Botswana (n=1), Burundi (n=1), Ethiopia (n=2), Ghana (n=2), Kenya (n=4), Lesotho (n=1), Malawi (n=1), Nigeria (n=2), Rwanda (n=1), South Africa (n=3), Tanzania (n=7), Uganda (n=4), Zambia (n=1), Zanzibar (n=1), Zimbabwe (n=2).



(n=4) of respondents were from West Africa 12%

(n=9) from Southern Africa 27%

(n=20) were from East Africa. 61%



- 45% of respondents identified as male (n=15), and 45% as female (n=15). 6% (n=2) of respondents identified as transgender and 3% (n=1) preferred not to specify their gender.

52% (n=17) of respondents were from civil society organizations, 21% (n=7) were from key populations organizations, 9% (n=3) were from a PLHIV network, 6% (n=2) were technical assistance (TA) providers, 3% (n=1) were multilateral/bilateral partners, 3% (n=1) were from a women's organization, 3% (n=1) were from a community-based organization and 3% (n=1) were from a youth organization.

EXISTING KNOWLEDGE

(Before First Regional Platform Meeting on 13-14 January 2016)



64% (n=21) had heard about the Global Fund Community, Rights and Gender (CRG) Special Initiative, while **33%** (n=11) had not heard about it before.

58% (n=19) had heard of the Regional Platform already, compared to 39% (n=13) who had not.

52% (n=17) knew that they could request TA from the Global Fund CRG department and its partners, compared to **42%** (n=14) who did not know they could do this. 1 person (**3%**) said they “somewhat” knew you could request TA this way.

- Those who identified as male (**71%**) were more likely than those who identified as female (**53%**) to have prior knowledge of the Regional Platform. **0%** of transgender respondents had heard of the Regional Platform before the first meeting.



- Representatives from civil society organizations (**67%**) were much more likely than key populations (**29%**) to know that they could request TA from the CRG department and its partners.



DEVELOPED KNOWLEDGE

(Gained During the First Regional Platform Meeting)

- Knowledge improved the most around how to access TA.** 30% (n=10) of respondents said that their knowledge improved the most about this element after the first Regional Platform meeting. CCM representation was the next biggest knowledge improvement, **with 21% (n=7) of respondents citing this as their biggest learning curve.**

30%
(n=10)

21%
(n=7)

- Knowledge improved the least about regional concept notes.** 24% (n=8) of respondents said their understanding about regional concept notes was still their biggest knowledge gap. Following regional concept notes, 18% (n=6) cited **civil society implementers (PRs, SRs, SSRs)** as their **largest persisting knowledge gap after the meeting.**

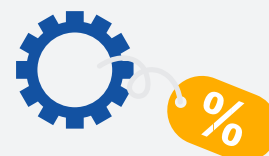
24%
(n=8)

18%
(n=6)

PERSPECTIVES ON COUNTRY/REGIONAL DIALOGUE AND REGIONAL GRANTS



- 70%** of respondents (n=23) participated in the country dialogue process compared to **48%** (n=16) who participated in a regional dialogue.
- 55%** (n=17) said they thought country dialogues were more open spaces for civil society and community groups than regional dialogues. **16%** (n=5) thought regional dialogues were more open. **26%** (n=8) did not know which was more open. 1 person said they were about the same.
- 56% (n=18)** said concept note development was the most open part about the New Funding Model for civil society organizations and community groups, followed by **41% (n=13)** who said National Strategic Plan and Investment Case development was the most open.

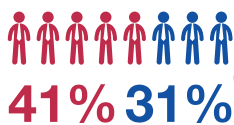
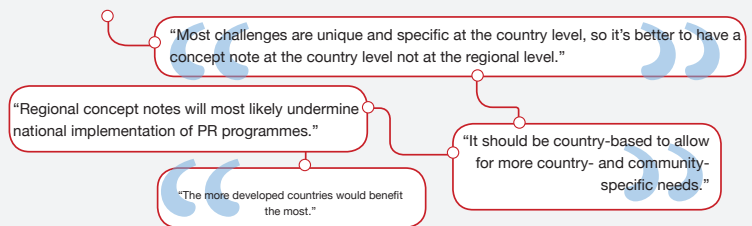


50% (n=15) said grant/making was the most closed part about the New Funding Model for civil society and community groups, followed by 20% (n=6) who said grant implementation was most closed.



- A vast majority – 77% (n=24) – said that the country dialogue requirements for the New Funding Model created greater openness for civil society organizations, community groups and key populations in concept note development. 19% (n=6) said that the New Funding Model did not create more openness.

The vast majority – 82% (n=23) – said regional concept notes are a good way for the Global Fund to make grants. However, the remaining 18% (n=5) said regional programs are not a good way for the Global Fund to make grants, citing the following reasons:



The most common response about the biggest benefit of regional grants was that they fill gaps in programming left out of national concept notes (41% [n=12]). This was followed by 31% (n=9) who said the biggest benefit was not being restricted by legal and policy environments.

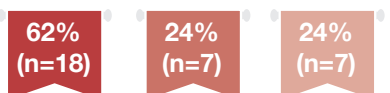
Most people said that the biggest challenge with regional grants is a lack of accountability, monitoring and oversight. This was cited as the biggest challenge by 52% (n=14) of respondents. Closely following accountability issues, 44% (n=12) of respondents said the biggest challenge with regional grants was the limited coordination with country programs and national grants.

Respondents from civil society organizations were more likely to participate in both country and regional dialogue spaces as compared to key populations:



PERSPECTIVES ON CIVIL SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY GROUPS AS CCM MEMBERS AND GLOBAL FUND IMPLEMENTERS (PRS, SRS, AND SSRS)

62% (n=18) said that the biggest benefit of having civil society organizations as CCM members is making sure community voices inform Global Fund decision-making. Other popular benefits include holding government accountable, cited by 24% (n=7) of respondents, and coordination with other partners, cited by 24% (n=7).



63% (n=19) of survey respondents said the biggest challenge for civil society and community CCM members is constituency consultation and feedback of information. 30% (n=9) said having their voices heard in meetings was the biggest challenge and 7% (n=2) said representing their constituency, and not their personal or organizational beliefs, was most difficult.





83% (n=24) said the biggest benefit of having civil society organizations as implementers is that civil society knows how to reach people on the ground with services better than government sometimes. **14% (n=4)** said having civil society and community implementers decreases corruption and mismanagement of funds.

83 %

14 %



37% (n=11) said that the biggest challenge with civil society organizations as implementers is that they are often sub-sub-recipients and receive very little money. This was followed closely by **33% (n=10)** of people who said civil society organizations do not always have the capacity to implement large grants. **23% (n=7)** said too much time is spent on complicated reporting requirements, which is a challenge for civil society and community implementers.



PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

60% (n=18) said the biggest benefit of having Global Fund TA available is making sure that civil society organizations and communities participate fully in Global Fund processes.



This was followed by **33%** (n=10) who said the biggest benefit is that it builds their capacity.

53% (n=17)

said the biggest challenge with Global Fund TA was that it often ends after the concept note submission, and that there needs to be more TA to support watchdogging of implementation.

Most respondents who had accessed TA before had received it from the German Back-Up Initiative (GIZ) (**11 respondents**) and UNAIDS Technical Support Facility (**11 respondents**) as providers. Global Fund CRG followed closely with **9 respondents** accessing TA from there. **7 respondents** accessed TA from Stop TB Partnership and 5 respondents accessed it from Aidspace. **3 respondents** accessed TA from the Alliance Technical Support Hub and **2 respondents** accessed it from Women4GF. Others mentioned accessing TA from the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, MSMGF, AIDS Accountability International (AAI) and GMS.



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