



Investing in our future

The Global Fund

To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

**Ninth Board Meeting
Arusha, 18-19 November 2004**

GF/B9/11

REPORT OF THE PARTNERSHIP FORUM STEERING COMMITTEE

Outline: This report provides a synopsis of recommendations generated during the six-month Partnership Forum process, which culminated in the 7-8 July 2004 event in Bangkok, Thailand. In addition, it outlines which recommendations have been extracted and forwarded to Global Fund committees for action. Finally, the report examines participation of stakeholders in all aspects of the Partnership Forum, as well as the experience, working methods and lessons learned from the Partnership Forum Steering Committee over the past year.

Decision Points:

The PFSC recommends that:

1. The Board takes note of the lessons learned presented in the report and instructs future steering committees and the Secretariat to take these into account for future events.
2. The Board will consider the reconstitution of the PFSC at its Eleventh meeting in July 2005.

Part 1: Introduction

1. The first biennial Partnership Forum event was convened in Bangkok, Thailand on 7-8 July 2004. As required by the Global Fund Bylaws, the Partnership Forum meets biennially to give a broad range of stakeholders an opportunity to provide feedback on the Global Fund's performance and to make recommendations to improve its effectiveness. Preceding the Bangkok event, two other processes solicited stakeholder views and generated debate/recommendations: six regional meetings convened over six months preceding the Partnership Forum and an online discussion forum, *PartnersGF*.

2. The purpose of the present report, prepared by the Partnership Forum Steering Committee (PFSC), is to provide an overview of the first Partnership Forum process, recap the recommendations generated during the process, provide an update on how the recommendations are moving through the committee structure, and examine stakeholder participation in the online discussion forum, regional meetings, and the Bangkok event. In addition, the report reviews the event from an organizational perspective, notes the lessons that have been learned, and makes recommendations for the organization of future Partnership Forum meetings that will build upon the results of the Bangkok event and ensure that the Forum optimizes its potential as a major pillar of the Global Fund's governance.

3. The recap of recommendations is a summary (focusing on action items) of the substantive report on the Bangkok event prepared by the, lead facilitator, Mr. Jeff O'Malley. Please see that full report (available under a separate cover) for a more detailed exposition of the deliberations and recommendations.

Part 2: Partnership Forum Steering Committee

1. Dr Helene Gayle, the Board member for the Foundations constituency, served as the Chair of the PFSC. The membership list is attached as Annex 1. The PFSC played a substantive role in the following areas:

- Finalizing themes for the online discussion forum and regional meetings
- Refining the breakdown of participants (percentages by disease, region, and organization)
- Vetting the proposed invitation list
- Refining the proposed agenda
- Recommending facilitators and rapporteurs
- Developing the process by which input from Partnership Forum elements reach the Board.

2. The PFSC also incorporated the Board Chair and Vice Chair's input into planning for the Forum. The Chair's participation in the opening plenary of the Forum (via video link) was a significant element of that session.

3. The PFSC worked almost entirely by conference call, circulating position and options papers between calls and discussing them by email. In total the committee had five calls and met twice, before the Seventh and Eighth Board meetings. This mechanism allowed for increasingly frequent consultations as the date for the Forum approached. In most cases the calls were very successful although there were connections issues on some occasions. In general, the committee felt that it was able to complete its work quite effectively this way. Eight members of the committee attended the Forum event.

Part 3: Partnership Forum Themes

1. The themes for the Forum evolved over several months. The objective was to concentrate on a small number of themes, which would allow discussion of issues of most concern to those working with the Fund at this time. The four themes were:

1. The CCM is a key element of the Global Fund's structure.
2. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria was established as a financing mechanism to scale up programs for prevention, care, treatment, and support.
3. The Global Fund was created to significantly reduce infections, illness and death from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.
4. The Global Fund supports other partners to achieve their goal and objectives by providing additional financial resources.

2. These themes were used in the online discussion forum (see Part 7), the Regional Meetings (see Part 8) and formed the basis for the parallel sessions at the Forum event itself. A set of questions designed to guide people through the themes is attached as Annex 4.

Part 4: Recommendations from the Forum

1. The Partnership Forum is constituted to report to and advise the Board of the Global Fund. As such, most of the recommendations emerging from the process were directed to the Board (vis-à-vis its committees) for consideration and action. There were, however, a number of recommendations that are relevant for consideration and action by other bodies, such as the Global Fund Secretariat, the Technical Review Panel (TRP) and governments of countries that benefit from Global Fund support.

4.1 Key recommendations

a. Recognizing the Global Fund's achievements

1. The Partnership Forum highlighted the substantial progress and success of the Global Fund in a short time period. Most importantly, participants welcomed the success of the Fund in attracting and investing significant additional resources to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. The overwhelming celebration of the Fund's initial successes was tempered by acknowledgement that real impact was yet to be demonstrated at scale and by a series of specific criticisms of Fund performance and processes reflected further below.

b. Round Five and continued financing of new projects

1. A large majority of participants called for the Global Fund to launch "Round Five" – its next call for new proposals – at either the Ninth Board meeting in November 2004 or early in 2005.

c. Reconsideration of the Global Fund's Comprehensive Funding Policy

1. A number of delegates familiar with Board-level discussions called for reconsideration of the Global Fund's 'Comprehensive Funding Policy' in order to allow new commitments beyond the level of cash deposits in the Fund's bank account.

Action items:

- *Board committee decision regarding Round 5, soon enough to allow possible announcement at November 2004 Board meeting.*
- *Board consideration of Comprehensive Funding Policy.*

d. Resource mobilization

1. The vast majority of participants expressed concern that the Global Fund was not raising enough money to allow for renewal of successful projects, launching of new rounds, correcting for increasing costs of second-line HIV treatment and other key commodities, and providing long-term, predictable commitments to countries.

Action items:

- *Board committee launch of short-term fundraising as needed to allow imminent launch of Round 5.*
- *Board to develop and make public longer-term resource mobilization / replenishment strategy.*
- *Board to establish standing agenda item to consider resource mobilization.*
- *Global Fund Secretariat to work with appropriate partners to ensure ongoing identification of country- and global-level resource gaps, and appropriate analysis and consolidation of such data.*
- *Donor countries should provide additional funding in the short-term to allow Round 5 to be launched, in addition to any longer term pledges that will be linked to the Fund's replenishment strategy.*

e. Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs)

1. Some of the liveliest discussions at the Bangkok event and preceding fora concerned the composition and operation of Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs) and, more specifically, whether the Global Fund should *require* or simply *recommend* that certain principles be respected.

Action items:

- *The Global Fund Secretariat should immediately begin developing much more rigorous and auditable standards for CCMs, paying particular attention to CCM composition, transparency and inclusion in decision-making, and mitigation of conflict of interest.*
- *The Board, perhaps through its Governance and Partnership Committee, should revisit as soon as possible the CCM issues raised by Partnership Forum participants.*

f. Scope of Global Fund financing, round-based funding and the fit of the Global Fund into the overall architecture of health financing

1. Participants considered some combination of the following issues: the scope of Global Fund financing, the strengths and drawbacks of the current proposal/round system and the fit of the Global Fund into the overall architecture of health financing for developing countries. In addition, they discussed the implications for the Global Fund of donor harmonization efforts in general, and for HIV/AIDS in particular, the UNAIDS promotion of the "Three Ones" (that is, promotion for each country of one agreed HIV/AIDS Action Framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners; one National AIDS Coordinating Authority, with a broad-based multi-sectoral mandate; and one agreed country-level Monitoring and Evaluation System).

Action items:

- *Global Fund Board and representatives of the Technical Review Panel to review strengths and weaknesses of the current proposal and round system, and the length of funding commitments, in 2005 (i.e. after a successful launch of Round 5 using the current system).*
- *Request from the Global Fund that Roll Back Malaria, Stop TB and other relevant stakeholders consider lessons being learned from the current UNAIDS "Three Ones" campaign, with a view to considering similar initiatives in their fields.*

g. Measuring performance

1. Participants recognized the importance of strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, both as part of overall health system strengthening and to enable effective assessment of impact and performance-based funding. Participants felt that the Global Fund should ensure that countries have access to consistent guidance on indicator development and on M & E

system strengthening in relation to the three diseases and consistent with the UNAIDS principle of the “Three Ones” (see para e above).

Action items:

- *A clear majority of the delegates would like the Board to ensure that grant recipients be required to gather additional data that measures additionality, the contribution of the Global Fund to health system strengthening, and the contribution of the Global Fund to the Millennium Development Goals.*

h. Capacity building and technical support

1. Participants discussed the inter-related issues of front-line delivery capacity, intermediary support capacity (that is, the ability of PRs and sub-recipients to appropriately channel funds, provide technical support, promote quality control, and ensure M&E), and south-south as well as international technical support. There was a broad consensus that these issues had not necessarily received enough attention in proposal design and approval to date, and delegates welcomed the recent decision of the Global Fund Board to establish a committee to focus on these issues.

Action items:

- *The Global Fund working group examining technical assistance should note the Partnership Forum consensus in support of in-country and south-south technical support whenever possible, the near consensus that the Global Fund should not itself become a provider of technical assistance, and the strong belief that international technical support (when needed) should be sourced from a wide variety of providers (based on suitability and cost), not just from the UN family. This working group should also consider opening a special funding window for international technical support costs.*

i. Flow of funds, Principal Recipients and the role of Local Fund Agents

1. Participants expressed concern about the role and performance of Local Fund Agents (LFAs), which were under-represented at the Partnership Forum. Participant concerns included: the lack of a permanent LFA presence within some countries and subsequent delays and misunderstandings, poor LFA communication with the CCM, poor LFA communication with PRs, and LFA under-performance in ensuring that funds were moved quickly through the country system to the front-line of service providers.

Action items:

- *The Global Fund Board and Secretariat should quickly take note of the extent of dissatisfaction with current LFAs, strongly issuing clarifying guidance to LFAs in the short-term, and considering more profound changes to the LFA system.*
- *The Secretariat's ongoing flexibility and pragmatism in dealing with PR issues was welcomed; the points noted above should be considered in future actions.*

j. Communications

1. There was broad agreement that the Fund should be commended for its culture of transparency but that significant improvements are rapidly needed in two areas:

- Making consultation documents, guidelines, and official documents available in all six official UN languages as quickly and widely as possible.
- Improving and clarifying the communication channels amongst the Secretariat, CCMs, PRs, sub-recipients, and LFAs.

Action items:

- *Global Fund Secretariat to amend its communication plans and its guidance to CCMs, LFAs and PRs, accordingly.*

4.2. Other suggestions

1. A number of other suggestions and recommendations emerged from specific discussions during the Partnership Forum that are noted below for the record. Unlike the key recommendations, the suggestions below did not benefit from in-depth discussions, nor did they emerge in parallel in multiple working groups and break-out sessions. As such, no specific action items are specified.

a. Private sector

1. Some participants expressed their support for the public/private partnership approach of the Global Fund, while noting that in most countries a true partnership mechanism with the private sector has yet to be devised. These participants called on the Global Fund's stakeholders to increase their attention to this issue, including calling for proposed strategies from the private sector itself.

b. Commodities

1. Several participants noted that the Global Fund is not yet promoting adequate interaction with existing commodity procurement mechanisms at global and country levels. There was a consensus among these participants that the Global Fund should, at a minimum, be aggressively pursuing such collaboration. In addition, the Global Fund was encouraged to proactively examine the likelihood of key commodity price increases and to develop an appropriate strategy to minimize the impact of such changes.

c. Principal Recipients

1. While endorsing strongly the importance of developing in-country support systems, several participants suggested that in certain scenarios, designating a multilateral *or bilateral* agency as a temporary PR of last resort might be a legitimate preference of a CCM.

d. Scope of CCMs / proposals

1. In large and/or diverse countries, participants recommended that the Global Fund should more actively promote both sub-national CCMs and proposals and supra-national or regional CCMs and proposals.

e. Debt conversion

1. A recommendation on this topic was for the Global Fund to include debt swaps/debt conversion within its proposed new resource mobilization strategy.

4.3 The Partnership Forum process

1. Participant reaction to the Partnership Forum was solicited from anonymous evaluation forms distributed at the end of both days of the Forum and supplemented by informal and anecdotal feedback. About 30 percent of the participants, from a cross-section of backgrounds, provided some formal feedback. Participants overwhelmingly welcomed the initiative of the Global Fund to organize the Partnership Forum, welcomed the opportunity to both express their views and to hear others, and encouraged other funding agencies to consider similar processes in the future.

Part 5: Status of Recommendations/Action Items

1. The Chair and Vice Chair of the Board, acting on request from the Chair of the PFSC, who had forwarded the Partnership Forum report to them, referred some of the more pressing issues raised by the Forum to Committees for further consideration. Some Committees took the initiative to review issues that were raised.

2. Forum recommendations that have been considered and put forward by the Board committees include the following:

- i. GPC will recommend the approval of a small set of CCM requirements to address the most pressing issues identified;
- ii. GPC has reviewed and approved a set of CCM indicators that the Secretariat will use to assess progress towards better CCM standards;
- iii. RMCC will recommend that the Board launch Round 5;
- iv. RMCC will recommend a review of the Fund's fiscal policies;
- v. RMCC has discussed debt conversion as a potential tool for Resource Mobilization and will include it in its future strategy;
- vi. The Ad-Hoc Committee on Technical Support considered many of the issues raised in the Forum and is reporting back in that context.

3. Where possible and appropriate the Secretariat has acknowledged the feedback from the Forum and will adjust its work accordingly. The Secretariat has made budgetary provision for increased translation of documents for dissemination to the field, and is working on various methods of improved communication with country structures, including strengthening of country support capacity. In addition, the Board itself has agreed to a special consultation in November to reflect on the Fund's current business model and review possible improvements.

Part 6: Stakeholder participation

Participation in *PartnersGF*

1. The online discussion forum, *PartnersGF*, (funded by GTZ and managed by Health and Development Networks-HDN) . One month before the Bangkok event, approximately 750 stakeholders had joined this forum. Since the membership list the Forum is considered confidential and the property of HDN, the PFSC cannot speculate on the breakdown of *PartnersGF* members.

Participation at Regional Meetings

2. Participants in the regional meetings comprised CCM, PR, sub-recipient, and LFA representatives, as well as technical assistance partners. The balance and number of participants attending varied by meeting but care was taken to include as many representatives of country processes as possible.

Participation in the Bangkok Event

3. The PFSC and Secretariat team paid considerable attention to the composition of participants at the Bangkok event. Not wanting tuberculosis and malaria overshadowed by HIV/AIDS, they looked to include appropriate stakeholder representation from these diseases. Using DALY¹ and Global Fund grant award statistics, the committee arrived at percentages by disease and region. Secretariat staff suggested a breakdown by type of organization/sector, which the committee adopted with slight modifications. The Secretariat also recommended groups and organizations to identify participants within each category.

4. The final breakdown proved difficult to achieve. This could be attributed to several factors:

- Turning to Roll Back Malaria (RBM) and Stop TB to identify some malaria and tuberculosis-related participants expanded participant selection to two key Global Fund

¹ "The DALY is a health gap measure, which combines information on the impact of premature death and of disability and other non-fatal health outcomes. One DALY can be thought of as one lost year of 'healthy' life, and the burden of disease as a measurement of the gap between current health status and an ideal situation where everyone lives into old age free of disease and disability." (World Health Report 2001)

partners, but despite detailed instructions to invite project implementers, RBM and Stop TB had some problems identifying participants from different stakeholder constituencies with sufficient familiarity with Global Fund processes.

- Some invitees were unable to travel to participate because they didn't have funding to do so or were unable to obtain Thai visas.
- Incomplete and out-of-date contact information prevented some identified participants from actually receiving their invitations.

Despite the PFSC's directive to invite those stakeholders with the least access to other Global Fund governance structures, many Secretariat staff and participants felt the final participant list did not include enough government representatives.

5. In brief, the participant breakdown reflected the following: 30.7% Africa, 23.7% Asia, 2.5% Middle East, 13.4% Latin America and Caribbean, 5.2% Eastern Europe, 24.5% Western Europe and North America. In view of the targets established this breakdown reflected less participation from Africa and LAC/Eastern Europe than would have been preferred, with a higher than anticipated attendance from Western Europe and North America.

6. In terms of sectors the results were closer to targets (targets shown in brackets):

18.5% (13%) Civil Society

37% (45%) field representatives (incl. 10.7% governments, and Communities living with/affected by the diseases, UN organizations and partners)

2.4% (6.3%) private sector

3.2% (3.5%) parliamentarians

2% (3.3%) researchers

17% (14.3%) foundation and donors

14% (8.3%) representatives from CCMs

5.8% (6.3%) Secretariat.

7. Further breakdowns and statistics are available in Annex 3, including a breakdown by disease-focus which closely approximated the 60-20-20 split foreseen (HIV-TB-Malaria).

Part 7: Online Discussion Forum

1. As the primary mechanism for stakeholder input from those unable to participate in regional meetings and the Bangkok event, *PartnersGF* was designed to introduce each of the four themes during one-month discussions, so that by the Bangkok event all four themes would be covered. The contract for this work was managed by the GTZ Back-up Initiative, a major contributor to the Partnership Forum.

2. Despite a well-publicized launch on March 9, *PartnersGF* did not attract the attention and number of postings that had been anticipated. Also, online foreign-language fora never materialized. The initial plan to have fora in French, Spanish, and Russian would have broadened participation in the Partnership Forum considerably.

3. Recommendations from *PartnersGF* informed the agenda of the Bangkok. *PartnersGF* has continued to function after the Partnership Forum, but again, the level of involvement has been disappointing. Any online discussion activities and their management will have to be re-examined for future Partnership Fora.

Part 8: Regional Meetings

1. Six regional meetings incorporated Partnership Forum elements in their agendas and generated recommendations to be fed to *PartnersGF* and the Bangkok event. It should be underscored that the regional meetings were Secretariat-sponsored events with multiple purposes, and the Partnership Forum was just one component of their full agendas. The extent to which the regional meetings incorporated Partnership Forum elements varied considerably – from an entire day with parallel sessions to attempts to include the four themes as part of other more general sessions to half-day discussions.
2. This varied approach, along with the relative familiarity regions had with the Global Fund and its operations, led to uneven results. At the Asia/Western Pacific meeting, participants spent an entire day on the Partnership Forum and were relatively familiar with the Fund. Recommendations from this meeting were informed and useful to the process. In other meetings where less time was devoted or where grants are less advanced, the recommendations were not as strong.
3. Feedback elicited from participants at these meetings (obtained through a feedback questionnaire circulated at every meeting) suggested their primary focus had been to obtain information and learn more about the detail of Fund processes. Those that found the Partnership Forum Session useful, as suggested above, tended to be from more advanced grants, thus resulting in implementers who had strong opinions about the processes and concrete input on what needed to be changed. Feedback from this group tended to appreciate the sessions more and comment on the need for more time for the process. In most cases the comments suggested that the Partnership Forum sessions, in opening up a space for criticism and constructive comment were perceived positively and contributed to the reputation the Fund has for listening and being flexible and willing to change.
4. If regional meetings continue to be used in the Partnership Forum process, there should be some standardization regarding the Partnership Forum aspects of their agendas. Including regional meetings in the Global Fund annual budget would help in this regard. The present system of having to raise funds for each meeting leads to meetings of varying lengths – depending on how much money is raised. It was also difficult to balance the roles of partners when in many cases they were paying for the meeting. The Partnership Forum elements suffered at shorter meetings due to competition for time in abbreviated agendas.

Part 9: Logistics

1. A delay in the issuing of invitations, resulting from the challenge of drawing up an appropriate participant list, led to problems with visas particularly for the African participants. Although over 600 invitations were extended, only 400 persons actually participated in the Forum – in part due to limited funding for scholarships, scheduling conflicts, and lack of time to make arrangements necessary to participate.
2. It is strongly recommended that the PFSC start its work on participant identification earlier to ensure early logistical arrangements, thus avoiding many of the last minute cancellations.

Part 10: Scholarships

1. Invitees were offered one of the following in terms of funding to participate:
 - a. A full scholarship for the Partnership Forum dates

- b. A partial scholarship to bridge the Partnership Forum and the AIDS conference to which they were already attending
- c. No scholarship at all – primarily for invitees from donor countries and government representatives.

2. The number of scholarships depended on funds available and donor interest in supporting the scholarship program. The latter was not particularly strong, perhaps due to the perception that in contrast to a “training” event, participants would not leave the Bangkok event with any particular skills. If future Partnership Forums include a final event, positioning it so the participants benefit as much as the Global Fund may attract more donor interest in the scholarship program.

3. Approximately 120 full and partial scholarships were offered to participants, with three participants funded through the AIDS conference – the latter to take part in the Global Fund satellite session during that conference. Scholarships were used to adjust the balance of participants (disease, region, and organization type). Based on initial feedback from colleagues on participant categories most in need of scholarships, it was decided not to offer many scholarships to government/ministry officials. It was thought they had greater access to travel funds than NGO and community invitees, and they were well represented in other governance structures of the Global Fund.

4. Most developing country invitees anticipated full scholarships. Some invitees could not participate because they did not receive funding, while others took it upon themselves to raise the funds necessary to participate. Ultimately, offering scholarships to all developing country invitees would lead to a more desirable composition of participants for such events.

Part 11: Facilitation

1. Early in the planning for the Bangkok event, it was recognized that strong facilitation was essential to generate recommendations that drew from the regional meetings and *PartnersGF*, as well as from the deliberations of participants in Bangkok. Mr. Jeffrey O’Malley, former executive director of the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, joined the team as lead facilitator. From lists of acceptances and recommendations from PFSC, O’Malley assembled a group to facilitate parallel sessions. In addition, he refined the working agenda (building upon the recommendations from *PartnersGF* and the regional meetings) to combine the four themes into two and added introductory presentations on these themes. He also included a timeslot for parallel sessions focusing on regions.

2. Other than the complaint that facilitators were primarily NGO representatives, most participants were pleased with the agenda design and facilitation. Having an “outsider” take the lead in this regard afforded the process greater credibility in the eyes of many participants. Great appreciation was expressed for the contribution of Mr. O’Malley.

Part 12: Translation, interpretation, and provision of materials in multiple languages

1. Throughout the Partnership Forum process there were repeated calls for materials/publications and activities to be offered in multiple languages. While the themes and announcements were translated into the six UN languages, subsequent materials were not. Simultaneous interpretation was provided in all six languages at the Bangkok event, and some interpretation was provided at several of the regional meetings. As noted in Part 7, foreign-language online fora did not take place. Participants expressed their frustration regarding provision of languages in evaluations (Bangkok event) and via other channels.

Part 13: Lessons Learned

1. Since the Partnership Forum is a new process, both the PFSC and Secretariat staff managing the process have learned a great deal and have benefited from the experience. The PFSC therefore drew the following lessons:

- a. *The Partnership Forum should be repositioned to ensure that the benefits to participants are quite clear, and that they will benefit from the process as much as the Global Fund itself.* The long-term connection between a better Global Fund and benefits for participants was not clear to donors and some participants.
- b. *To contribute effectively in all aspects of the Partnership Forum process, especially the final event, participants need to be familiar with the structures and operations of the Global Fund.* Experiences from the regional meetings and the Bangkok event illustrate that this familiarity cannot be taken for granted.
- c. *If incorporated in future Partnership Fora, the Secretariat-initiated regional meetings of Global Fund partners should be standardized, both from the perspective of budget and length, so that Partnership Forum content can be similar at all regional meetings.*
- d. *The Partnership Forum should ensure a better balance in the representation of participants.* This issue of representation applies as between the various kinds of stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector and foundations), and between recipients and donors, bearing in mind that the ultimate purpose of the Global Fund is to support developing countries in the fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- e. *Logistical preparations for the Partnership Forum, especially the identification of participants, must commence well ahead of time to ensure optimal efficiency.* The lack of time meant it was difficult to collect accurate data on the breakdown of participants which is essential to assessing the breadth of representation at the Forum. The delay in extending invitations led to excessive workloads for key Partnership Forum staff in a very compressed timeframe.
- f. *Although the Partnership Forum benefited from some generous support from partners (e.g GTZ) more should be done in future to secure additional funding to be able to supply more scholarships.* The PFSC recognized that the Partnership Forum is a mandated component of the governance structure and therefore should be properly funded from the core budget, however, it was thought that the potential for sponsorship and corporate support had not been fully exploited for this Forum and that more can be done in future.
- g. *The Committee did not assess in detail the pros and cons of positioning the Forum adjacent to the IAS conference but it is recommended that should this route be followed again in future, the Forum should be positioned with a malaria or TB meeting to avoid the appearance of prioritizing HIV/AIDS over the other epidemics.*
- h. *To the extent possible, Partnership Forum materials and events should be made available in all six UN languages.*
- i. *The PFSC functioned well by using conference calls and were able to work more closely together through regular calls than would have been achieved by holding meetings less frequently.* The cost savings generated by not holding meetings were significant and yet the committee was able to work effectively in this manner, using email exchanges to cement the conclusions of calls.

Decision Point 1-2:

The PFSC recommends that:

- 1. The Board takes note of the lessons learned presented in the report and instructs future Steering Committees and the Secretariat to take these into account for future events.***
- 2. The Board will consider the reconstitution of the PFSC at its Eleventh meeting in July 2005.***

There are no material budgetary implications for these recommendations.

Part 14: Conclusion

1. The first biennial Partnership Forum of the Global Fund was a truly unique event. It is a significant innovation in the governance of an international public-private financing mechanism for public health and development outcomes, as it has established an important precedent that has deepened the process of “ownership” of the Fund’s governance by all its partners.

This document is part of an internal deliberative process of the Global Fund and as such cannot be made public. Please refer to the Global Fund’s Documents Policy for further guidance.

Membership of the Partnership Forum Steering Committee

CONSTITUENCY	REPRESENTATIVE		
	TITLE	NAME	SURNAME
Chair	Dr	Helene	Gayle
Communities	Ms.	Anandi	Yuravaj
Eastern and Southern Africa			
Eastern Europe	Prof. Dr	Andrij	Pidaiev
France	Dr.	Frederic	Goyet
Japan			
Latin America & Caribbean	Dr.	Marcela	Vives Blanco
NGO Developed	Mr.	Michael	O'Connor
NGO Developing	Ms.	Renate	Koch
Private Foundations	Ms.	Lisa	Carty
Private Sector	Mr.	Trevor	Neilson
South East Asia	Dr.	Sopida	Chavanichkul
UNAIDS	Mr.	Benedict	Plumley
USA	Ms.	Margaret	Grebe
Western Pacific	Dr.	Ren	Minghui
World Health Organisation	Dr.	Jack	Chow



GLOBAL FUND PARTNERSHIP FORUM

Bangkok Event

July 7-8, 2004

United Nations Conference Center

DRAFT AGENDA

Tuesday, July 6

10:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Advance Registration
Lobby, United Nations Conference Center

Wednesday, July 7

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. Registration
Lobby, United Nations Conference Center

8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m. *Opening Plenary*
ESCAP Hall

8:30 a.m. – 8:40 a.m. Introductions
Helene Gayle, Chair, Partnership Forum Steering Committee
Director, HIV, TB and Reproductive Health, Gates Foundation

8:40 a.m. – 8:50 a.m. Welcome Remarks
Tommy G. Thompson, Chair, The Global Fund
Secretary, US Department of Health and Human Services

8:50 a.m. – 9:35 a.m. Setting the Stage: Perspectives from the Field

- Tom Mboya (Kenya)
- Francisco Vidal & Marco Becerra (Chile)
- Gulnara Kurmanova (Kyrgyzstan) *invited*
- Yamuna Mundade (India) *invited*

9:35a.m. – 9:45 a.m. Send-off to Parallel Sessions
Jeffrey O'Malley

9:45 a.m. – 10:15 a.m. *Coffee Break*
ESCAP Hall Foyer

10:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. *Round One - Parallel Sessions*

Group A, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures³

Meeting Room 1

- Intro presentation: Gcebile Ndlovu, ICW (Swaziland) *invited*
- Facilitators: Diana Aubourg (USA), Susan Chong (Malaysia)
- Rapporteurs: Basma Khaisat (Jordan), Kieran Daly (UK)

Group B, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures

Meeting Room 2

- Intro presentation: Iyene Efem, PCI (Ghana)
- Facilitators: Wanjiku Kamau (Kenya), David Barr (USA)
- Rapporteurs: Subha Raghavan (India), Terje Anderson (USA)

Group C, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria⁴

Meeting Room 3

- Intro presentation: Naqibullah Safi, Ministry of Health (Afghanistan) *invited*
- Facilitators: Rolake Nwagwu (Nigeria), Richard Burzynski (Canada)
- Rapporteurs: Philippa Lawson (USA), David Garmaise (Canada)

Group D, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

ESCAP Hall

- Intro presentation: Fode Simaga, UNDP (Burkina Faso)
- Facilitators: Balwant Singh (India/Singapore), Melinda Moree (USA)
- Rapporteurs: Bernard Gardiner (Australia), Hassana Dawha (Kenya)

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Luncheon

Lobby, United Nations Conference Center

1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Round Two - Parallel Sessions

Group A, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures (cont'd.)

Meeting Room 1

Group B, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures (cont'd.)

Meeting Room 2

Group C, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (cont'd.)

Meeting Room 3

1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Round Two - Parallel Sessions (cont'd.)

Group D, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (cont'd.)

ESCAP Hall

³ The discussion of “Fund processes and structures” includes both themes one and two from previous regional meetings: i.e. CCMS, PRs, LFAs; and the Fund as a financing mechanism

⁴ The discussion of “Making a difference on AIDS, TB & malaria: includes both themes three and four from previous regional meetings: i.e. impact on public health, and impact on partnerships and health systems

3:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. *Coffee Break*
ESCAP Hall Foyer

3:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. *Round Three - Parallel Sessions (Open agenda)*

Africa break-out

ESCAP Hall (English & French interpretation)

- Facilitators: Wanjiku Kamau (Kenya), Rolake Nwagwu (Nigeria)
- Rapporteurs: David Garmaise (Canada), to be determined

Latin America & the Caribbean break-out

Meeting Room 3 (Spanish & English interpretation)

- Facilitators: Philippa Lawson (USA), to be determined
- Rapporteurs: David Barr (USA), to be determined

Eastern Europe and Central Asia break-out

Meeting Room 2 (Russian and English interpretation)

- Facilitators: Richard Burzynski (Canada), to be determined
- Rapporteurs: Terje Anderson (USA), Balwant Singh (India)

Asia and Pacific break-out

Meeting Room 1 (Chinese and English interpretation)

- Facilitators: Susan Chong (Malaysia), Basma Khaisat (Jordan)
- Rapporteurs: Subha Raghavan (India), Bernard Gardiner (Australia)

Cross-regional/Global break-out

- Room to be determined (English only)
- Facilitators: Jeff O'Malley (UK), Diana Aubourg (USA)
- Rapporteurs: Kieran Daly (UK), Melinda Moree (USA)

5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. *Reception*
Lobby, United Nations Conference Center

Thursday, July 8, 2004

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. Registration
Lobby, United Nations Conference Center

8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. *Round Four - Parallel Sessions*

Group A, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

Meeting Room 1

- Intro presentation: Panitchpakdi Promboon, Raks Thai Foundation (Thailand) *invited*
- Facilitators: Diana Aubourg (USA), Susan Chong (Malaysia)
- Rapporteurs: Basma Khaisat (Jordan), Kieran Daly (UK)

Group B, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

Meeting Room 2

- Intro presentation: Fritz Moise, FOSREF, Haiti
- Facilitators: Wanjiku Kamau (Kenya), David Barr (USA)
- Rapporteurs: Subha Raghavan (India), Terje Anderson (USA)

Group C, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures

Meeting Room 3

- Intro presentation: Augustine Chela, ZNP+ (Zambia) *invited*
- Facilitators: Rolake Nwagwu (Nigeria), Richard Burzynski (Canada)
- Rapporteurs: Philippa Lawson (USA), David Garmaise (Canada)

Group D, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures

ESCAP Hall

- Intro presentation: Asunta Wagura, KNWA (Kenya)
- Facilitators: Balwant Singh (India/Singapore), Melinda Moree (USA)
- Rapporteurs: Bernard Gardiner (Australia); Hassana Dawha (Kenya)

10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m. *Coffee Break*
ESCAP Hall Foyer

10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. *Round Five - Parallel Sessions*

Group A, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (cont'd.)

Meeting Room 1

Group B, Theme 2: Making a difference on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (cont'd.)
Meeting Room 2

Group C, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures (cont'd.)
Meeting Room 3

Group D, Theme 1: Fund processes and structures (cont'd.)
ESCAP Hall

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m. **Luncheon**
Lobby, United Nations Conference Center

1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. **Round Six - Parallel Sessions**

Finalization of recommendations

All four groups stay in their standard rooms.

This session is retained for group discussion of priority recommendations, identification of the key targets for each recommendation (e.g. GF Board, GF secretariat, CCMs, in-country stakeholders, other donors, national Governments, etc), and other ideas regarding next steps.

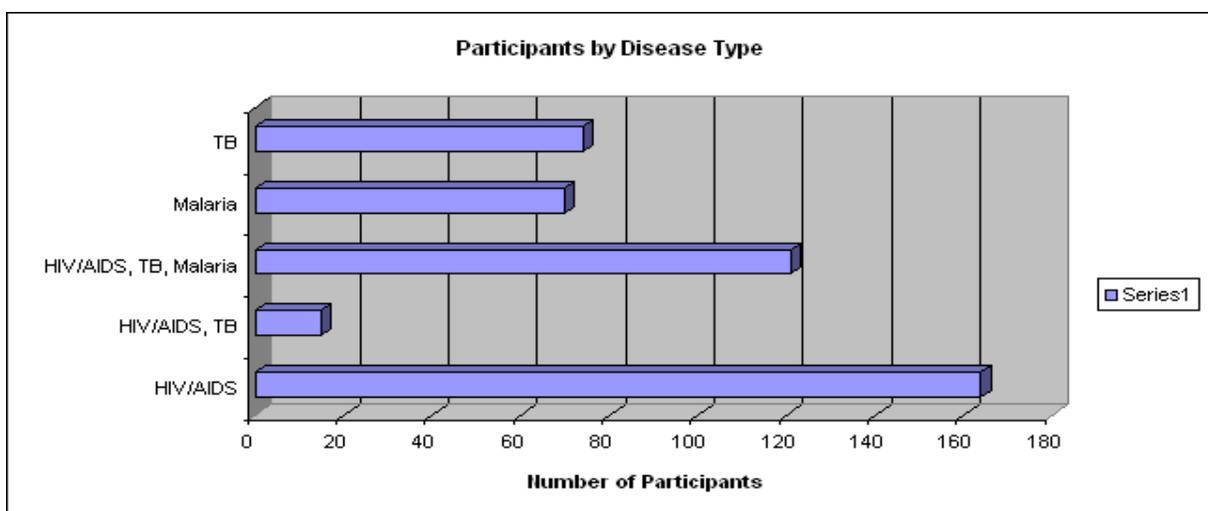
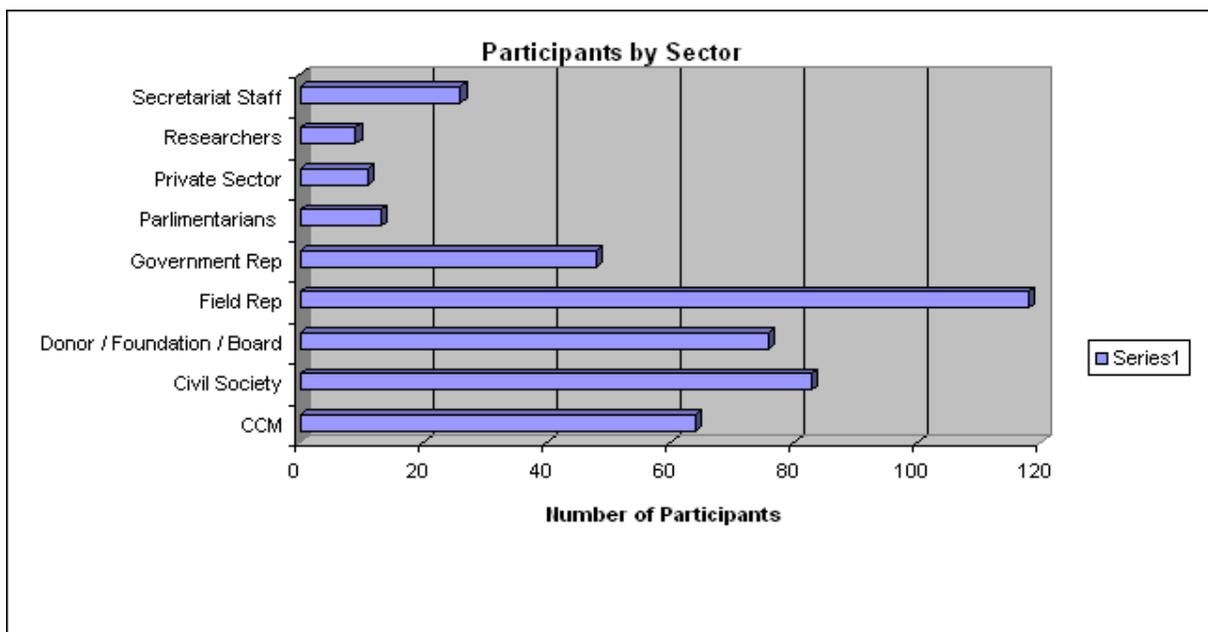
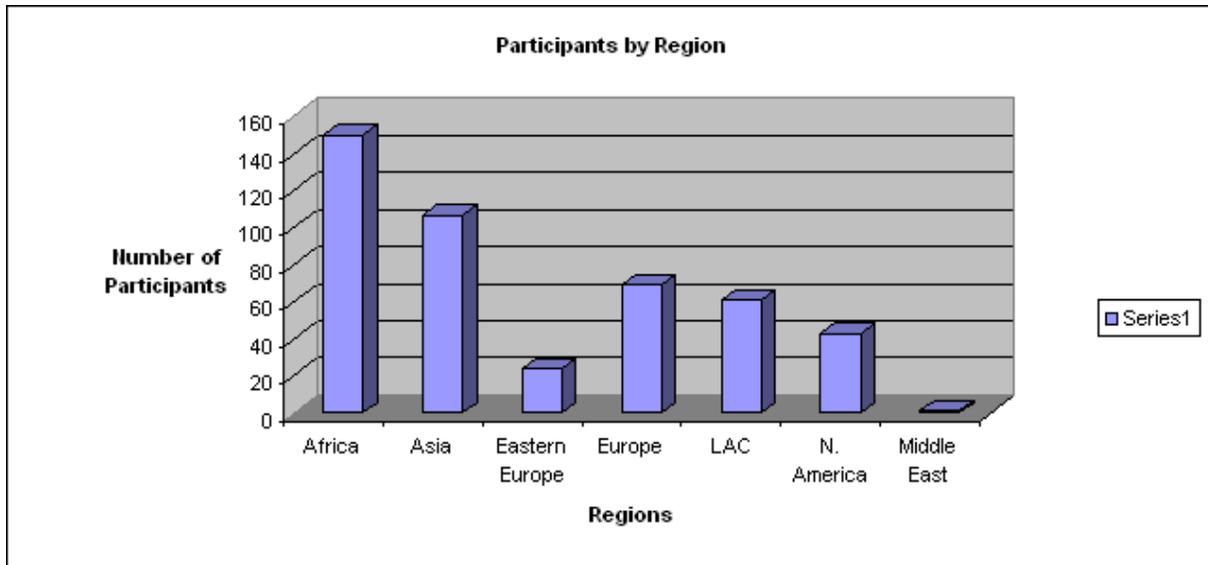
3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. **Coffee Break**
ESCAP Hall Foyer

4:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. **Closing Plenary**
ESCAP Hall

4:00 p.m. – 5:10 p.m. Reporting out from Parallel Sessions

5:10 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. Closing Remarks:

- Baba Goumbala, Alliance nationale de lutte contre le SIDA (Senegal)
- Richard Feachem, Executive Director, The Global Fund
- H el ene Rossert-Blavier, Vice Chair, The Global Fund Director General, AIDES Federation



BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS – PARTNERSHIP FORUM

Participants by Region

Numbers

Africa	140
Asia	108
Eastern Europe	24
Europe	69
LAC	61
Middle East	10
N. America	43

Participants by Region

Percentages

Africa	30.7%
Asia	23.7%
Eastern Europe	5.2%
Europe	15.1%
LAC	13.4%
Middle East	2.5%
N. America	9.4%

Participants by Sector

CCM	64
Civil Society	83
Donor / Foundation / Board	76
Field Rep	118
Government Rep	48
Parliamentarians	13
Private Sector	11
Researchers	9
Secretariat Staff	26

Participants by Sector

CCM	14.2%
Civil Society	18.5%
Donor / Foundation / Board	16.9%
Field Rep and Communities	26.3%
Government Rep	10.7%
Parliamentarians	3.2%
Private Sector	2.4%
Researchers	2.0%
Secretariat Staff	5.8%

Representation by Disease

HIV/AIDS	164
HIV/AIDS, TB	19
HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria	121
Malaria	70
TB	74

Representation by Disease

HIV/AIDS	36.6%
HIV/AIDS, TB	4.2%
HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria	27.0%
Malaria	15.6%
TB	16.5%



Themes for the Partnership Forum

5. The Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) is a key element of the Global Fund's structure.

Questions:

- 5.1. Has the CCM been effective in bringing together different stakeholders in a fair and inclusive process?
- 5.2. Has there been a democratic decision-making process within the CCM?
- 5.3. Have all stakeholders participated in developing proposals to the Global Fund?
- 5.4. Has the CCM strategically identified critical funding gaps based on an agreed-upon strategy, and taking into account already existing partner efforts?
- 5.5. Is there adequate technical assistance available to design and prepare proposals? To implement successful proposals? To monitor and evaluate programs?
- 5.6. Does the CCM continue its activities after approval of the grant, e.g. receiving regular reports from Principle Recipients (PRs), and monitoring overall progress of the programs, and providing strategic oversight to PRs as implementation proceeds?
- 5.7. Have Global Fund programs been linked with other programs addressing sustainable development or poverty reduction? If not, what can be done to do so?
- 5.8. Has support by the Global Fund supported governance and accountability at the local, regional, and national levels – involving NGOs in Monitoring and Evaluation efforts? If not, what can be done to do so?
- 5.9. Has the experience with CCMs led to capacity building and sustainability? If not, what can be done for them to do so?

6. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria was established as a primarily a financial mechanism to scale up programs for prevention, care, treatment, and support.

Questions:

- 6.1. Has the Global Fund been an effective and transparent financial mechanism?
- 6.2. Are the Local Fund Agents (LFAs) providing appropriate oversight and monitoring to protect the resources of the Global Fund at the country level?
- 6.3. Have the financial transactions from the Trustee account been prompt and reliable according to the approved budgetary process?
- 6.4. Has the selection of PRs been a transparent and accountable process?
- 6.5. Is the flow of funds from the Global Fund's Trustee to the Principal Recipient (PR) transparent? From the PR to programs and service providers?
- 6.6. Is the performance-based funding model used by the Global Fund efficient in moving resources quickly but with accountability to populations in need?

7. The Global Fund was created to significantly reduce infections, illness and death from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Questions:

- 7.1. After two years of operation, is the Global Fund making a significant contribution in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis or malaria, globally, regionally or at the country level?
- 7.2. Have additional resources reached the programs on the ground?
- 7.3. Have the programs addressed the needs of people in greatest need?
- 7.4. Are Global Fund resources being used equitably?
- 7.5. Is there a common agreement/understanding on how to measure the Global Fund's success?

8. The Global Fund supports other partners to achieve their goal and objectives by providing additional financial resources.

Questions:

- 8.1. Has the Global Fund been able to build effective partnerships at the global or country levels?
- 8.2. Do technical and development partners support the Global Fund at country level by providing technical assistance to help develop proposals and fill critical gaps necessary to help Global Fund programs achieve success.
- 8.3. Has the Global Fund been able to build effective public-private partnerships?
- 8.4. Has the Global Fund been able to build effective partnerships with people and communities living with and affected by the three diseases?
- 8.5. Has the Global Fund been effective in generating new resources through innovative means?
- 8.6. How will resource mobilization be sustained?
- 8.7. Has the support from the Global Fund been additional to other efforts? Are the programs supported by the Fund additional?