

Comparison of Results of Consultative Meeting

Five consultative meetings are organized and key suggestions and recommendations from these 5 meetings which are Africa (AF), Asia-Pacific (AP), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and NGO are summarized below:

1. Governance

1.1 Partnership Forum:

Commonality

- Financial support for participants from developing countries (AF) and NGOs (NGO)

Specific Points

- Partnership forum should be organized at global as well as at regional level (AP)
- A full-day preparation meeting preceding the formal meeting for NGO (NGO)

1.2 The Board

Commonality

- Balance between developed and developing countries (AF, AP)
- Number of members of the Board should be between 15-20 (AP, CIS), or 21 (LAC)
- The Board will be on a rotation basis (AF, AP)
- Utilize existing technical and policy guidance developed by countries and accepted internationally, not duplicate or compete with them (AP, CIS)
- PWHA representation (NGO, LAC)
- Pharmaceutical companies should not be represented (LAC, NGO)
- Balance between region (AP, LAC) and gender (NGO) representations
- 30% of NGO participants with full voting status (NGO), 6 out of 21 (LAC)

Specific Points

- Member of the Board should have equal voting rights (AP)
- Regional NGO representation (NGO)
- Observer open to developing countries to participate (AP)

1.3 Secretariat

Commonality

- Transparency in the recruitment and appointment of the secretariat (AF, NGO)
- Representation of Africa, LAC and NGO (AF, LAC, NGO)
- UN organization should host the secretariat (AP, CIS)

Specific point

- Gender balance (NGO)
- South Africa proposed as a possible venue for secretariat (AF)

1.4 Technical Review Panels

Commonality

- Expertise from international organizations should be utilized to ensure unbiased technical review of the proposal (AP, CIS)

Specific points

- Proportional representation of Africa (AF)
- Independent and should represent developing countries needs (AP)

- Representation from NGO and people infected and affected by 3 diseases (NGO)

2. Eligibility Criteria

Commonality

- To have clear guidelines on eligibility criteria (AF, AP)
- Eligibility criteria should be broad to ensure inclusion of all countries/ universal access to the Fund (LAC, CIS)

Specific points

- African receive a share of the Fund that is proportional to the global burden of diseases (AF)
- Use GNP/GNI per capita in combination with the burden of diseases (AF)
- Use sequential indicators burden of diseases (number of people infected and prevalence or incidence) for first level then use HDI or poverty index for the second level. (AP)
- Eligibility indicators should be applied separately for 3 diseases (AP)
- Proposals should be evidence based and disbursement of fund should be performance based (AP)
- Ensure transparency in the process of application and review of proposals (NGO)
- GDP cannot be applied as a dominant indicator (CIS)
- Use prevalence in sub-population without absolute numbers, GDP not GNP or PPP, poverty indicators, HDI, level of inequity, % of health expenditure, etc. (LAC)

3. Country Processes

Commonality

- The fund should consider comprehensive proposals on each one of the diseases (AF, AP, LAC) and the maximum of three proposals can be applied to the Fund (AP)
- Existing mechanism should be used for channeling of the Fund and should be flexible to suit country needs (AP, AF, LAC)
- Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination mechanism (AF, AP, LAC)
- Countries should decide on proposals and the balance between the 3 diseases and intervention (AF, LAC)
- The Fund should focus its investment in those countries in which coordinated country proposal is prepared (CIS, NGO)

Specific points

- CCC appoint proposal preparation group (PPG) and submit to TRG for review at country level (AP)
- The Fund should consider regional, sub-regional and multi-country proposals (NGO)
- Provide contingency for national NGO and civil society organizations to access the Fund directly (NGO)
- The Fund should disburse directly to the grantees through the most efficient and transparent mechanism available, whether inside or outside of government channels (CIS)
- The Fund should allow earmarking of resources to one of the three diseases and to particular countries/regions (CIS)