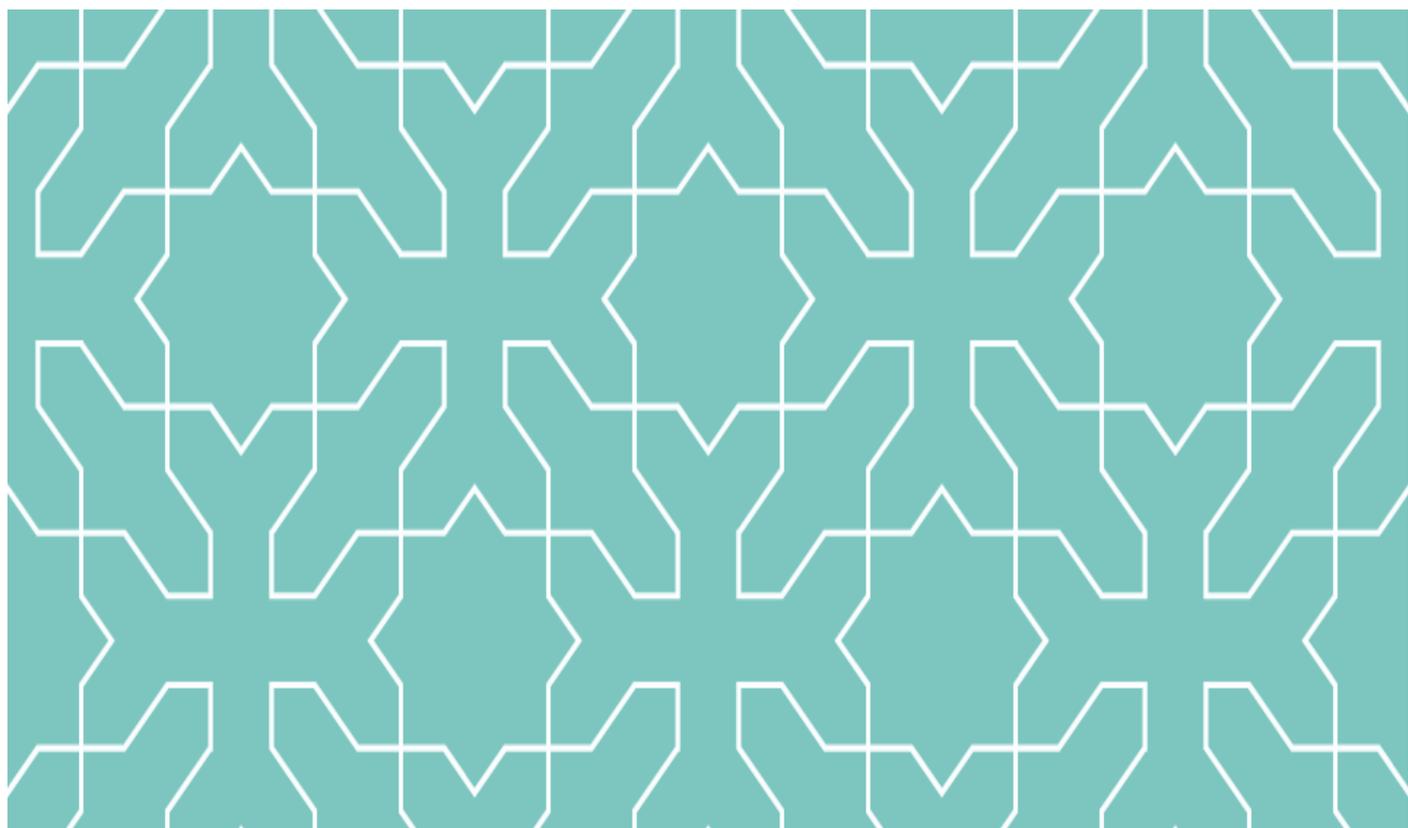
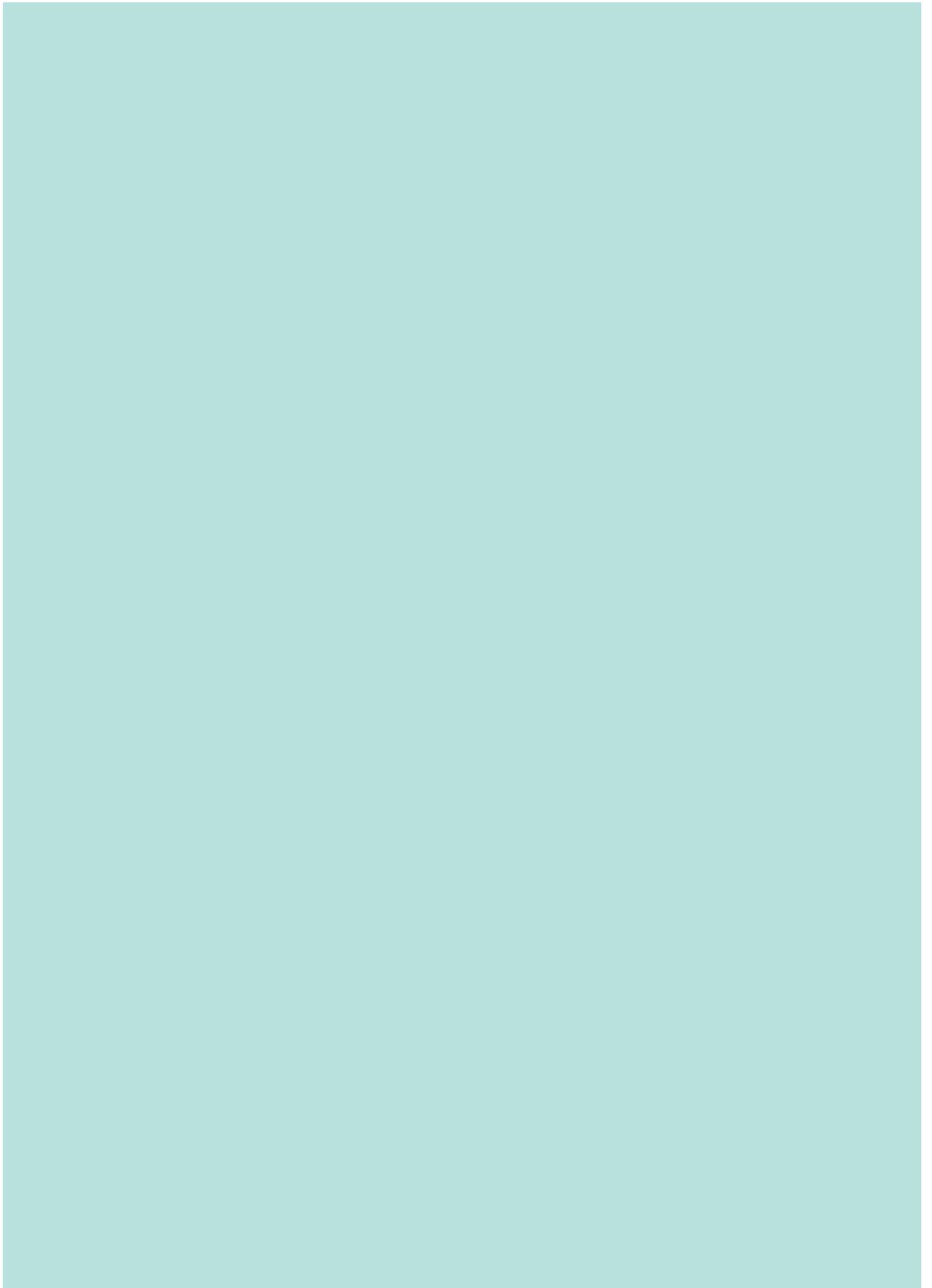


Country Consultations on Scorecards and Country Posters in the Global HIV Prevention Coalition

A country guide to validation and consultation

September 2019 (final draft)





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Introduction

In October 2017, the Global HIV Prevention Coalition (GPC) was established to strengthen and sustain political commitment for primary prevention by setting a common agenda among United Nations Member States, donors, civil society organizations and implementers. With countries and communities at the centre, the GPC seeks to ensure accountability for delivering prevention services at scale in order to achieve the targets of the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS, including a 75% reduction in HIV infections towards fewer than 500 000 infections by 2020, and to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

GPC Member States adopted the use of HIV prevention score cards to ensure accountability and monitor progress in implementing the HIV Prevention 2020 Road Map, a guiding framework for prevention efforts in all low- and middle-income countries, particularly in those with high numbers of new HIV infections among adolescents and adults.

The Road Map is based on a 10-point action plan for accelerating HIV prevention at country level (Figure 1) and focuses on 5 priority pillars that need strengthening in national HIV primary prevention responses, depending on the context of countries' local epidemics (Figure 2).

The scorecards assess status and track progress against HIV prevention targets in Coalition countries and other priority Fast Track countries. They seek to summarize existing data on prevention progress, provide an orientation and an entry point for comparison and stimulate learning across programmes.

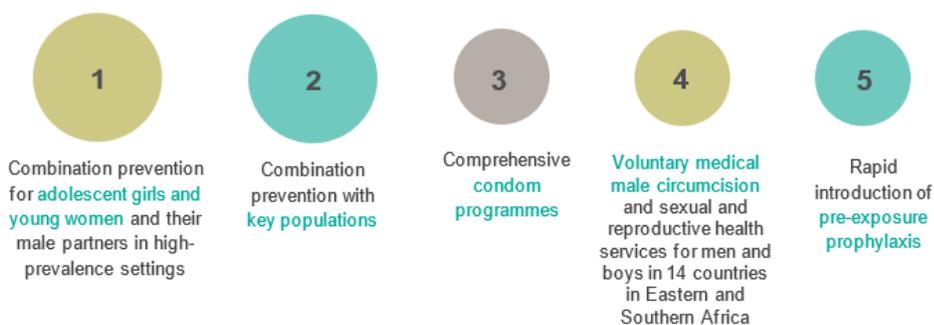
Since its inauguration, the GPC has launched two progress reports covering the period of October 2017 to March 2018, and April-December 2018 respectively.

The reports have highlighted the need for intensified efforts to closing gaps on the 10 Road Map actions, in particular related to accelerated programme coverage for key populations and adolescent girls and young

Figure 1. 10-point plan for accelerating HIV prevention at the country level



Figure 2. Combination prevention: five pillars



women and their male partners in high incidence locations, strengthening national prevention management capacity and systems with reinforced community leadership, and preparedness for prevention financing in country.

The third progress report will focus on implementation from January to October 2019 and will be launched at a High-Level Ministerial meeting of the GPC to be held on 11 November 2019 during the ICPD25+ Summit in Nairobi Kenya.

This Country Guidance Note describes the process for validation of scorecards and the development of HIV prevention posters based on multi-stakeholder consultations at country level. HIV prevention posters will reflect latest scorecard data and include a prevention financing gap analysis as well as progress with implementing the 10-point actions of the Road Map. Final outcomes of this process will feed into the third progress report of the GPC and will be showcased at the upcoming GPC meeting in November.

PART I.
**Practical guide to country validation and
consultation processes**

1. Guidance – How to conduct your multi-stakeholder consultations on your country Global HIV Prevention Coalition progress?

Background

Monitoring progress against targets and establishing accountability for achieving them remains a powerful motivational tool in the global AIDS response. The HIV Prevention 2020 Road Map calls for prevention programmes that are evidence-informed, community-owned and rights-based, with local stakeholders (Governments, civil society organizations and communities) at the centre of the response. The Global HIV Prevention Coalition (GPC) recommends a joint results framework as a basis for monitoring progress with Road Map implementation in country, reviewing performance of national prevention programmes and ensuring accountability for results across all relevant stakeholders at the national and subnational level. Previous GPC progress reports have shown that meaningful engagement of nongovernmental, community structures and other stakeholders in prevention efforts need to be strengthened.

Building on these key principles, the country HIV prevention poster development process should be country-led, with communities engaged and provide an accountability platform for all stakeholders. Following the scorecard validation and initial poster development by the prevention technical working groups, multi-stakeholder consultations are suggested as forums for different stakeholders involved in countries' prevention responses to reflect on the performance of their national HIV prevention programmes and review the prevention poster messages across the five HIV prevention pillars.

Objectives

- Strengthening meaningful engagement of all stakeholders involved in national HIV prevention responses across the five HIV prevention pillars in the review of performance of national HIV prevention programmes and finalisation of key messages & next steps reflected in country posters;
- Ensuring accountability across stakeholders for results in Road Map implementation.

Participants

Depending on the context of the country's local epidemics and the existence of different groups, the following stakeholders could be involved in the dedicated consultations. (For set-up and timeline, see Figure 4).

- Key population communities
- Representation of adolescent girls and young women
- Representation of men
- Civil society including people living with HIV, implementers and civil society advocates
- Development partners including the donor community, the United Nations, the private sector and foundations

Methodology

The different consultations should be opened by a standardised presentation ('Setting the stage') to introduce the scorecard-based data and draft messages of the poster.

Consultations should rely on interactive methods to facilitate dynamic discussions and a joint review of the national HIV prevention programmes to identify progress, bottlenecks and recommendations to accelerate Road Map implementation.

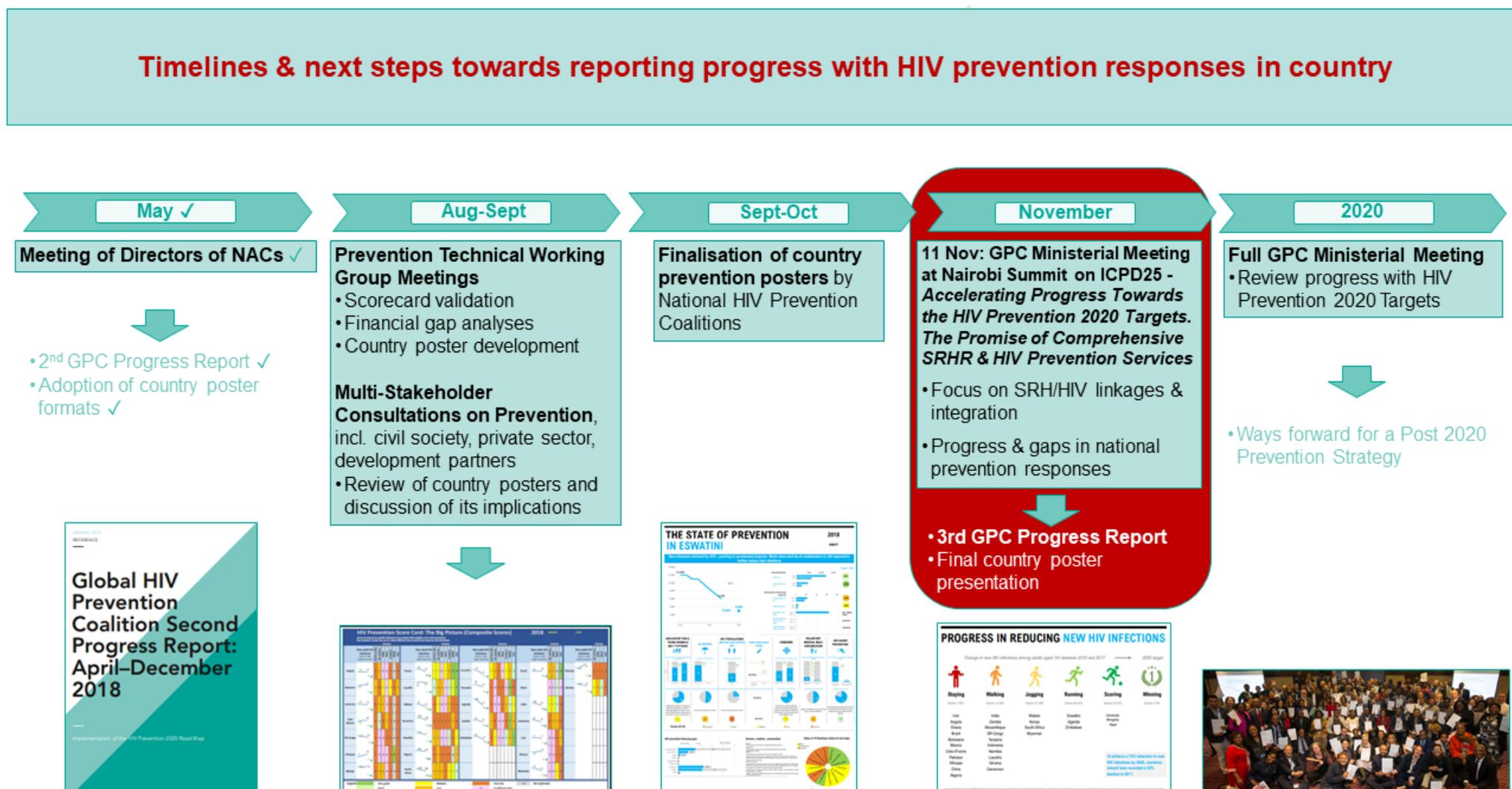
In order to strengthening accountability for Road Map implementation and for future follow-up, a list of participation (name, email contact, affiliation) joining the consultations should be produced (Annex 2), together with a documentation of the main outcomes related to the following aspects (Annex 3);

- Amendments to key messages and next steps identified during initial poster development.
- Additional (pillar-specific) key messages and concrete next steps included in the draft poster

If useful, individual stakeholder groups can be brought together in one consultation, rather than organising separate meetings.

An illustrative set of guiding questions for different stakeholder groups is provided (Annex 4).

Figure 5. Timelines & next steps towards reporting progress with HIV prevention responses in country, 2019-2020



Annex 2. Template for Documentation of Outcomes – Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on Global HIV Prevention Coalition Progress

Country name: [type country name]

Date: [DD/MM/YYYY]

Please indicate stakeholder groups involved in the consultation (mark with X):

- Key populations
- Adolescent girls and young women
- Men and boys
- Civil society
- Development partners
- Other (please specify _____ ^)

→ Complete the table below

Initial draft main message and/or pillar-specific message(s) and/or next step(s) in poster → Use poster language	Amendment to initial draft main message and/or pillar specific message(s) and/or next step(s) in poster → Add suggested change(s)	Rationale → Add short explanation for changes/amendment)

[More rows can be added.]

Additional pillar-specific message(s) identified
→ Add suggested language

[More rows can be added.]

Additional next step(s) identified
→ Add suggested language

[More rows can be added.]

Other comments and/or observations during the consultation(s):

Annex 3. Guiding questions- Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on Global HIV Prevention Coalition Progress

Oriented along the 10-point action plan of the Road Map, generic guiding questions are provided below to guide country reflections on prevention progress, bottlenecks and recommendations for further refining the country posters and implementing concrete actions.

1) National HIV Prevention Coalition Forum

1. Based on the poster presentation on overall progress, pillar specific gaps and the 10 action points as shown on the country posters, what are the key recommendations by the national prevention coalition to accelerate progress?
2. The national HIV prevention coalitions were set up as mechanisms to maintain a sense of purpose and urgency around prevention and to strengthen accountability as part of monitoring progress towards targets and commitments, what are some of the achievements and lessons learnt? What have been concrete examples on country level in this regard?
3. How can the national HIV prevention coalition mechanisms reinforce participatory approaches in programme design, implementation and assessing progress for HIV prevention and seize opportunities re-vitalize primary HIV prevention as a public good?
4. Accountability for results is one of the key areas of focus for national HIV prevention coalitions. What are some of the issues that hinder and/or promote regular review of progress against key targets?
5. What support is needed to strengthen HIV prevention management, capacity and systems. What are the implications for the National AIDS Commissions and other stakeholders involved in the national HIV prevention response?

2) HIV Prevention Technical Working Groups

1. Based on the poster presentation, to what extent does the overall progress or lack of it as presented on the poster trigger specific actions (pillar specific) to accelerate actions to achieve the HIV prevention 2020 targets?
2. Global HIV Prevention Coalition Member States committed to address four main reasons for insufficient progress with HIV prevention; gaps in political leadership, gaps in HIV prevention financing, policy gaps and lack of systematic programme implementation at scale. What are some of the pillar-specific effective solutions to bridge these gaps? What has since been put in place? What can be done better?
3. What support is needed to strengthen HIV prevention management, capacity and systems. What are the implications for the National AIDS Commissions and other stakeholders involved in the national HIV prevention response?
4. What are some of the evidence-based innovations and new technologies that remain under-utilized to accelerate achievement of pillar specific targets?
5. Coordination and monitoring of HIV prevention programmes is critical, what are some of the best practices, gaps and solutions?

3) Adolescent girls and young women

1. The country HIV prevention poster shows progress in HIV prevention, or lack of it. What do young people do, to better hold governments and other stakeholders accountable? What is the current state of engaging young people in the national prevention response?
2. One of the desired outcomes of the HIV Prevention 2020 Roadmap is to bring to scale (at least 90% coverage for adolescent girls and young women. Based on (country specific coverage on the poster) who and where are the adolescents and young people being left behind without access to HIV prevention package of services?
3. The country HIV prevention poster highlights financial, policy, human rights, and legal barriers that should be prioritized to positively impact on access to HIV prevention services for adolescent girls and young women. What actions should the young people take to catalyze change in these areas?
4. One of the key principles of the HIV Prevention 2020 Road Map is to engage communities in design, implementation and monitoring of progress. What are some of the gaps in meaningfully engaging adolescent girls and young women in HIV prevention and how can they be bridged?

4) Key populations

1. The country HIV prevention poster shows progress in HIV prevention, or lack of it? What do key population communities do, to better hold governments and other stake holders accountable? What is the current state of engaging key population communities in the national prevention response?
2. One of the desired outcomes of the HIV Prevention 2020 Roadmap is to bring to scale (at least 90% programme coverage for key populations). Based on (country specific coverage on the poster) who and where are the key populations being left behind without access to HIV prevention package of services?
3. Strong and bold political leadership and plans are required at all levels to address sensitive issues and defend progressive public health, social policies, laws and ambitious prevention targets for key populations. What are some of the gaps and opportunities that remain untapped for key population prevention programmes?
4. One of the key principles of the GPC is to engage communities in design, implementation and monitoring of progress. What are some of the gaps in the engagement of key population communities and how can these gaps be addressed?

5) Men and HIV prevention forum (settings with high HIV prevalence)

1. The country HIV prevention poster shows progress in reducing new HIV infections, or lack of it? What are some of the areas that can benefit from reinforced male engagement in HIV prevention?
2. Engaging men as clients, partners and agents of change in high HIV prevalence setting for prevention and treatment remain sub-optimal. What are some of the strategies that remain untapped?
3. Progress or lack of it? Reducing new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women is impacted by the sub-optimal engagement of their male sexual partners, How can prevention programmes be re-designed to achieve a more pro-active role of men and boys in bringing positive change on social enablers such as reduction of gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination and teenage pregnancies?

6) Civil society prevention forum

1. The country HIV prevention poster shows progress in reducing new HIV infections, or lack of it? Does the poster reflect realities on the ground? What has been the critical role of civil society?
2. What opportunities remain untapped for a renewed HIV prevention activism on addressing policy and legal factors holding back progress in HIV prevention and addressing defunding of effective community driven programmes?
3. One of the commitments of the GPC Member States is to provide mechanisms for social contracting for HIV prevention. What are some of the strategic actions that civil society can undertake to demand for the fulfillment of this commitment? What is the current role of civil society in social contracting mechanisms in place in the country (if any)?
4. This year, the 25-year celebrations of the landmark agreements of the ICPD will mark an important milestone of global community efforts towards HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive health and rights. What are some of the unfulfilled promises on integration of HIV and sexual and reproductive health rights? What can civil society can do better in holding governments and other stakeholders accountable?

7) Donors- bilateral and multilateral, private foundations and business community

1. The country HIV prevention poster shows progress in reducing new HIV infections, or lack of it? What are some of the achievements on HIV prevention and what are the missed opportunities by the international community to drastically bring down the numbers of new infections?
2. The global and country commitments to reduce new HIV infections are being championed amidst shrinking fiscal spaces. What are some of the solutions that will accelerate achievement of the ambitious prevention targets (in line with the Road Map 10-point action plan)? What specific roles can the donor and/or business community play in this regard?
3. The Global Fund recently made a commitment to contribute to the drastic reduction of new HIV infections among adolescents and young people in the 13 worst hit countries in Africa. What are some of the catalytic actions other donors can take to support this commitment?
4. Community engagement is critical to achieve HIV prevention targets. How can the donor community address the recent and continuous de-funding of effective community interventions?
5. Strong National AIDS Commissions are critical for country leadership and a coordinated HIV prevention response; How can the donor community contribute to strengthening the capacities of the National AIDS Commissions in HIV prevention?
6. The HIV Prevention 2020 Road Map, recommended a joint results-based framework to serve as the basis for monitoring implementation progress and ensuring accountability for results at the national and subnational level. What are some of the areas the donor community can invest in to strengthen specific and mutual accountability.