



Independent observer
of the Global Fund

LESSONS LEARNT FROM WINDOW 1 SHOW COUNTRIES STILL GRAPPLE WITH TRANSLATING HIV PROGRAM AMBITIONS INTO GLOBAL FUND FUNDING REQUESTS

Background

One of the ways in which the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) provides technical support to countries' HIV responses is through its Technical Support Mechanism (UNAIDS-TSM). This supports UNAIDS Country Offices and their clients, the countries and beneficiaries themselves, in developing and delivering national HIV programs.

As well as support in many aspects of HIV programming, a significant part is through assistance in funding request development. Countries preparing their Global Fund Grant Cycle 7 (GC7) funding applications can request consultants to lead or draft various components of the funding request and, through the UNAIDS-TSM Virtual Support Desk (VSD) mechanism, UNAIDS-TSM can provide backstopping and technical support, including peer review of deliverables.

Virtual Support Desk

The VSD has three primary functions:

1. Virtual review of national strategic plans (NSPs), draft Global Fund applications and other supporting material.
2. Virtual support to UNAIDS TSM in-country technical missions, including backstopping and mentoring local consultants, and providing international TA.
3. Strategic learning and skill-building.

UNAIDS TSM

ONLINE SUPPORT TO UCOs FOR GLOBAL FUND NEW FUNDING CYCLE (GC7)

VIRTUAL SUPPORT DESK

COMING SOON TO A COMPUTER NEAR YOU!



Mentoring and support to TSM in-country technical support for building blocks, proposal development and funding requests



Q&A and coaching of local consultants & technical peer review of draft GF applications



Regular webinars, in-person meetings, peer learning opportunities and advocacy opportunities

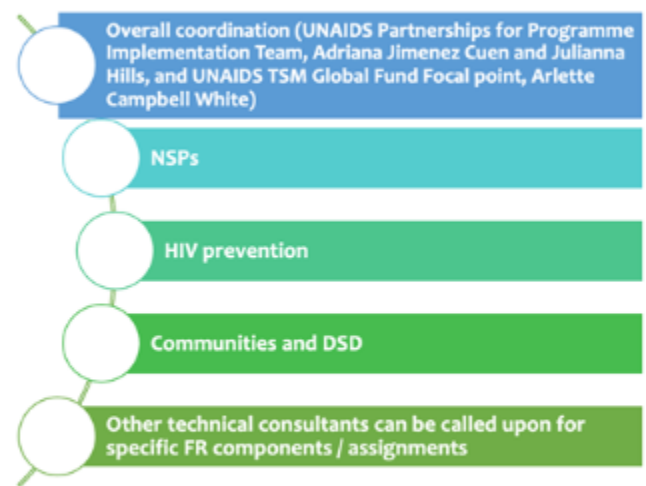
A technical team available online to cover all your Global Fund funding request process and thematic content needs.

 tsm@unaids.org

Under item 1 above, the VSD can coordinate the peer review of draft NSPs, other HIV program ‘building blocks’ (Stigma Indexes, Gender Assessments, HIV programme reviews, etc.) and Global Fund funding request applications for GC7. This is done through leveraging the technical expertise of Joint Programme partners such as the United Nations Population Fund, World Health Organization, etc. The VSD can support funding request preparation and launch phases, as well as the implementation phase; and it can provide thematic expertise (i.e., in HIV prevention, human rights and gender, community-led responses, costing, etc.) as appropriate.

For the review of deliverables, it can harness and consolidate the feedback of multiple peer reviewers including technical experts from the UN Joint Programme.

How does the Virtual Support Desk to review draft applications operate?



How to request support:

Send email to: TSM@unaid.org
cc. UNAIDS Country Director

Secondly, the VSD provides virtual support to UNAIDS TSM in-country technical missions, identifying the best thematic consultants and coaching local ones. This is done in a number of ways: assignment ‘kick off’ emails and calls to launch both administrative and technical elements of TA; mentoring, backstopping and trouble-shooting if needed during an assignment; and peer review of some or all products on request at any stage of the application process.

The third element of the VSD’s work, strategic learning and skill-building, includes identifying lessons learnt and best practices for replication and sharing; establishing a Community of Practice to provide a resource centre of helpful materials and documentation brought together in one place; and holding webinars and clinics on specific topics, e.g., prioritisation, differentiated service delivery (DSD), community-led responses and monitoring, Global Fund costing and budget tables, etc.

However, probably the most significant aspect of VSD work in 2023 is the opportunity to afford countries to have multiple iterations of their draft funding requests and accompanying annexes reviewed by a broad range of technical and thematic experts.

Key lessons learnt from Window 1 peer reviews

The VSD reviewed 15 draft funding requests, all but one country eventually submitted under Window 1 and one postponed to Window 2. Some countries submitted more than one draft to be reviewed, enabling

the VSD to assess whether and to what extent its earlier comments had been taken into account and how the draft had improved between iterations.

General Comments and Red Flags

Last-minute requests for peer review imply countries are not well prepared and have started the FR process late

- At the Mock TRP (Nairobi, March 2023), six weeks with eight working days left, ten FR drafts for the space of three working days and with less than a week provided nine peer reviews (of the ten, one request to review it!) in the five working days. This is not sustainable for Window 2, which is a week. For Windows 2 and 3, the VSD should push for peer reviews. cannot promise peer reviews.
- As a result of running out of time, some countries missing annexes and even missing some C

Failure to follow the GF instructions/template

All but two countries did not send in their Performance Budget, Prioritised Above Allocation Request (PAAR). It is impossible to comment on consistency across the

Failure to submit all related documents/annexes

Many countries did not complete their narrative for the FR. There was misalignment and garbled language, inconsistency in a relevant, succinct FR.

Poorly written and organized drafts

- Follow the narrative guidance, including regarding the format.
- On formatting: a badly formatted, messy draft does not inspire confidence in the technical

Weak rationale and consistency

- A good rationale, and consistency in prioritising activities in guiding documents is very important, and key to the FR.
- Failure to provide evidence of current performance that has exceeded as justification for scaling up, scaling down

Interventions misaligned with budget

- Systematically number activities in the FR in order of activities, many of which probably would not be funded.
- Some countries narrative was not reflected in the budget and key population activities.

Use of jargon and meaningless phrases

Repetitions in resilient and sustainable systems for health (RSSH) sections, whereas RSSH is cross-cutting

One of the five funding modalities/approaches, the “Tailored for NSP” approach caused the most problems

Conclusion

The foregoing is just an example of some of the main lessons learnt from Window 1 draft FRs. A more detailed paper has been prepared on these experiences and it is to be hoped that Window 2 and 3 countries may reap the benefits of some of these earlier lessons. Most countries were unaware of the Technical Review Panel’s example of a Full Review HIV/TB Funding request, the fictitious country [Jasmania](#); this provides a very clear example of what a Full Review Funding Request should look like and is barely 50 pages in length (excluding those 20 annexes, of course!).

- Some FRs were very ‘wordy’. It is relatively verbiage from GF guidance documents, that “My fingers itched to edit the two FRs that I read, in substance, I think.” Less is more!
- In places, many drafts had a lot of bullet lists (saying what countries thought the Global Fund thought/analysis behind the words.
- Most countries struggled with this key Annex
- Many FRs still addressed RSSH on an individual approach with many repetitions between disciplines. Addressing all components would have been a human resources for health (HRH) such as
- CHWs cut across many public health issues. Countries should use the CHW programming
- There should be ONE consolidated RSSH A Coordinating Mechanism should make the f
- However, it should be noted that at the Bank some inconsistency in the RSSH instruction
- Three countries submitted draft FRs Tailored for NSP.
- Timing/readiness of the revised NSP (or additional submission.
- Countries are meant to be using their NSPs. For a country with a brand new NSP, the duration reviewed all fall short of the duration of the p
- Consequences of this misalignment of the NSP. In any case, they are poorly aligned (in content reviewed.
- Conclusion: for three out of four FRs this misalignment. This is because (i) NSPs were under revision. (ii) versions of NSPs used for developing FRs were not acceptable, this is a subjective assessment. (iii) specifics of several parts of the FRs were not

It remains to be seen if the lessons learnt are taken into account by the remaining countries...but we shall let you know after Window 2 closes at the end of May!

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