

Youth Guide

TO THE GLOBAL FUND



Tuberculosis Malaria



INCLUSION • IDEAS • IMPACT



Why a Global Fund Guide for Youth?

The Global Fund involves many partners

and works at many levels – from the global to the community. Its systems are not always easy to navigate. Young people learning about the Global Fund have found in-person training very helpful – but it cannot be offered everywhere, to everyone. So, this guide is meant to give young people interested in working with the Global Fund a simple introduction.

Reading this guide is just step one. Once you have read it, you can follow the links or make personal connections where you live so you can find out who else is engaged and join with them. We hope this step will help more young people get engaged and make a difference in the global response to HIV, TB and malaria.

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Why Should I Care?

What Does the Global Fund Mean for Young People?

The Global Fund is one of the world's largest donors in the response to HIV and AIDS and the largest single funder of tuberculosis (TB) and malaria programs. Over the last 9 years, 150 countries have received grants from the Global Fund.

Millions of people – including adolescents and young people – have been reached with prevention interventions and millions are now able to access treatment for HIV. Millions more have been treated effectively for TB, and now sleep under bed nets to prevent malaria.

Under the Global Fund structure, every country decides on its own priorities.

It is important that young people in the country make a case to include the priorities of young people.

The Global Fund is one of the very few financial mechanisms where civil society (which of course includes young people) takes part in the decision-making at both the national and the international levels. This provides an opportunity for young people to influence decisions that affect their lives.

DID YOU KNOW...

Young people between the ages of 15-24 accounted for 41 percent of all new HIV infections among adults in 2009; approximately 5 million young women and men were then living with HIV. Young women are particularly vulnerable to HIV, and they account for 64 percent of HIV infections among young people worldwide.

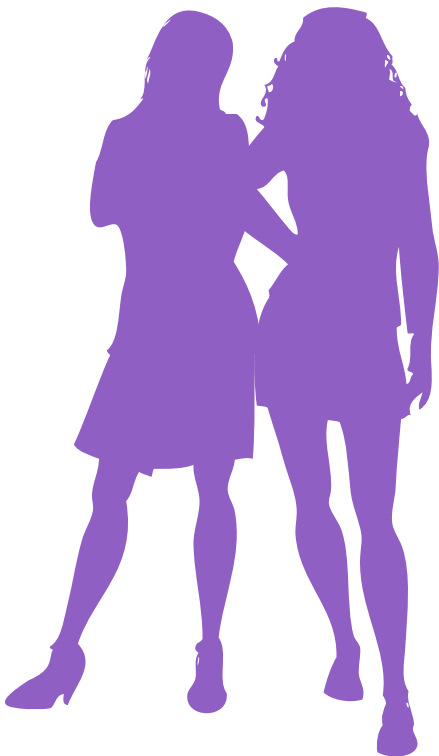
(Securing The Future Today: Synthesis of Strategic Information on HIV and Young People, UNAIDS, Geneva, 2011).

The Global Fund also provides the opportunity for young people to access funding for their programming as sub-recipients. A youth-led program often results in more effective and appropriate interventions, aligned with the real needs of and driven by young people, improving their health and lives.

While much progress has been made in increasing access for young people to essential information, skills and services, much more needs to be done. There are still many countries where young people are not significantly involved in any Global Fund process.

The specific needs of different groups of young people, especially young women and girls and marginalized populations such as young sex workers, young drug users, young migrants and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) youth are often overlooked in national responses.

As young people are important stakeholders in the response to HIV, meaningful youth participation is needed in order to improve strategies directed at adolescents and young people regarding stigma, access to information and resources, and adequate support systems.



PART ONE

What is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria?



What is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria?

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) is an international financing mechanism. The purpose of the Global Fund is to advance the response against these three diseases and increase funding available for addressing them.

The Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and affected communities – an innovative approach for an international health financing instrument.

Financing Instrument

The Global Fund is not an implementing entity, which means that it doesn't implement programs, but it finances programs implemented by other organizations.

Additionality

The Global Fund makes extra funding available, additional to existing funding for the three diseases. So it doesn't replace any other funding initiative.

National Ownership

The Global Fund is country-driven. This means that the country decides and proposes what activities will be undertaken with a grant from the Global Fund.

Balance

This means that the Global Fund tries to balance its support between regions, diseases and types of initiatives (prevention, treatment, care).

Independent Reviews

The proposals that countries submit are not evaluated by the staff or the Board of the Global Fund, but by independent reviewers, who are experts in the field.

Transparency and Accountability

The Global Fund is committed to being fully transparent and accountable at all levels, from grant-making decisions through to program implementation.

Core Principles of the Global Fund

These are stated in the Global Fund's Framework Document, and underlie all the Global Fund's structures and policies:

In making funding decisions, the Global Fund will support proposals which (among other things):

Focus on best practices

by funding interventions that work and can be scaled up to reach more people affected by HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.

Are aligned and coordinated

with existing regional and national plans and priorities.

Link funding to results

(known as “performance-based funding”) – when a country gets a grant, it will receive start-up funding. Only when the country can show that it is making adequate progress will the remainder of the grant be disbursed.

Strengthen the participation

of communities and people – particularly those infected and directly affected by the three diseases – in the development of proposals.

Give due priority

to the most affected countries and communities, and to those countries most at risk.

Aim to eliminate stigmatization

of and discrimination against those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, especially for women, children and vulnerable groups.

Create, develop and expand

government/private sector/NGO partnerships.

**Do you wish to know how to get involved in the Global Fund or do you want to know what your country is doing?
... Read on and get involved!**

Core Structures of the Global Fund

At the Global Level...

Global Fund Board

The Board includes representatives of donor country governments, developing country governments (the countries that receive grants), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and affected communities (people who live with or are affected by the diseases).

The Board is responsible for the governance of the organization, such as deciding strategic directions and the approval of grants.

Global Fund Secretariat

The Secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland, and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Global Fund. This means that the Secretariat deals with issues like managing applications and grants, monitoring grant performance, raising money and reporting information to the Board and the public. The Global Fund does not have country offices, so it doesn't have formal presence in recipient or donor countries – only in Geneva.

Technical Review Panel

This is an independent panel of experts on HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria in the context of international health and development. It also includes experts in “cross-cutting” areas like gender, human rights, and health systems strengthening. All the proposals from countries are reviewed by the Technical Review Panel (TRP) to see if they are technically sound. Then, the TRP recommends to the Board which proposals should be funded. Until now, the Board has always accepted these recommendations and relies on the expertise and objectivity of the TRP.

Office of the Inspector General

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) operates independently, and provides an independent and objective oversight of the grants. The OIG's mandate is to assure that Global Fund resources are being used wisely and according to the organization's mandate. The OIG detects fraud, and deals with abuse and mismanagement of funds.

The OIG welcomes input from whistle-blowers, and can be contacted free of charge by phone from many countries. All communications will be treated with confidence and people do not have to reveal their identity.

To find more information

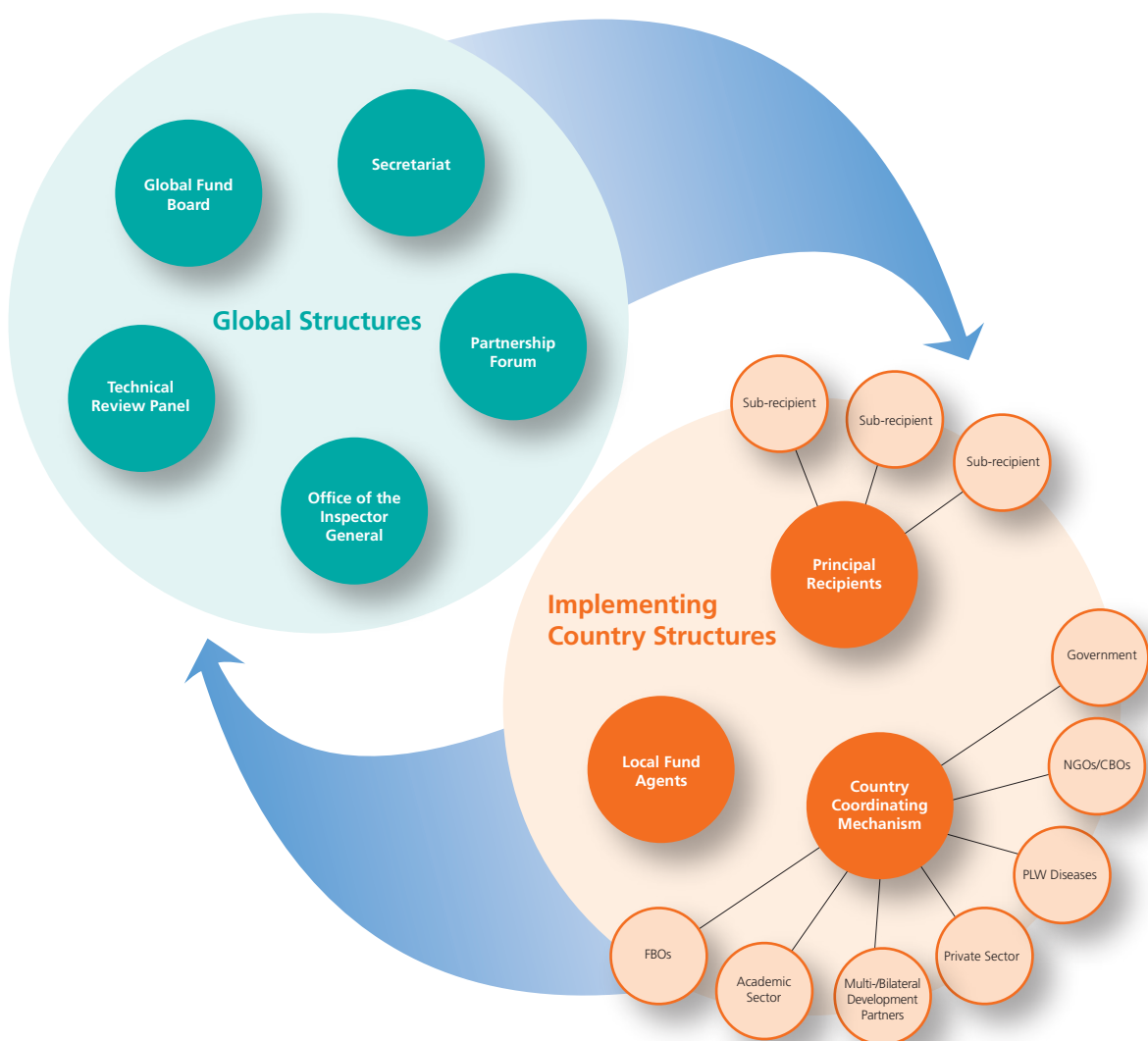
on how to report fraud and abuse to the Office of the Inspector General, look at www.theglobalfund.org/en/oig/contact/.

The OIG's Integrity Hotline is available in 21 languages at www.integrity-helpline.com/theglobalfund.jsp

Partnership Forum

The purpose of the Partnership Forum is to gather a broad range of stakeholders every two years to discuss the Global Fund performance and strategy, and make recommendations to the Global Fund Board. It is important that people who are otherwise not directly involved in the Global Fund have a voice here. For those who cannot come to the Partnership Forum in person, an online consultation takes place beforehand.

The Global Fund: Basic Structure





Ni Luh Putu Ariastuti

I've worked as a project coordinator in one of the Global Fund projects in Indonesia. The program was to increase access to care, support and treatment for injecting drug users (IDUs) in Bali. The program reached IDUs including young drug users and opened their access to voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), care, support and treatment (CST) and addiction treatment in Bali. My responsibilities were to ensure the program was run well, I identified needs of IDUs and challenges during implementation then informed and advocated to the SR and PR. Being involved in Global Fund mechanisms can be great challenge for a youth like me but with confidence and vision to support communities especially youth, everything can be learned and enjoyed. For young people: take challenges as an opportunity to develop our capacity and support our community!

In a Recipient Country...

Country Coordinating Mechanisms

The Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) is a structure within a country that is made up of representatives from different sectors, just like the Board.

The CCM develops and submits a proposal to the Global Fund, and oversees grant implementation.

CCMs only exist in countries that are eligible to receive funding from the Global Fund.

You can read more about CCMs in the chapter about Country Coordinating Mechanisms.

Principal Recipients and Sub-recipients

Principal Recipients (PRs) are nominated by the CCM to implement the programs that were in the proposal submitted to the Global Fund. The PR signs the grant agreement with the Global Fund. The PR can be a government agency, an NGO, multilateral agency like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), or private sector organization or company. The Global Fund's "Dual Track Financing" policy strongly encourages CCMs to select more than one PR per grant, preferably one from the government and one from another non-government sector.

A PR usually contracts several sub-recipients (SRs). They are responsible for implementing a part of the grant and have to report directly to the PR.

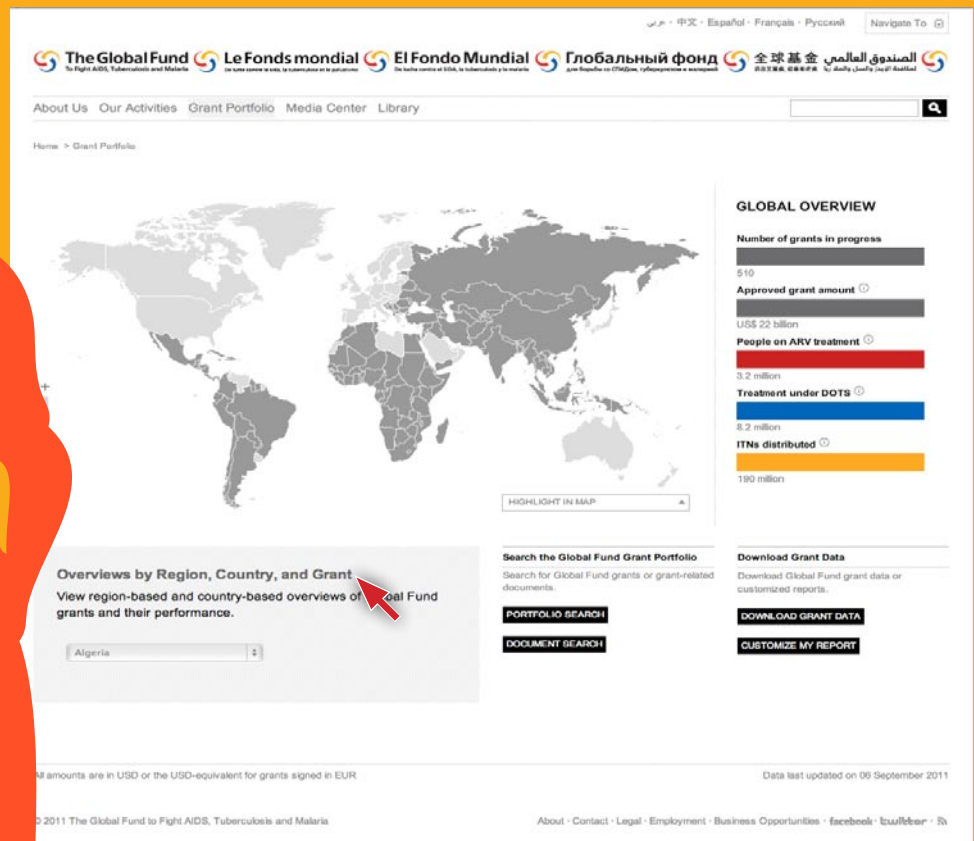
Local Fund Agents

A Local Fund Agent (LFA) is usually a large accounting or management consulting company. The LFA assesses the financial and administrative capacity of the nominated PR and makes a recommendation to the Global Fund about the PR's capacity to manage a grant. Once the grant is underway, the LFA reports to the Global Fund on grant performance. The LFAs are contracted by the Global Fund. Since the Global Fund does not have country offices, the LFA is often called "the eyes and ears" of the Global Fund in a country.

To find out which Global Fund-financed programs are running in your country, go to the Global Fund Grant Portfolio (portfolio.theglobalfund.org/?lang=en). Here, you can see a map of the world, and click on a region and country. Then you can see how many grants are running in the country, how much money is approved, and disbursement reports.

If you have your country in front of you on the map, you can see a button with “Country Page” at the left under the map. If you click this, you get more detailed information about the country.

Directly under the name of the country you see “Country Grant Portfolio”. This is a drop-down menu in which you can click on different grants. Just click one and you will find a summary of the project, including the name of the PR. On the right, you can see the grant duration, and find the original proposal (good to learn from!), the grant agreement and the grant performance report. You will also find the contact of the PR.



The screenshot shows the Global Fund Grant Portfolio website. At the top, there are logos for The Global Fund, Le Fonds mondial, El Fondo Mundial, and Глобальный фонд. Below the logos is a navigation bar with links: About Us, Our Activities, Grant Portfolio, Media Center, and Library. A search bar is also present. The main content area features a world map. To the right of the map is a 'GLOBAL OVERVIEW' section with several statistics: Number of grants in progress (\$10), Approved grant amount (US\$ 22 billion), People on ARV treatment (3.2 million), Treatment under DOTS (8.2 million), and ITNs distributed (190 million). Below the map, there is a section titled 'Overviews by Region, Country, and Grant' with a dropdown menu showing 'Algeria'. A red arrow points to this dropdown menu. To the right of the map, there is a 'Search the Global Fund Grant Portfolio' section with buttons for 'PORTFOLIO SEARCH' and 'DOCUMENT SEARCH'. At the bottom, there is a footer with links: About, Contact, Legal, Employment, Business Opportunities, and social media links for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.

Who Funds the Global Fund?

Voluntary Replenishment

The Global Fund organizes periodic meetings with the donor countries, at which it provides a progress report, and where donor governments can announce their pledges for the coming years. This is known as a “replenishment period”. Usually, a replenishment period covers three years. The last meeting took place in 2010, with pledges to cover 2011–2013. However the Global Fund will continue to seek additional support so that it can increase funding for programs during this period.

Other Funding Sources

Apart from the pledges made by governments, the Global Fund also gets funding from other sources, such as private foundations and corporations, some other initiatives and donations from individuals. Examples include the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Business Coalition and (RED)TM.

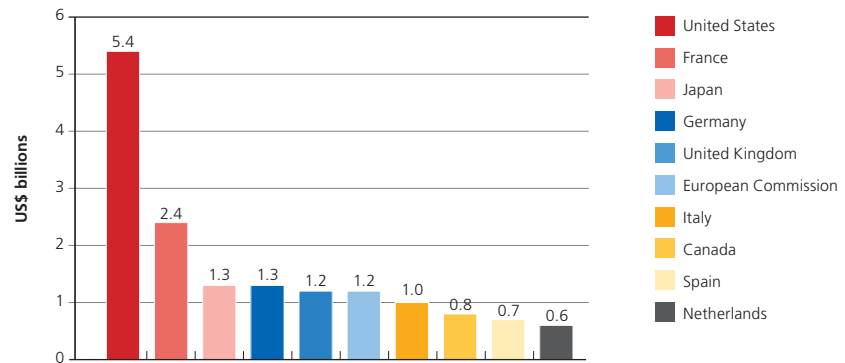
(RED)TM was created to engage business and consumer power in the fight against AIDS. (RED) works with many companies such as Apple, Nike, Starbucks and Converse. Up to 50 percent of the profit from products with the RED logo is contributed to AIDS programs in Africa (Rwanda, Swaziland, Ghana, Lesotho, Zambia and South Africa) that are financed by the Global Fund.

You can find out more about how RED works, including a full list of the RED partners at: www.joinred.com.



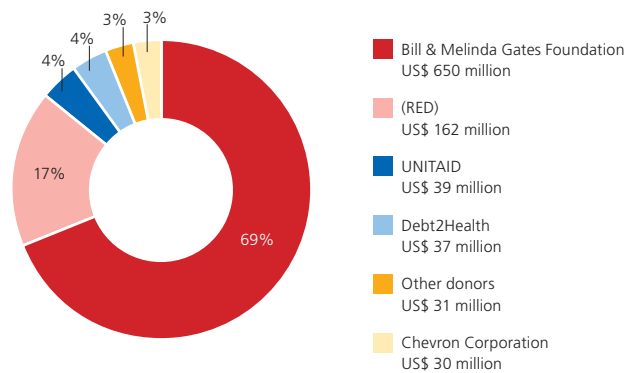
The following charts show the Global Fund's main funding sources. Note that governments have so far contributed 95 percent of total financing.

Contributions from Top 10 Public Donors (2002–2010)



Total contributions from public donors (2002–2010)
US\$ 18 billion (95% of total).

Contributions from Non-Traditional Donors (2002–2010)



Total contributions from non-traditional donors (2002–2010)
US\$ 949 million (5 percent of the total).

PART TWO

Country Action Guide



Country Action Guide

How Does My Country Apply for Funding?

Rounds-based Funding Channel

Periodically, the Global Fund sends out a call for funding proposals. This is generally every year. These calls are known as “rounds”. For each funding round, the Global Fund creates a proposal form, guidelines and other supporting documentation. These documents are all available on the Global Fund website. Usually, applicants have four months to prepare their proposal.

The TRP reviews all proposals. If they recommend a proposal for funding, the Board will decide if the proposal gets funded.

Initially, funding is approved for 2 years (known as Phase 1). After that, the Global Fund will assess if the project is performing well. If so, the next three years of funding (Phase 2) will be approved.

As of 2011, countries must consolidate current grants with new approved grants, if they are for the same disease and managed by the same PR. However, they can still choose to select a new PR and enter into a new grant agreement. This process is known as “grant consolidation” or “single stream of funding” and will mean that countries are managing less separate grants with different timeframes.

National Strategy Applications: Another Option

Under this funding structure, countries can apply for Global Fund funding to implement their existing national HIV, TB or malaria strategy.

So normally, the CCM would write a proposal, but in this case, the national strategy of a country becomes the proposal.

The national strategy will undergo an assessment to see if it's adequate and feasible. National Strategy Applications (NSAs) provide an opportunity for civil society to be more involved in the development of the national disease strategy of their country. However, this can only happen if the process is transparent and well communicated.

If you live in an implementing country, check the Global Fund website so you know when funding windows will be open. Ask the civil society representatives on the CCM in your country whether and when the CCM plans to submit a proposal.

You can find a guidance note for civil society on NSAs here: www.theglobalfund.org/en/nsa/secondwave

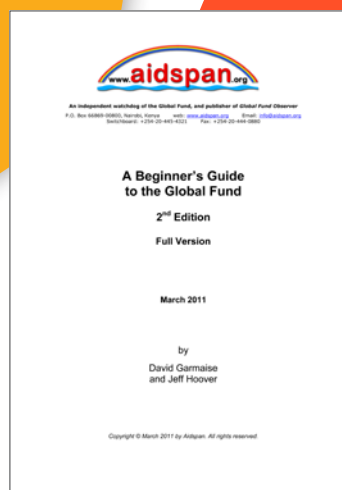
Do you want to know more

about the Global Fund financing mechanisms?

The Global Fund website is very informative and available in English, Spanish, French, Russian, Chinese and Arabic.

Make sure you visit the website and just click around, it's easy to navigate!

For a comprehensive guide of the Global Fund that goes into more depth: aidspan.org/documents/guides/Aidspan_Beginners-Guide-second-edition-all-en.pdf



What is the Country Coordinating Mechanism and What Does it Do?

Each country that wants to apply to the Global Fund must have a structure in place that involves government and non-governmental stakeholders (multilateral or bilateral development agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, private businesses or associations and people living or affected by the diseases). These CCMs should make sure that every stakeholder has a voice, so the CCM really represents a country and its diversity, and not just a sector.

The Four Core Functions of the CCM

Developing and Submitting Proposals

to the Global Fund – in agreement with the needs of the different stakeholder groups, and reflecting the epidemic in their country.

Nominating the PR

that will implement the program – selecting the organization(s) in the country that have the best potential to implement a funded program. They must organize the selection in a way that is transparent.

Oversight of Grant Implementation

– follow up with the PRs to oversee the performance of each grant. This includes visiting program sites to gather information first hand, and consulting with constituency groups.

Engaging in Periodic Reviews

of programs financed by the Global Fund and completing mid-term requests for continued funding.

What is the Relationship Between the Global Fund and CCMs?

The CCMs are independent, which means that they are not formally part of the Global Fund. But the Global Fund has developed guidelines on how CCMs should function. Some of these guidelines are requirements, which means that the Global Fund can only review a proposal if the CCM meets those requirements (there are six requirements in total). Other guidelines are recommended, but are not necessary for proposals to be reviewed.

You can find the CCM guidelines and additional information here:
www.theglobalfund.org/en/ccm/guidelines/

How Does the CCM Work?

Most CCMs have around 15 to 30 members. The CCM meets several times a year, for example to prepare a proposal or to oversee the grant implementation. Most CCMs have a secretariat for the administrative tasks, such as organizing meetings and distributing documents. Only such Secretariat staff may receive a salary for their work with the CCM.

Unfortunately, balance between the different constituencies is not easy. In many countries, governments dominate the CCM, and it is often heard that civil society is not enough involved, and that “key affected populations” especially are not heard. In some other cases, government is less involved in the CCM than they should be, which makes it harder to align Global Fund programs properly with national priorities.

Why is Participation of Young People on the CCM Important?

The CCM makes important decisions about what to propose for funding from the Global Fund. Participation in the CCM provides an opportunity for young people to be involved in shaping the national response to the three diseases, deciding about funding allocation and setting priorities.

The Global Fund aims for diversity within the CCM in order to have accurate stakeholder representation and an approach which addresses the real issues facing the country. Youth voices influencing CCMs will result in more effective youth programs, aligned with the real needs of young people being addressed in a youth-friendly manner, improving their health and lives.





Diane Rodriguez

DIRECTOR

Silueta X in Ecuador

I am Diane Rodriguez, director of Silueta X in Ecuador, a community-based organization working on sexual health and sex work of female transgender people. This year, I was selected to become the alternate representative of transgender people in the CCM. As an alternate, I only had the possibility to be in two CCM meetings, but these meetings have given me a broader vision when it comes to the Global Fund.

How Can I Get Involved and Make Change in My Country?

Be Part of Governance – as a CCM Member or Constituent

CCMs need to “know their epidemic” in their country, which means that they must understand which groups are most affected by the three diseases, and ensure that those groups are represented on the CCM. In most countries, there is a strong case to say that young people – as one of the groups affected by the three diseases – should be sitting at the table as well.

In practice, many different stakeholders want to be at the table. However there are a limited number of seats. Ideally, a youth-led organization should be present, but this can be difficult sometimes. It must be very clear that the organization represents a high-priority constituency affected by the disease(s).

Another way of getting involved in the CCM and making sure that the CCM is addressing specific youth issues is by partnering with one or more organizations that sit on the CCM as part of a broader constituency of civil society.

Young people of course are a very diverse group, and a great part of specific most-at-risk groups are young people, such as young men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers, LGBTI and IDUs. Young people belonging to these groups have different needs. So it is good to encourage organizations working with these groups to emphasize the needs of youth among their membership.

Be Part of Program Design and Implementation: Engaging in Proposal Development and acting as PR or SR

Almost every year, the Global Fund opens a new funding round. The CCM then starts to develop a proposal. Most CCMs issue a call for proposal submissions, and a call for expressions of interest from organizations that want to become PR (this may happen earlier than the call for proposals). Some CCMs have an open call, while others identify a number of organizations that they invite to submit proposals.

You can try to find out how the CCM in your country issues its calls for submissions. If it's open, contribute and show that the inclusion of youth issues is crucial. If the call is only to a number of organizations, try to become one of these organizations or contact one of the organizations on the call, so they can include youth issues in their CCM proposal.

If your organization is already providing services or implementing other projects for youth, it might be possible to become a PR or an SR. Often grants are very large, so the PR is usually a larger organization. Managing a large grant as PR can be a time-consuming and difficult task for smaller organizations with less capacity.

Therefore, it might be more realistic to try to become an SR, or even an SSR. An SSR usually delivers certain services and implements a part of the overall program. If the program has youth services or advocacy in it, your organization could, for example, implement a youth project.



Engagement of Youth-led and Youth-serving Organizations in Program Implementation

You cannot always be at the right place at the right time, so it could happen that right now it is not possible to become involved in the CCM, in shaping the proposal, or becoming a PR or SR, because things have already been finalized and organizations have been nominated.

But then of course you should not just wait for the next opportunity! It is still important that young people get the attention they deserve now. Therefore, find out if there are programs addressing the needs of youth in particular or if there are programs that should (such as programs targeting most-at-risk populations). You could make a proposal to these organizations to work together, so your organization with its youth-specific expertise can give advice on how to address youth issues.





Daniyar Orsekov
Kyrgyzstan

Dan's Story: **Indigo in Kyrgyzstan**

I worked with the Global Fund for a year, from 2009–2010 coordinating the project “Indigo” in Kyrgyzstan. It was my first experience coordinating the project so I was really inspired! All my colleagues were 18 to 28 years old, so it was really a youth team. And we have got great results and great experience! The contacts with the community we have made during that period are still very useful, and we continue on our way – prevention of HIV.

What Steps do I Have to Take?

GET INFORMED ABOUT THE THREE DISEASES AMONG YOUTH

To make a strong case for programs targeting youth and youth involvement, it is important to be aware of the status of the three diseases among youth in your country. If you are able to collect data and show statistics, you can present this to the CCM as an argument for a stronger focus on youth. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) could have the data you need.

You can find their contact information
in the directory at page 35

LINK UP WITH LOCAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OR ORGANIZATIONS SERVING “MOST-AT-RISK” POPULATIONS

To strengthen your voice as young people, and to improve cooperation, it is important to link up with other youth organizations working on HIV, TB and malaria in your country, particularly organizations that reach youth among most-at-risk populations (such as sex workers, IDUs, MSM, gay and transgender youth).

To find local organizations
in your country, please look at the
directory at page 36 and 37





Milinda Rajapaksha
IPPF, Sri Lanka

Milinda's Story: **Building Regional Connections**

I work with National Youth Networks in nine south Asian countries to incorporate adolescent sexual and reproductive health into the Global Fund HIV proposals in coming rounds.

I encourage young people to unite, develop their capacity and advocate for more investments for young people from the Global Fund.

How to Start

- 1.** Discuss with your organization if they want to get involved in the Global Fund
- 2.** Identify where your organization could get involved, research additional information about the structure that you decided to get involved in
- 3.** Establish partnerships with youth organizations in your country
- 4.** Research the epidemic among youth in your country and document it
- 5.** Contact international youth organizations or other organizations that work on youth issues to see if they can provide technical support
- 6.** Contact the CCM and see if you can arrange a meeting to discuss your thoughts

PART THREE

Youth Involvement in the Global Fund Board: Nothing About Us Without Us



Youth Involvement in the Global Fund Board:

Nothing About Us Without Us

The Global Fund Board

Why is Participation of Young People in the Board Important?

Young people have the right to be present, participate and provide input when decisions are being taken which will impact their lives. These discussions and decisions should not be happening behind closed doors.

Participation of young people in the Board can make others aware of the particular needs of youth, and the implications the Global Fund's policies have on their health and lives. It is important that the senior leaders understand that the specific groups that the Global Fund focuses on also include young people, such as young mothers, young sex workers, young drug users, young LGBTI. Their unique needs must be recognized in order for programs to be effective.

The Global Fund has a very complex structure, and it takes some time to understand how everything works at the Board. Therefore, it is important for delegations not just to bring a young person to the Board Meeting for one meeting, but also to involve him or her more fully for a longer period of time, so the involvement can be meaningful.

It is not easy for young people to let their voice be heard at a high-level meeting. Especially with government delegations, delegation views and positions are determined by the decisions and opinion of their government. In that sense, the NGO and Communities delegations provide a lot more freedom and flexibility, which may make it easier for young people to approach and input on the discussions.

How is the Board Composed?

The Board is made up of 20 members with voting rights and six non-voting members. You can picture a big table where they all sit together.

The 20 voting members consist of representatives from donor governments, implementing governments, civil society and the private sector. Each voting member represents a larger constituency.

The Board Member is the person from the delegation who actually sits at the table during the Board Meetings and talks. But this person represents his or her whole delegation. The other people in the delegation can be representatives from other countries, organizations or companies that make up the delegation. Every two years, the Board Member seat rotates to another member of the delegation.

Each Board Member can bring a maximum of ten delegation members to the Board meeting. However, delegations usually include a larger group of people involved who provide input.





Shantih van Hoog
The Netherlands

I was the first youth representative on The Global Fund Board, as part of the Point 7 delegation. As a youth representative, I spoke about young people's issues to the Board, and served as a connection between young people and the Global Fund Board and Secretariat. Before a Board meeting, I always summarized the relevant issues and upcoming decision points for my peers, and asked them for their input. I brought their ideas and opinions forward in the Board Meetings through my delegation. After each meeting, I updated the youth networks about everything that had happened. I was a full part of the delegation for a whole term, and involved in all meetings and communications. It was a great opportunity and a good example of strategic long-term youth involvement. I'm so happy to see that more delegations have now included young people, and that young people have become a bigger priority for the Global Fund. I hope more young people will become involved at all levels in this important mechanism that involves all stakeholders, which young people definitely belong to!

What Happens at a Board Meeting?

The Board is responsible for the governance of the organization, including deciding strategic directions and approving grants. The Board meets at least twice a year. One or two weeks before the Board meeting, documents are sent to all the delegations about the issues that will be discussed at the Board meeting, and which ones will require decisions.

Each delegation will then discuss these issues internally and decide its position in regard to the issues. During the Board meeting, Board Members can make an intervention and speak to the whole Board about their opinion and concerns on any of the issues on the agenda.

As much as possible, the Board tries to make decisions by consensus. If this is not possible, decisions are made by voting.

How Can I Learn More About What's Happening at the Board?

A few young people are already involved in the Board delegations. They are there to help you and give you advice on how to get involved. Some of them also share the things that happen at the Board with their network of youth organizations and ask young people for their input, so they can bring this forward to the Board.

If you want to get in touch with them, you can contact the delegation focal point. These people are listed on the website here: www.theglobalfund.org/en/Board/constituencies so they can connect you to the young people on the Board.

If you are curious to see who the Board Members are that sit around the table, click on "Members" in the same menu, you will see the pictures of all the current Board Members.



How Can I Get Involved with the Global Fund Board as a Young Person?

There are different ways to get involved. First, each delegation member represents a constituency or organization – they do not sit as individuals. In some cases, it may be possible to join a delegation, but if not, your organization can also be included in the consultations that some delegations hold.

If you want to get involved in a Board delegation or its consultations, you should contact the delegation and find out if this is or can become a possibility.

Since the donor and developing country seats are usually shared by more than one country, and the NGO seats by multiple NGOs, the ten places for delegation members to come to the Board are filled up quickly. But this “core delegation” is often part of a larger delegation that gets to provide input to the discussions.

Most of the delegations also hold consultations with a broader range of people before they go to the Board Meeting. Some government delegations hold consultations with NGOs in their countries. A youth organization could be one of the organizations to be consulted.

The Communities Delegation and the Developing and Developed Country NGO delegations have broader consultative groups as well, and you can get in touch with them to see how this group is composed and if there would be space for a youth organization.

Jercky Kemigisha
Uganda Young Positives



Our organization was a sub-sub recipient of a Global Fund grant in 2005. With the support of this grant, we brought thirty stakeholders together: government, leaders of other youth organizations, people living with HIV (PLHIV) organizations, national and international NGOs. We discussed how we could work together to address the issues and needs of the young positives in the country. Another part of the funding was used to develop life-planning skills manuals for young people. We also gave a life-skills enhancement training for young positives and peer education. We also used the grant to do outreach activities in schools and communities in Uganda.

Uganda Young Positives (UYP) is an organization which brings together all young people living with HIV in Uganda for action in scaling up prevention, care and support services www.ugyoungpositives.org.

PART FOUR

Other Ways to Get Involved and Make Change for Youth



Other Ways to Get Involved and Make Change for Youth

Of course, without getting involved in your CCM or in the Board, there are many other things you can do to create more awareness about the Global Fund among young people in your country, and help to ensure that Global Fund grants reflect your needs.

Partnership Forum

If you want to read the reports from this forum, and find out when the Partnership Forum will take place again and how you can participate, please see: www.theglobalfund.org/en/partnershipforum/.

During the Partnership Forum, a large group of people discuss the Global Fund performance and strategy, and makes recommendations to the Global Fund Board. Of course, it is very important that young people are present at this important meeting. You don't have to be involved in the Global Fund to be able to participate at the Partnership Forum.

There are a limited number of people who can attend the event, but there will also be a very active e-forum, where you can get involved in all the discussions and let your voice be heard.

The most recent Partnership Forum was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and included an important delegation of young people from Brazil and elsewhere.



Spread the Word in Your Community

It is important for your peers to know what the Global Fund is and how they can get involved if they want to. You can inform your peers about the Global Fund in several ways. You could of course let them know about this guide, so that they can easily get to know the basics about the Global Fund. If you want to do more, you could also arrange a meeting or workshop with your peers and partner organizations. You could give a presentation about the Global Fund, and discuss together how you would like to get involved, or what you think about the Global Fund activities in your country.

You can get more information

about Youth Coalition and subscribe yourself to their newsletter at www.youthcoalition.org.

If you want to know more about how to give a workshop about the Global Fund, please contact the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR). They have been developing Global Fund workshops specifically for youth and can likely provide you with technical support. They might also be organizing trainings in your region for which you can apply.

Igor Mocco

YAFA

Philippines



Igor's Story: Advocacy for Youth in the Philippines

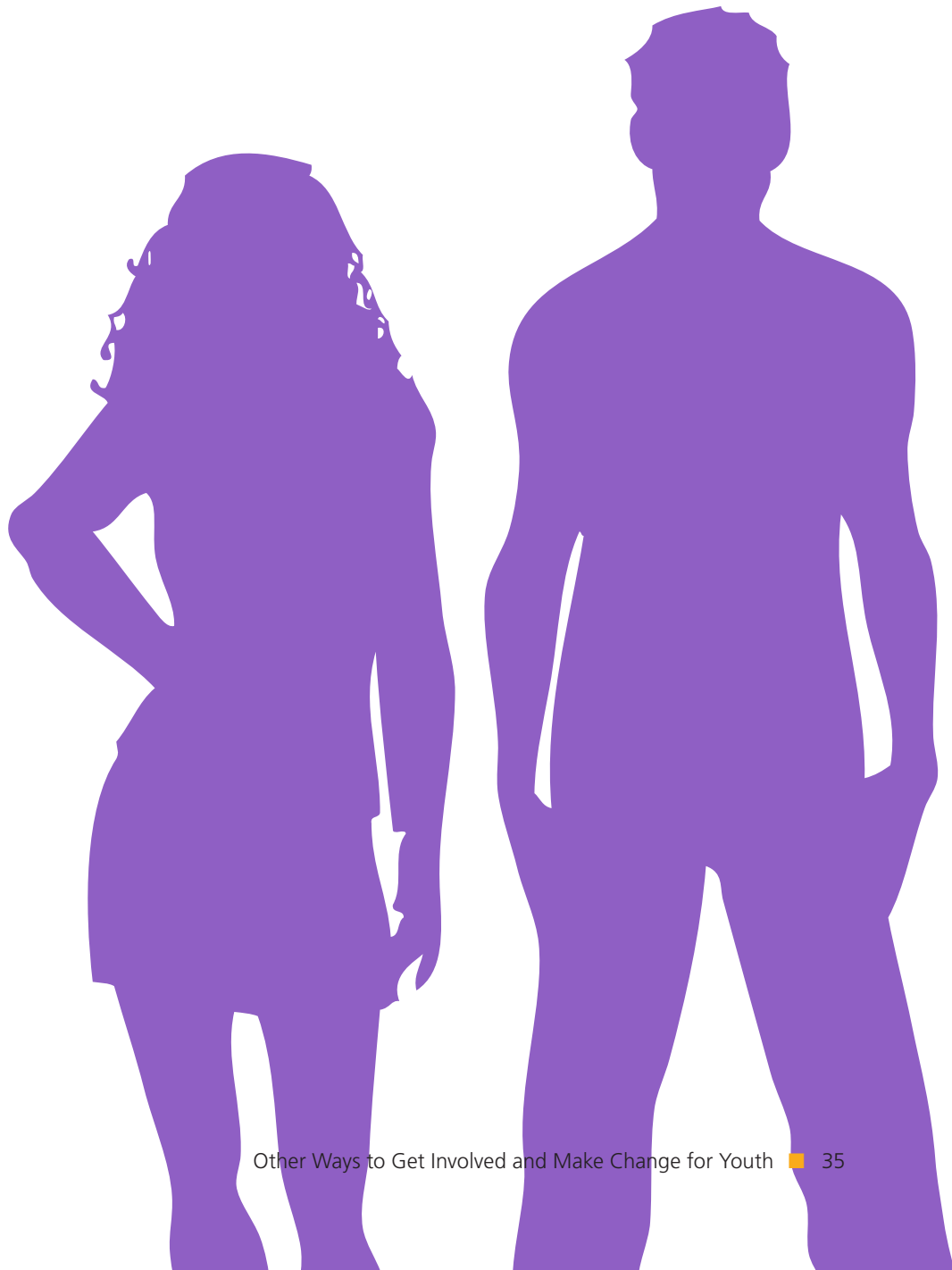
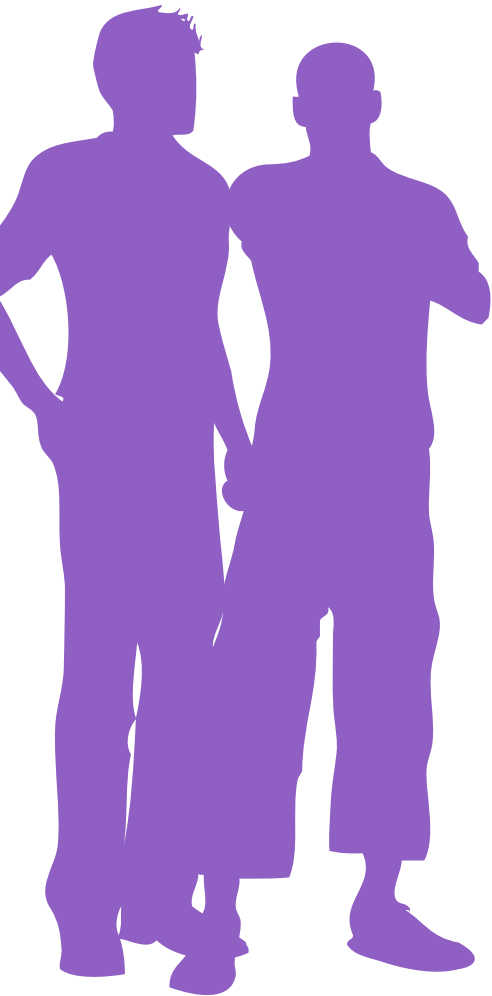
I work for YCSRR. Part of the work we do is we conduct capacity building such as trainings and support for young people to understand and get involved with various processes of the Global Fund.

At the national level in the Philippines, I advocate for young people to get involved at the Global Fund. This I do through my national organization in the country, the Youth AIDS Filipinas Alliance (YAFA). While we have young people working in the implementation of Global Fund projects such as being peer educators and coordinators, currently, we lack involvement of young people in the decision-making processes. Through empowerment, we hope that in the future, young Filipinos, particularly those who belong to young key-affected populations, will be meaningfully involved at the CCM in the Philippines and that projects of young people will be supported through Global Fund grants.

Advocacy and Resource Mobilization

If you are from a donor country, your country does not have a CCM. But you can still do very important work. You can approach politicians and advocate for their contribution to the Global Fund and also advocate for the recognition of the needs of young people. Donor countries send a delegation of the government to the Board meeting, and as donors they have a strong voice on the strategic direction of the Global Fund.

You can try to partner with youth organizations and other civil society organizations that are involved with supporting or partnering with youth from developing countries to support them in making a strong case for youth involvement in the Global Fund structures in their country and advocate for increased funding to the Global Fund through the replenishment meetings as well as the mid-term review.



Although financial support for the Global Fund is crucial, political support is also extremely important. Obtaining such support requires intensive advocacy at the international level, and a number of organizations have been playing critical roles in this effort. Soon after its creation in 2002, outstanding personalities around the world were inspired to create eight regional organizations of *Friends of the Global Fund*. These organizations (which are entirely independent from the Global Fund itself) include Friends U.S., Friends Japan, Friends Europe, Friends Africa, Friends LAC, Friends South and West Asia, Pacific Friends and Friends MENA. These Friends' organizations are dedicated to raising awareness about the three diseases, to advocating the vision, mission and work of the Global Fund and to lobbying decision-makers and private sector entities to lend their political and financial support to the Global Fund. You can find more information at: www.theglobalfund.org/en/friends/.

Other organizations and processes include RESULTS Canada, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Roll Back Malaria (1998), Stop TB (2000) and UNGASS 2001.

Or, your organization may find that youth are being excluded or improperly served, and that you are best placed to work as advocates, collecting evidence and arguing for change. This is also an essential role for civil society within the Global Fund model, and one that agencies involved directly as implementers cannot always play.

Another way that you can get involved in advocacy on behalf of the Global Fund is to write to your government leaders and local representatives to tell them that you support the Global Fund and that you expect them to support the Global Fund as well by sustaining or increasing your government's annual contribution. Alternatively, you can get in touch with a journalist at your local newspaper or magazine and encourage them to write stories about AIDS, TB or malaria and the Global Fund.



Diego Leonardo Mora Bello

Journalist / Social Communications
Bogotá – Colombia

I am one of the “Key Correspondents” – a group of citizen journalists from around the world, hosted by the International HIV/AIDS Alliance. We give voice to the communities we represent, allowing them to “speak their world” – to connect with decision-makers and advocate for change.

As a Key Correspondent, I am a professional and an activist working for the rights of people living with HIV. My stories illustrate in real time what is happening in my country – examples of personal battles, new local initiatives in the response to HIV and TB, advocacy efforts.

This kind of journalism can influence decision-making and strengthen public processes – reporting on the functioning of CCMs and their role in overseeing Global Fund grants is one example.

It is not easy at first to develop reliable contacts and gain access to information in order to be able to report the facts on any given topic. But it's possible. Any one of us can choose to become agents of change in our communities. I urge all young people to get involved, to make your voice heard in national decision-making, to overcome the obstacles and make a difference.

Young people are not the future of the world – we are the present!

Watchdog

Aidspan, an independent watchdog of the Global Fund, has launched a Local Watchdogs project in which they mentor and support local watchdogs. Aidspan also wrote a guide to being an effective watchdog, which can be found at sites.google.com/site/aidspanlocalwatchdogproject/home-1.

If you live in Latin America, you should have a look at the website of Observatorio Latino www.observatoriolatino.org/esp/index.php.

As a young person, you can also become or join a watchdog. This means that you are looking at what is happening in your country with the Global Fund-supported programs. If you have concerns, you can raise them with members of the CCM or through other channels. For example, if a clinic that is supposed to be providing services to youth is requiring parental consent, or refusing to provide treatment.

Directory

International Organizations

The Global Fund Secretariat

For assistance in finding out where to go or who to contact, you can get in touch by e-mail with the Civil Society team at the Global Fund: civilsociety@theglobalfund.org

UNAIDS

This is the UN organization that works on HIV and AIDS. They are very active on youth and have various youth initiatives. Their country offices can offer you technical assistance. Click on “Regions & Countries” on their website to find more information about your country and the country office. www.unaids.org

UNFPA

This is the UN agency that works on reproductive health, gender equality and population and development. Youth is a top priority for them, and they also have an international Youth Advisory Group. In your region, the youth focal point and AIDS focal point can be of great assistance. Click on “Worldwide” on their website to find the information about the office in your region. To find out more about UNFPA’s work on young people, click on “Adolescents and Youth” on their homepage. www.unfpa.org

UNICEF

UNICEF is the UN agency that works on children and youth. Click on “Info by country” to find out what UNICEF is doing in your country, and how you can contact them. www.unicef.org

IPPF

The International Planned Parenthood Federation works on adolescents, access to services, HIV/AIDS, advocacy and abortion. Click on “Where we work” to find the IPPF website for your region, where you can read what they are doing and how you can contact them. www.ippf.org

Their “Girls Decide” initiative can be of particular interest:

www.ippf.org/en/What-we-do/Adolescents/Girls+Decide+background.htm

YWCA

The mission of YWCA is to eliminate gender inequality and to empower women. They advocate for women's rights and build strong women leaders. In some countries, they are a PR or SR, or part of the CCM. www.ywca.org

The Global Forum on MSM and HIV

The Global Forum on MSM and HIV (MSMGF) advocates for equitable access to effective HIV prevention, care, treatment and support services tailored to the needs of gay men and other MSM, while promoting their health and human rights worldwide. They have a MSM Youth Sub-Committee. www.msmgf.org

International Youth Organizations

This is a list of the main international youth organizations that work on HIV/AIDS. They all have members and partner networks at the country level, so through them you will be able to get the contact details of the networks in your country.

Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights

Youth Coalition is an international organization of young people (ages 15 to 29) committed to promoting adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive rights at the national, regional and international levels. They give regional trainings for youth organizations about the Global Fund. You can also apply to become a member. Under "Contact us", you can subscribe to their newsletter. www.youthcoalition.org

Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS

The Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS (GYCA) is a youth-led global network of over 5,000 young leaders and adult allies working on youth and HIV/AIDS in over 170 countries worldwide. GYCA's mission is to empower young leaders with the skills, knowledge, resources and opportunities they need to scale up HIV/AIDS interventions amongst their peers.

Subscribe to their newsletter to get information and updates about conferences, initiatives and global health news. You can also easily become a member. www.gyca.org

HIV Young Leaders Fund

This youth-led fund gives small grants to grass-roots, youth-led organizations, especially to organizations of key affected populations. They also provide seed funding to start up an organization so it can be eligible for other funding sources in the future. This organization doesn't work directly with the Global Fund but could provide you with funding and technical assistance to strengthen your organization. They can also put you in touch with youth organizations that work in your region. www.hivyoungleadersfund.org

GNP+ Y+

The young people living with HIV program (Y+ Program) is a Global Network of People living with HIV program for and led by Young People Living With HIV (YPLHIV). GNP+ has established the Y+ Program to address specific gaps in the HIV response as they relate to YPLHIV and to address the specific needs of YPLHIV (aged 15-30). GNP+ uses evidence-based advocacy drawing on the real-life experiences of YPLHIV to effect change at the global level.

Read more about the Y+ program here www.gnpplus.net/en/resources/empowerment-of-people-living-with-hiv-a-their-networks/item/85-brief-what-is-the-y%20-program

Youth R.I.S.E.

Youth R.I.S.E. (Resource. Information. Support. Education.) is an international, youth-led network of young people focused on drug use and harm reduction. www.youthrise.org

World AIDS Campaign

WAC is an organization that works on civil society involvement in the HIV response. They have a lot of useful resources on their website and they also have a youth program run by a youth officer. www.worldaidscampaign.org

Abbreviations

CBO:	community-based organization
CCM:	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CST:	care, support and treatment
FBO:	faith-based organization
GYCA:	Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS
IDU:	injecting drug user
LFA:	Local Fund Agent
LGBTI:	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex
MSM:	men who have sex with men
MSMGF:	The Global Forum in MSM and HIV
NGO:	nongovernmental organization
NSA:	National Strategy Application
OIG:	Office of the Inspector General
PLHIV:	people living with HIV
PLW Diseases:	people living with the diseases
PR:	Principal Recipient
SR:	sub-recipient
SSR:	sub-sub-recipient
TB:	tuberculosis
TRP:	Technical Review Panel
UNAIDS:	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UYP:	Uganda Young Positives
VCT:	voluntary counseling and testing
WAC:	World AIDS Campaign
WHO:	World Health Organization
YAFA:	Youth AIDS Filipinas Alliance
YCSRR:	Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights
YPLHIV:	young people living with HIV

Acknowledgements

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Partner Organizations





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