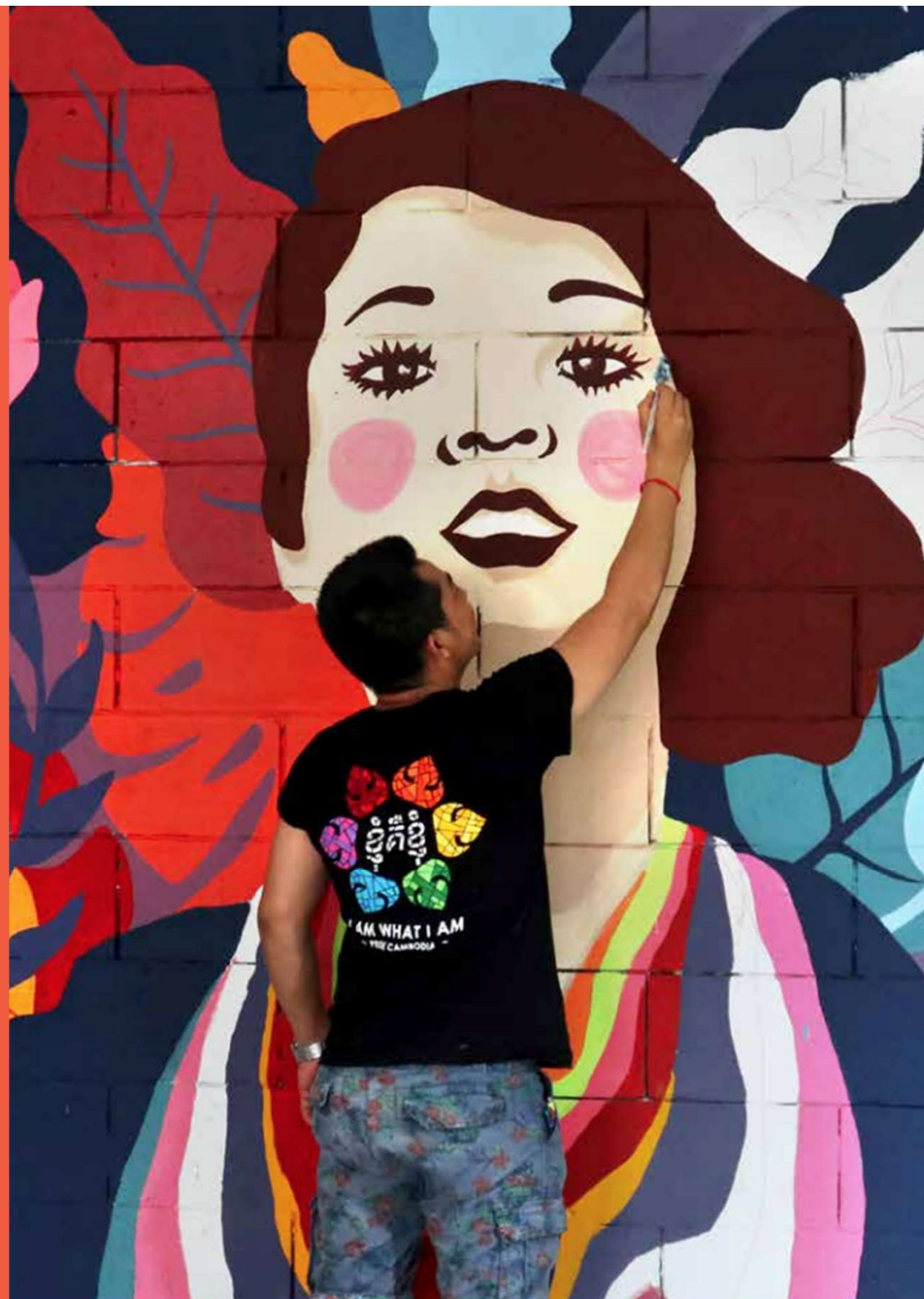


---

# PROGRESS REPORT ON DEFINING AND MEASURING COMMUNITY- LED RESPONSES

---

LAUREL SPRAGUE



# Why Define Community-Led Responses

## 2016 Political Declaration

The 2016 Political Declaration on ending AIDS recognised the important leadership role played by community organisations, including specific commitments to:

- “ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2030” (60d) and that
- “at least 6% of HIV resources are allocated for social enabling activities, including advocacy, community and political mobilisation, community monitoring, public communication, and outreach programmes for rapid HIV tests and diagnosis, as well as for human rights programmes such as law and policy reform, and stigma and discrimination reduction” (64a).

## 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS

60 (d). Commit to building people-centred systems for health by strengthening health and social systems, including for populations that epidemiological evidence shows are at higher risk of infection, **by expanding community-led service delivery to cover at least 30 per cent of all service delivery by 2030**, through investment in human resources for health, as well as in the necessary equipment, tools and medicines, by promoting that such policies are based on a non-discriminatory approach that respects, promotes and protects human rights, and by building the capacity of civil society organizations to deliver HIV prevention and treatment services;

## 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDs

64 (a). Call for increased and sustained investment in the advocacy and leadership role, involvement and empowerment of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, women, children, bearing in mind the roles and responsibilities of parents, young people, especially young women and girls, local leaders, community-based organizations, indigenous communities and civil society more generally, as part of a broader effort to **ensure that at least 6 per cent of all global AIDS resources are allocated for social enablers**, including advocacy, community and political mobilization, community monitoring, public communication and outreach programmes to increase access to rapid tests and diagnosis, as well as human rights programmes such as law and policy reform and stigma and discrimination reduction;

## PCB 43 Decision Point 10.4

At the 43rd PCB meeting, Decision Point 10.4 was adopted, requesting the Joint Programme to:

- a. support the process of reviewing laws and policies that may impede financing of both community-led AIDS responses and social enablers;
- b. convene a task team with diverse donors, implementing countries, and civil society representatives, including representatives of people living with HIV, women and adolescent girls and young women, youth and key populations, to standardise the use of definitions, including, “community-led AIDS response” and “social enablers” and to recommend good practices and improved modalities to ensure access to funding for community-based organisations and constituency-based networks.

This update summarises progress made and work ahead in implementing Decision Point 10.4b.

# Social Enablers and the Political Declaration

The 2016 Political Declaration commits ensure that at least 6 per cent of all global AIDS resources are allocated for social enablers.

UNAIDS included social enablers in the Fast Track targets for 2020. They will be updated as part of the 2025 Target Setting process which will include:

- Defining social enabler indicators and targets, and
- Estimating the resources needed for social enablers to meet the 2030 goals of ending the epidemic

As this work is part of previously existing UNAIDS efforts, this update will focus on the new work on community-led responses.

# Technical Process for Developing Indicators for Global AIDS Monitoring and Resource Tracking

UNAIDS provides technical guidance for the policy commitments to respond to the AIDS epidemic decided by Member States.

Monitoring of national and global progress toward meeting high-level commitments on AIDS is done through **Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM)** and **National AIDS Spending Assessments (NASA)**.

The UNAIDS Monitoring Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) provides guidance and advice to UNAIDS on the global AIDS monitoring framework and reviews the GAM indicators in advance of each annual reporting round.

Indicators are grounded in the existing evidence base and expert knowledge.

# Current Status for Developing Indicators on Community-Led Responses

**Step 1** Definition development (June 2019)

**Step 2** Development of initial indicators for field testing (disaggregation of service delivery by type of service provider) (August 2019)

**Step 3** UNAIDS Monitoring Technical Advisory Group reviewed disaggregation proposal as part of annual GAM guidelines review process (September 2019)

**Step 4** New disaggregation integrated in guidelines for 2020 GAM reporting for testing (2020)

**Step 5** National AIDS Spending Assessments (NASA) review (in 2020)

**Step 6** Convene task team to participate in indicator performance review and recommend good practices to ensure access to funding for community-based organisations and constituency-based networks (2020 to 2021)



Thank you