

REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS REPORT



**IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES FOR
GLOBAL FUND STRATEGY 2023-2028
IN THE MENA REGION**

January 2021

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GLOBAL FUND STRATEGY 2023-2028
IN THE MENA REGION**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Anti-retro Viral
CBO	Community- Based organization
CCM	Country Coordination Mechanism
COVID-19	Corona Virus and Disease 2019
FSW	Female Sex Workers
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GF	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GHS	Global Health Security
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICW	International Community of Women Living with HIV
IDU	Intravenous Drug Users
ITPC	International Treatment Preparedness Coalition
KVPs	Key and Vulnerable Populations
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MSM	Men who Have Sex with Men
NAP	National AIDS Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OST	Opioid Substitution Therapy
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PLHIV	Person Living with HIV
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PreP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
RSSH	Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SW	Sex Worker
TB	Tuberculosis
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region comprises a group of countries, with a mosaic of populations. In 2019, 38 million people were living with HIV (PLHIV) worldwide with 67% accessing treatment¹. While classified as a low-prevalence region, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has been witnessing an increase in the annual number of AIDS-related deaths. Moreover, access to HIV testing, treatment and care in the region² has been reported to be below the global average³. Consequently, humanitarian and public health emergencies pose an additional challenge to the MENA region. Access to HIV treatment⁴ was reported in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Lebanon at 32%, 48% , 23% & 63%, respectively.

BACKGROUND

The Global Fund's combat to end AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is essential in the MENA region; the current response in the MENA countries is based on the Global Fund's strategy that will end in 2022. Accordingly, the Global Fund is currently collaborating with different relevant partners in the MENA region to develop the next Global Fund strategy 2023-2028. This consultation is led by the MENA regional platform for the Global fund, hosted by ITPC-MENA. As part of the open strategy consultations, pertinent discussions have been held with key regional networks including community participants and civil society organizations; 5 subjects have been specifically identified and need to be further addressed with the Global Fund's regional network:

- The role of the Global Fund in sanitary security worldwide
- The future role of the Global Fund in supporting resilient and sustainable systems for universal health care
- The role of the Global Fund in strengthening partnerships so as to improve programs
- The role of the Global Fund to promote equity, human rights and gender equality in programs
- The role of the Global Fund in supporting civil society and relevant communities in intensifying their position.

¹UNAIDS. *Global HIV & AIDS statistics — 2020 fact sheet*. Nov 19, 2020; <https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/fact-sheet>.

²UNAIDS. *Regional factsheets MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 2019*. Nov 19, 2020; <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/middleeastandnorthafrica>.

³UNAIDS, *Global AIDS update 2019 — Communities at the Centre — Defending rights, breaking barriers, reaching people with HIV services*. 2019.

⁴UNAIDS. *UNAIDS Region: Middle East and North Africa*. Nov 19, 2020; <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/middleeastandnorthafrica>.

METHODOLOGY

In order to better understand the priorities and key issues that are significant to the regional community participants and civil society, round table discussions, along with one to one, virtual interviews with key stakeholders were held. All information was translated to three languages, French, English and Arabic.

Details of consultations include:

- 3 round table consultations, using Zoom web application, in 3 different languages; specifically, French, English and Arabic, were held in the first weeks of January 2021. *(Participant lists and information can be found in Annex 1, 2 and 3).*
- Individual interviews with key stakeholders from the MENA region were held during the first weeks of January 2021. *(Participant list and information can be found in Annex 4).*

Participants were invited by ITPC-MENA to attend virtual consultation meetings. An agenda, with discussion information, was sent to all attendees in the specific language addressing contents of regional consultation.

(Agenda can be found as Annex 5).

The duration of the discussions ranged between 1.5 hours to 2 hours, whereas individual interviews lasted for about an hour.

The discussions enabled regional networks of key civil society organizations and relevant communities to participate in the development of the Global Fund post-2022 Strategy by emphasizing and addressing their concerns, questions, challenges, priorities and recommendations. The main themes focused on:

- A. Role of Global Fund in Global Health Security
- B. Supporting Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Universal Health Care
- C. Strengthening Partnerships so as to improve Program Implementation & Impact
- D. Role of Global Fund to promote Equity, Human Rights and Gender Equality in Programs
- E. Engaging with and Empowerment of Civil Society and relevant Communities

Questions for the interviews and consultations included but were not limited to the following subjects of discussion:

1. What do you see as the biggest barriers to ending HIV, TB, malaria and achieving SDG3 in the coming 10 years?
2. Do you think that the 4 Strategic Objectives of the Global Fund's current Strategy remain broadly relevant, or do they need to be adapted to the current context? If yes, how?
3. Based on what we know so far from the COVID-19 response, what role is the Global Fund best positioned to play in improving global health security and pandemic responses, including to protect progress in the fight against the three diseases?
4. As one of many financers of health systems, what role is the Global Fund uniquely positioned to play in supporting countries to build resilient and sustainable systems for health, including to improve outcomes in the three diseases and contribute to UHC?

5. What can the Global Fund do to promote innovative, impactful programming, whilst balancing the need to be able to measure and report results and mitigate financial and programmatic risk?

6. What can the Global Fund do to strengthen the program implementation, impact, sustainability of programs, or better support countries transition from Global Fund financing?

7. What can the Global Fund do to better promote and protect equity, human rights and gender equality through national, regional and community programs?

8. Partnership with communities affected by the 3 diseases is a core principle of the Global Fund. What aspects of the Global Fund's model could

be strengthened to improve partnership with communities and strengthen impact?

9. What is greatly important to you in terms of priorities to be addressed for the new Global Fund Strategy post 2022?

After all regional discussions and interviews ended, documentation for each consultation, as well as individual interviews were collected, responses analyzed and results incorporated in this final report.

The summary of responses identified by MENA regional key stakeholders, to be included in the development of new Global Fund Strategy, are highlighted in this below.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

Guiding Questions:

1- What do you see as the biggest barriers to ending HIV, TB, malaria and achieving SDG3 in the coming 10 years?

The MENA region is very diverse with variations within countries, with each having their own specificities. Not all countries are at the same level of response; however, the biggest barriers include the continued inability to reach the key and vulnerable populations.

Low achievement in prevention indicators is mainly due to the inability of countries to reach KVPs due to limited-service availability in addition to social and legal barriers. By limiting the reach, we are testing low risk groups even within KPs who are already well connected and have been overly reached.

COVID-19 has been a “stress test” for the system which has shown that systems are not resilient enough. Systems for prevention and testing are most affected compared to treatment during global health emergencies.

“We are still working within the same pool of KPs. We are “redigesting” the same services to the same people”.

2- Do you think that the 4 Strategic Objectives of the Global Fund’s current Strategy (maximize impact against HIV, TB, Malaria; build resilient and sustainable systems for health; promote and protect human rights and equality; mobilize increased resources) remain broadly relevant, or do they need to be adapted to the current context? If yes, how?

The objectives are still valid but some aspects need to be reinforced especially when it comes to supporting the civil society. Regional grants supporting civil society need to be sustained. In addition, working with key populations in the MENA region need to continue from a human rights perspective to address the vulnerability of key populations and to maintain the progress achieved so far. There also needs to be alignment of the programs to ensure sustainability, ensure complementarity between governments and civil society to ensure reaching the KVPs. Furthermore, transition needs to be postponed especially due to the impact of COVID-19 in general and specifically on the key vulnerable populations.

Subjects addressed during interviews and regional consultations:

A. ROLE of Global Fund in Global Health Security

A1. Based on what we know so far from the COVID-19 response, what role is the Global Fund best positioned to play in improving global health security and pandemic responses, including to protect progress in the fight against the three diseases

Since its creation in 2002, the Global Fund's successful fight against HIV, TB and Malaria and in strengthening systems for health, uniquely positions it to play a vital role in combatting pandemics, including COVID-19. As one of the largest funders for global health, the Global Fund could prioritize the following actions:

- 1- Support the development of Regional and National Plans for emergency situations.** These can include a new pandemic or natural disaster or situation which requires an emergency response.
- 2- Use Lessons Learned.** Act quickly on lessons learned from impact of COVID-19 so as to especially protect progress and work achieved to date on HIV, TB and Malaria. Work on the resilience of the programs while reinforcing existing health systems so they don't collapse. Improve linkages and collaborations with hospitals, CBOs, and government.
- 3- Adapt HIV, TB, and Malaria programs to face the pandemic.**

Set up new and innovative systems to help in prevention, testing and treatment of the three diseases while mitigating COVID-19, including: using online and virtual interventions, establishing remote service

delivery locations, decentralization and differentiation of services. It is also important to ensure sustained flexibility by investing differently and catering to emerging needs such as ensuring continuity of services and timely access to treatment. The Global Fund can play a key coordination role at the country level facing the pandemics through CCMs.

- 4- Focus on community health systems, Key populations and civil society.** Include them in response process. Support interventions targeting vulnerable populations including Adolescent Girls and Young women, transgender population, youth and Persons living with HIV. Support social protection initiatives including ensuring nutritional support and cash transfers. Reduce barriers related to treatment and access to services while focusing on stigma and discrimination.
- 5- Protect front-line health professionals** including community health workers, peer and outreach workers through the provision of personal protective equipment and supplies.

"There were many lessons learned from the COVID-19 response. The Global Fund provided support but the Global Fund shall not become a firefighter."

"The Global Fund needs to look outside the box and get out of their usual way of thinking, of their usual indicators and evaluations, of their usual investments. We need to be able to help and make it easier on our populations, support them with their basic needs, food, medications, work, money and shelter."

B. SUPPORTING Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH)

B1. As one of many financiers of health systems, what role is the Global Fund uniquely positioned to play in supporting countries to build resilient and sustainable systems for health, including

to improve outcomes in the three diseases and contribute to Universal Health Coverage (UHC)?

The Global Fund can contribute to building resilient and sustainable systems for health by exploring lessons learned from other financiers and examining its own past experiences. Furthermore, other priorities to consider include:

- 1- Strengthen Financial and Human Resources.** The Global Fund can support countries in building stronger and more efficient financial systems and exploring investment options so as to establish more sustainable and long-term mechanisms. The Global Fund could also further invest in human capacity building efforts and training of health professionals, and community health workers.
- 2- Support Integration of Services.** The adoption of the minimum package of services is very important as it allows a more integrated approach in the response rather than the vertical programs. The Global Fund can invest in the development of further integrated programs and address the needs of different communities and key populations using a more comprehensive approach, such as delivering HIV, TB and/or Malaria services in Primary Health Care and Reproductive health settings.
- 3- Strengthen Procurement and Supply-chain Management.** Improving in-country procurement capacity and supply chains are very important knowing that some countries are still faced with disruption in treatment. Building countries' PSM capacities is essential for future efficiency of interventions.
- 3. Reinforce Health Information systems.** Data Systems, at country and community levels, are critical in providing proper analysis to better target programs and efficiently identify and address needs. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, using tracking systems for hard to reach populations, and using good indicators will only improve access to services, service delivery and promote better investments for the future.
- 4. Strengthen Systematic and Sustained Support of Community led Responses.** Efforts in engaging community actors would help in broadening reach of services, creating a less decentralized system of services and in overcoming stigma and discrimination. The Global Fund could valorize community groups by building their capacity and training them. The Global Fund needs to develop mechanisms in which the community itself will be able to effectively address issues and continue its involvement even after Global Fund no longer provides funds.
- 5. Increase communication.** The Global Fund could increase dissemination of information and awareness using new technology and innovative strategies to reach the most vulnerable populations.

B2. What can the Global Fund do to promote innovative, impactful programming, whilst balancing the need to be able to measure and report results and mitigate financial and programmatic risk?

The Global Fund can promote innovative interventions to further impact the fight against HIV, TB and Malaria; using innovative thinking, new approaches, and the latest technology can only strengthen the Global Fund's efforts to end epidemics. Priority areas would include:

1- Implement, monitor and evaluate innovative approaches. The Global Fund supported the implementation of interventions such as Prep and self-testing and then evaluated their impact before scaling them up as interventions. Additional innovations could follow using the

same “well-studied” pattern of implementation, before integrating them in national strategies and existing health systems; furthermore, innovative interventions need to be adapted to local context.

“It is important to encourage innovations while adapting it to country contexts. Countries have to own those new approaches.”

C. STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS so as to improve PROGRAM Implementation & Impact

C1. What can the Global Fund do to strengthen the program implementation, impact, sustainability of programs, or better support countries transition from Global Fund financing?

C2. How could the Global Fund work more effectively with development, technical and other partners to support countries to fight the 3 diseases and achieve SDG 3? How would this strengthen impact?

- 1- Develop plans and strategies on transition preparedness.** Plans need to include promotion of sustainable and in-country financing while relating to governance and national procedures. Domestic financing needs to incorporate financing of programs and human resources. Exit plan needs to include community, national and regional level players.
- 2- Ensure inclusion of community and key populations in the transition dialogue.** Strengthen the capacities of CBOs and organizations working with the most vulnerable populations. Establish an open dialogue with KVPs to ensure proper representation in the transition. This could help eventually in designing sustainable approaches for interventions and addressing barriers to access to care and treatment following the transition.
- 3- Evaluate transition plans in case of “force majeure”.** The COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the entire world population; the GF might need to reconsider exit plans while addressing their impact on most vulnerable populations. The Global Fund has to be flexible and revisit transition decisions especially when country contexts change over the years (economic, epidemiological, crisis, etc.).
- 4- Ensure integration of HIV services within other community initiatives.** Integration in a broader multi-sectoral approach such as human rights, poverty, and gender, might improve proper transition of community-based organizations and key populations. This could help leverage additional resources for HIV from other sectors.
- 5- Ensure strong and transparent support and collaboration with local and regional partners.** Share plans, strategies and evaluations with other partners so as to maximize impact of future interventions and avoid duplication of efforts. Collaborate with technical partners on developing transition plans so as to integrate sustainability in a cross-cutting way in supported programs.

“The private sector is not heavily interested in supporting community responses to HIV. Public and private funding aren't enough for a smooth transition. Therefore, sustainability relies mainly on communities that will mobilize and manage resources and know how to “market” themselves.”

D. ROLE of Global Fund to promote Equity, Human Rights and Gender Equality in programs

D1. What can the Global Fund do to better promote and protect equity, human rights and gender equality through national, regional and community programs?

The Global Fund holds many mechanisms that promote and protect equity, human rights and gender equality. Strategic Objective 3 can be further supported in the Middle East and North Africa region with the Global Fund working to:

- 1- Ensure a broader inclusion of Key and Vulnerable Populations.** The Global Fund should work with the most vulnerable communities and hard to reach populations. A mechanism in which community actors are mobilized and in which advocacy is emphasized is essential for the promotion of human rights, equity and equality.
- 2- Share good practices between different partners, regions and the different countries.** Capitalize on existing experiences and create tailored approaches that take into consideration specific contexts. There should be a complementarity between the regional programs and country level programs.
- 3- Increase research studies on key populations.** Research-based data can strengthen reasoning behind further need to invest in interventions targeting most vulnerable populations. The Global Fund could invest further in SRH and access of youth to these services.
- 4- Document evidence of Stigma and Discrimination, of GBV, of violations of human rights.** Changing laws is difficult; developing a systematic system of information regarding violations might help trigger fairness and equality. There is a need to use the documentation of violation for evidence-based advocacy and integrate them in new targeted programs.
- 5- Train and collaborate with different stakeholders.** support trainings on stigma and discrimination, human rights and gender with different local authorities, health professionals and government workers. Create linkages with the different stakeholders such as law enforcement officials and key populations. Focalize on health staff so as to diminish barriers to care.

“Changing laws might not be easiest especially when it comes to KPs in MENA. The target should be to make a difference in beneficiaries receiving services with equity and dignity and who will have a chance to complain if their rights are not respected or if they are denied access the services.”

E. ENGAGING with and EMPOWERMENT of Civil Society and relevant Communities

E1. Partnership with communities affected by the 3 diseases is a core principle of the Global Fund. What aspects of the Global Fund’s model could be strengthened to improve partnership with communities and strengthen impact?

Support Key Populations. Strengthen and build capacity of KPs to ensure a better representation of KVPs and a better identification of their needs.

- 1- Increase dialogue with different community actors.** The Global Fund should support new, small and grass-root community organizations engagement in Global Fund processes so as to maximize reach to the most marginalized KVPs.

- 2- **Promote collaboration between different institutions of the civil society and communities.** The Global Fund should encourage meetings and exchanges between different NGOs, CBOs and international agencies. This could promote and attract additional financial resources and a better integrated response.

F. Priority areas for post 2022

F1. What is greatly important to you in terms of priorities to be addressed for the new Global Fund Strategy post 2022?

- 1- **Adopt new contextualized strategies.** The Global Fund needs to support the key populations directly and collaborate with community actors so as to maximize its efforts. The GF should re-strategize and evaluate current interventions; the GF could develop new activities that target specific populations that are context relevant and designed by the community actors themselves.
- 2- **Promote Advocacy in the MENA region.** The Global Fund should focus on advocacy work which needs to be more important in the MENA region.
- 3- **The Global Fund needs to liaise directly with local organizations.** There is a gap between the information sent by the community actors and the information received by the Global Fund. Direct communication channels and direct linkages should increase between community actors, health workers, outreach workers and Global Fund staff.
- 4- **Keep Supporting countries in the MENA region.** The Global Fund should not push the transition in the region. It needs to sustain gains achieved until now, especially given the recent impact of COVID-19.
- 5- **Address more health determinants.** In a region in which many countries were devastated by conflict and economic hardship, the Global Fund should address socio-economic determinants of health such as poverty.

“For things to improve, we need the right people, to do the right work, in the right environment.”

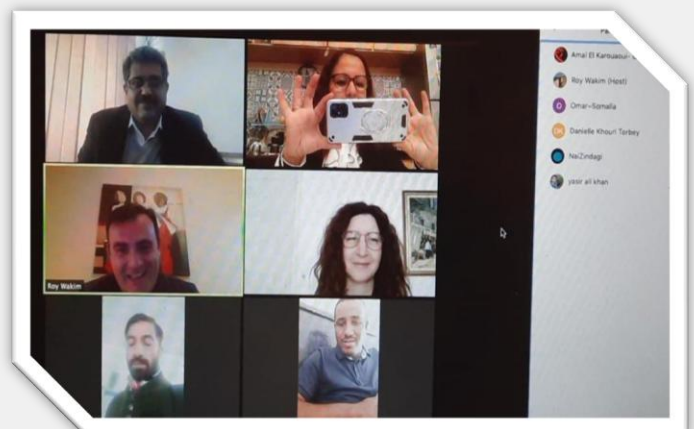
Annex 1

Regional Consultation -

Host: Amal Elkarouaoui - ITPC - Global Fund Platform coordinator

Lead Facilitator: Roy Wakim

Date: January 12, 2021



Annex 2

Regional Consultation -

Host: Amal Elkarouaoui - ITPC - Global Fund Platform coordinator

Lead Facilitator: Roy Wakim

Date: January 14, 2021



Annex 3

Regional Consultation -

Host: Amal Elkarouaoui - ITPC - Global Fund Platform coordinator

Lead Facilitator: Roy Wakim

Date: January 19, 2021



Annex 4

Interviews were held throughout January 2021. n Interviewer Roy Wakim.

Key stakeholders from the MENA region include:

- Dr. Kamal Alami, UNAIDS country office, Morocco
- Mr. Adel Zeddami, UNAIDS country office, Algeria
- Hassiba Lounis, Expertise France- MENA portfolio, France
- Najat Sarhani, Civil Society, Morocco
- Joumana Hermez, HIV/STI regional Advisor, WHO EMRO

Annex 5

AGENDA

MENA Regional Discussion for Global Fund Strategy Development

Date:

Time:

Duration: approximately 2hrs

INTRODUCTION

(20min)

Facilitator(s) welcome

Introduction to objectives of Focus Group Discussions

Ethics- Participant Consent (anonymity & confidentiality)

INSTRUCTIONS on Round Table Discussion

(5min)

PARTICIPANT Introductions and Oral consent

(15min)

Guiding QUESTIONS

(10min)

DISCUSSION

(50min)

CONCLUSION

(25min)

Recommendations, additional remarks/comments.

MENA Regional Discussion for Global Fund Strategy Development

MATERIAL

INTRODUCTION:

- Welcome
- Objective

The focus group discussions are being held with the objective to better understand the priorities and key issues that are significant to the regional community participants and civil society.

The Global Fund is currently working with the different relevant partners in the MENA region to develop the next Global Fund strategy post-2022. As part of the open strategy consultations, discussions have led to the identification of 5 subjects that need to be further addressed during the roundtable discussions:

- The role of the Global Fund in sanitary security worldwide
- The future role of the Global Fund in supporting resilient and sustainable systems for universal health care

- The role of the Global Fund in strengthening partnerships so as to improve programs
- The role of the Global Fund to promote equity, human rights and gender equality in programs
- The role of the Global Fund in supporting civil society and relevant communities in intensifying their position
 - Consent and Anonymity

Thank you for consenting to join in this focus group discussion. You have been asked to participate as your point of view is very important. Kindly be assured that the discussion will be anonymous. The transcripts will strictly be used for the purpose of this consultation. The transcribed notes of the focus group will contain no information that would allow individual subjects to be linked to specific statements. You should try to answer and comment as accurately and truthfully as possible. It would also be greatly appreciated if you would refrain from discussing the comments of other group members outside the focus group. If there are any questions or discussions that you do not wish to answer or participate in, you do not have to do so; however please try to answer and be as involved as possible

INSTRUCTIONS :

In order to make the utmost benefit from this round-table discussion, and in order to have a better hearing -given the, sometimes poor, internet connection- we will all try to speak one person at a time.

Also, kindly note that in case of any connection malfunction during the round table discussion, a backup system is available and the discussion will eventually resume within 2-5minutes max.

Please note that your contribution is highly appreciated and that there are no right or wrong statements, and that each point of view is very important. Thank you.

DISCUSSION/ Guiding Questions:

Areas to be addressed but not limited to the following:

10. What do you see as the biggest barriers to ending HIV, TB, malaria and achieving SDG3 in the coming 10 years?
11. Do you think that the 4 Strategic Objectives of the Global Fund's current Strategy (maximize impact against HIV, TB, Malaria; build resilient and sustainable systems for health; promote and protect human rights and equality; mobilize increased resources) remain broadly relevant,
12. Do they need to be adapted to the current context? If yes, how?
13. Are there are key areas where increased focus is needed to accelerate progress?

G. ROLE of Global Fund in Global Health Security

A1. Based on what we know so far from the COVID-19 response, what role is the Global Fund best positioned to play in improving global health security and pandemic responses, including to protect progress in the fight against the three diseases?

H. SUPPORTING Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Universal Health Care

B1. As one of many financers of health systems, what role is the Global Fund uniquely positioned to play in supporting countries to build resilient and sustainable systems for health, including to improve outcomes in the three diseases and contribute to UHC?

B2. What can the Global Fund do to promote innovative, impactful programming, whilst balancing the need to be able to measure and report results and mitigate financial and programmatic risk?

B3. What can the Global Fund do to facilitate the uptake of new technologies, innovations and address market bottlenecks?

I. STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS so as to improve PROGRAM Implementation & Impact

C1. What can the Global Fund do to strengthen the sustainability of programs, or better support countries transition from Global Fund financing?

C2. How could the Global Fund work more effectively with development, technical and other partners to support countries to fight the 3 diseases and achieve SDG 3? How would this strengthen impact?

J. ROLE of Global Fund to promote Equity, Human Rights and Gender Equality in programs

D1. What can the Global Fund do to better promote and protect equity, human rights and gender equality through national, regional and community programs?

K. ENGAGING with and EMPOWERMENT of Civil Society and relevant Communities

E1. What can the Global Fund do to better support you in your work to fight the 3 diseases?

E2. Partnership with communities affected by the 3 diseases is a core principle of the Global Fund. What aspects of the Global Fund's model could be strengthened to improve partnership with communities and strengthen impact?

CONCLUSION:

If there was one thing you would ask the Global Fund to do differently to have greater impact towards achieving the SDG 3 targets, what would it be and why?

What else would like to add and that is greatly important to you in terms of priorities to be addressed for the new Global Fund Strategy post 2022?

Any other remarks? Concerns? Recommendations?



المنصة الإقليمية بمنطقة
الشرق الأوسط و شمال إفريقيا
MENA Regional platform
Plateforme Régionale MENA



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GLOBAL FUND STRATEGY 2023-2028
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