

CSAT Progress Report Year 01 Quarter 3

October 2008

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July-September 2008

UPDATES FROM PREVIOUS REPORT APRIL – JUNE 2008

APCOM: S. Asia Regional MSM Proposal

CSAT AP has remained in discussion with the proposal organizers and the Regional MSM proposal for S. Asia is still in development. Face to face meetings happened in July at the GFATM consultation on Sexual Minorities and at the IAC in Mexico. So while CSAT AP Host has received request for support from APCOM Regional Secretariat who is basically taking the lead in coordinating the proposal, no formal role of CSAT AP has been worked out but we remain in contact.

AP GFTAM Reference Group for CS

A meeting was set up in July with Linda Liang, member of GFATM's Developing Countries Delegation (DCD) who was contacting various CS reps across the region including CSAT. Linda abruptly cancelled the meeting the night before it was scheduled and resigned from the DCD citing that she did not feel qualified to participate in GFTAM activities. The DCD contacted CSAT AP for assistance in identifying a potential replacement but in September Linda contacted the DCD and it is CSAT AP's understanding that she is now back in the DCD but this has not been verified. In the meantime, there is some hesitancy to work with Linda because she is not consistent.

Malaysia

CSAT AP shared information with CS representatives regarding Malaysia's qualifying for GFTAM Round 8 in March 2008. A CS driven Work Group was formed and a process to develop a proposal was implemented. This proposal is projected to be submission to GFTAM for Round 9. For more information see the write up included in this report.

Vietnam and Cambodia

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CSAT AP followed up with contacts in Vietnam and Cambodia CSOs who developed proposals for Community Systems Strengthening in Round 8. CSAT AP needs to develop strategies to influence country proposals earlier in the process. There are challenges regarding this such as few CSOs even those who are SRs or SSRs appear to know little about their country's GFATM proposal writing timeline and submission process.

NEW FOR YEAR 01 QUARTER 3: JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2008

Meeting with UNAIDS Regional Support Team SEAP

Meeting Notes 18th July 2008, 1000 Hrs, UNAIDS RST South East Asia and Pacific (SEAP)

Present: Vince Crisostomo (Coalition), Abdullah Denovan (Coalition), Rachel Ong (Coalition), Geeta Sethi (UNAIDS RST), Tony Bates (UNAIDS RST), Geoff Manthey (UNAIDS RST)

Countries covered:

- Tony Bates – N.Korea, Mongolia
- Geeta Sethi – India, Vietnam
- Geoff Manthey – Maldives, Sri Lanka, Laos

TSF meeting held a meeting in Geneva, where a session on GFATM was held and TSFs are aware of the CSAT.

Geoff indicated that we should look at what can be accomplished and the best way to work together due to limited resources, where the RST can facilitate the work or augment the results.

Geeta raised that implementation was the key issue that has been under addressed, and suggested that CSAT should not be involved in proposal development.

Tony raised that part of the budget of the TSFs should be strengthening grantees (including CS).

There was an agreement that there needs to be prioritization in the region to find out what the needs were in country. This could be developed with TSFs to determine what kind of technical support was needed.

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Geoff committed that there would be a budget available to do an assessment of countries on their status of performances on CS grants available and that could be highlight where things are working and where they are not.

A suggested strategy was to draw on the membership issue which was raised in the Asia AIDS Commission Report.

Vince inquired regarding the workshop that TSF would be holding to train consultants to work better with CS:

- Tony raised the point that it would be difficult to do it before Round 9 as the consultants would be tied up, and since the RST contracts TSF to do GFATM work that there needs to be collaboration.
- Vince raised that beyond the workshop that there needs to be strengthened communication between the TSF & CSAT.

Geoff raised that the RMM could be an aiming point, and that it would identify what to do, that there could be an update on CSAT and finding out how we could go beyond that.

Rachel requested that it was important for the RST to inform all UNAIDS country offices of the CSAT, and suggested that a list of CS partnership officers and GFATM officers be provided.

Tony suggested that all future correspondences could be emailed to Mae at TSF, and cc-ed to the director as well as himself.

Geoff suggested that a follow up meeting be arranged after the Mexico Conference by tele or video conferencing.

International AIDS Conference

CSAT AP/ Coalition of Asia Pacific Regional Networks on HIV/AIDS hosted the Asia Pacific Networking Zone at the International AIDS Conference (IAC) in Mexico City August 3-8. In addition CSAT AP attended GFATM and CSAT related meetings and activities at the conference. CSAT AP reported on the work done in Indonesia to the global team.

Indonesia

After the submission of Indonesia's GFATM Round 8 proposal a decision was made to focus on CSS strengthening for Round 9. An ambitious plan to include all 33 provinces was

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developed and Consultations with CS began in Bali, Indonesia 19-22 September 2008. For more information see the write up for Indonesia.

CSAT Next Steps Round 9

CSAT staff will participate in 2 Work Shops/Trainings of Consultants with the Technical Support Facility (TSF) South East Asia Pacific (SEAP) on the needs of Civil Society and in Developing a Proposal in regards to GFTAM. For Round 9, which begins 1 October, CSAT Asia Pacific will coordinate advocacy efforts with the Independent Commission on AIDS In Asia (ICAA) to influence CCMs in 6 countries to include a Civil Society Systems Strengthening component in their proposals. Those countries being considered are India, China, Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam and possibly Nepal. See the write up for more information. CSAT AP will work in partnership with APN+. Health Development Networks' (HDN) Civil Society Country Platform Partnerships, the Independent Commission on AIDS In Asia implementation team and TSF SEAP. HDN was instrumental in the development and implementation of the civil society survey which brought over 600 community voices and perspectives into the ICAA report launched in March 2008.

Plans are to hold a Consultation of CS representatives on the CCMs of the selected countries in October 2008 to not only identify issues and assess needs but to develop a strategy for these CS representatives we will call "champions" to return to their respective CCMs and advocate for inclusion of a Community Systems Strengthening (CSS) component into their Round 9 proposals which will be due on 21 January 2009. A larger consultation with a broader representation is planned for November 2009 to help these populations develop those components to be included their country's proposal. A proposal was submitted to TSF SEAP which will identify and pay for 6 local consultants and one regional consultant to coordinate efforts and maintain consistency across the 6 countries. This proposal was approved and plans are being developed.

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FROM THE WORKSHOP STRENGTHENING CS PARTICIPATION IN GFATM HELD 24-26 SEPT IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

CSAT AP attended this workshop organized by TSF SEAP with some input from CSAT AP. A presentation was done on CSAT AP and the work done in Indonesia for Round 8. The workshop really helped to familiarize potential CSO beneficiaries of CSAT services and really facilitate partnership with CSAT AP and TSF SEAP. A full report will be available shortly.

Who was this workshop organized for?

This workshop was organized for a mixed group of civil society organization (CSO) representatives in the Southeast Asia and Pacific Region, and middle and senior level local and regional consultants. A total of twenty-five (25) CSO representatives and ten (10) consultants participated in this workshop. (See Annex A - Directory of Participants)

What were the workshop's aims?

For CSO representatives in the region to

1. Have increased knowledge in GF grant implementation, including opportunities for CSO
2. Identify technical support required by their respective CSO
3. Facilitate follow-up processes in with their CSO in analyzing their own strengths and weakness, and develop awareness of capacity gaps that need to be addressed in order to participate in GFATM grant implementation.

For local and regional consultants from the SEAP region to have an increased level of knowledge and skills which will enable them to provide technical support to CSO PRs or SRs in GF grant implementation.

What were the workshop outcomes?

1. Participants have increased knowledge and skills to manage and report on Global Fund grants for each stage of the grant cycle
2. Participants have identified and addressed the main challenges faced by CSO in the five main GF areas of grant management including institutional and programmatic, financial, procurement, M&E and SR management
3. Participants have a greater understanding of the strategic choices available at each stage of the grant management cycle
4. Participants have a greater understanding of how to deal with the common challenges Global Fund grant management presents.
5. Participants have identified next steps in supporting each other to manage GF grants

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6. Consultant-Participants have increased knowledge and skills to provide technical support to CSOs on selected aspects of grant implementation

Useful Information for CSAT AP

Action Planning – workshop participants using the results of a SWOT exercise which looked at the specific situations of CSOs in each country present; (Identifying Priorities, Action Points, and Technical Needs.)

Myanmar

Priority: Networking; CSO participation; Organizational capacity

Action Points:

- Strengthen network (central, regional, national)
- Develop guidelines & procedures for CSO participation & cooperation
- Do CBO assessment (also with partners)
- Improve reporting & M&E Capacity

Technical Needs:

- Technical input on strategic direction of national network
- Models of other similar or related networks
- The alliance to support w/ CSO guidelines and procedures
- Consultant to assist CBO assessments
- Training on M&E and reporting

Malaysia

Priority: baseline data; M&E; Organizational capacity & development

Action Points:

- Needs assessment study (clients, programmes, organizational)
- Develop 5-year strategic plan
- Identify areas to integrate into GF proposal

Assistance:

- Technical expertise for a strategic action plan
- Technical expertise for a needs assessment study
- Technical expertise for baseline study
- Funding for the above

Lao PDR

Priority: lack of operational research, analysis & reporting capacity; lack of English in PHA, volunteer and implementing staff; loss of staff who seek other opportunities

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Action Points:

- Capacity building
- Professional development
- Being more inclusive, meeting, workshops, team building, resource mobilization

Assistance:

- TSF (money & consultant)
- Money

Indonesia

Priority: institutional capacity (management, finance, (staff skills – leadership program, language, organizational management development); strategic database; M&E systems & procedures; Networking strengthening; Advocacy for policy review and development

Action Points:

- Workshop & training
- Consultation meeting
- Survey, research

Technical needs:

- Local, regional & international consultants
- Resources (sharing)

Cambodia & Mongolia

(No minutes on priority areas)

TS Areas Needed:

- Assessing eligibility of NGOs to become SRs
- Building partnerships & coordination, networking
- GFTAM structure, cycle guidelines & opportunities

Possible TA/Resources

- Use existing tools = needs facilitation to apply tools & assess capacities
- advocacy for policy change
(revise natl. strategy) for CSO involvement (Mongolia)
- improve functions of CS partnership function (develop strategic framework for coordination & networking) - Cambodia

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for CSO/INGO involvement

- training workshop w/ NGOs who want to be SRs; current SRs; proposal writing for SR (\$ to host workshop) = resource persons in country
- Good governance
 - share experience on good governance (study & exchange visit – in country)
- Coping with multiple roles in relation to (PR, SR, SSR, CCM, etc)
 - be aware re R&R and impact on organization
 - SRs need lots of TS dep. On situation * context
 - TS needs assessment

Papua New Guinea

Priority:

- Capacitate PACSO & align it to the lead role of facilitation & coordination CS contribution CS contribution to National Response to HIV/AIDS
- Conduct CSO – assessment & mapping
- Develop proposal as SR

Action:

- Hire staff, set up infrastructure
- Develop map matrix; construct modified assessment tool
- Train staff (conduct mapping)
- Interviews, focus groups
- Data process/analysis
- Feedback/final report
- Create PACSO team to develop proposal;

Support needed:

- Secondment staff; solicit donations for Nov 2008
- Request consultant
- Donations from constituents, venue, food, transport
- Hub consultants to “check” & guide processes
- Hub & TSF consultant

Sri Lanka

Priority areas:

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- Networking & partnership
- Capacity building of SR
- Resource mobilization

Action points:

- Capacity building & documentation, communication
- Capacity building on advocacy
- CB on resource mobilization
- CB on M&E
- CB networking & partnership

Resource:

- Funding
- Technical specialists

Thailand

Priority:

- Using /interpreting/analyzing data to identify specific problems which we can address
- Strengthening log-frame approach to program design (objectives, outcomes indicators)
- English language skills (proposal & report)
- Risk management

Actions:

- Invest on staff training on the use of practical software for data analysis
- Invest on staff training on logframe skills
- Involving volunteers with good English skills
- Conduct analysis of past budgets to identify main gap areas
- Improve communication/negotiation with target groups

Needs:

- Access resources from universities
- Hire local Thai NGO to provide training
- Allocate staff time with clear timeline every quarter
- Develop a plan with target groups to develop proposals, including budgets

China

Priority

- Info on GFATM, e.g. knowledge & know-how, examples, good practice, translation
- Capacity development (management esp. program, operations; communications, e.g. media & other SSRs, stakeholders)
- Independence from govt. (disincentive to coordinate between SSRs = loose govt support)

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Action:

- Information sharing; translation, e.g. tools (simplify language); assist SR to access info
- Team of capacity development for SSRs to access, e.g. coaching, mentoring
- Initiate local level dialogue between SSRs & govt. officials; SSRs organize among themselves to dialogue for community consensus; “peaceful evolution” – to make change with less conflict, step-by-step

Needs:

- \$ translation & simplify documents
- Linkages w/ academe, short term consultants placements
- Mediators, i.e. UNADIS, CCM secretariat; skills how to dialogue w/ govt.
- Tools on community networking & collaboration

Timor Leste

Priority:

- Organizational capacity building
- Building knowledge base
- Advocacy & stigma & discrimination reduction

Actions:

- Strategic planning; HR development – recruitment; financial systems (SR); M&E (SR)
- National/regional networking; access to national, regional conferences, workshops, training; knowledge sharing with SR; training on GFATM processes; strategic information
- Build relationship w/ MOH/PR/SR; dissemination of info to stakeholders for stigma reduction; advocacy & communication plan

TS needs:

- Strategic planning
- Training on GFATM
- Consultant advocacy & communication plan, SR-IEC, etc.

Partnership

Following this workshop CSAT AP will work to further strengthen ties with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance in GFATM activities.

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CSS: Towards a more effective HIV/AIDS Response in Asia:

Asia's HIV epidemic varies from country to country but there are shared characteristics centered around unprotected paid sex, contaminated needles and syringes and unprotected sex between men.

HIV Prevalence in the Asia region is considered low but due to its dense population, the number of PLHIV is huge: nearly five million people are living with HIV in Asia, with 440,000 people acquiring the infection in 2007 and 300,000 dying from AIDS related illness in the same year. At this rate, the Independent Commission on AIDS in Asia's report contends, an additional eight million people will become newly infected by 2020. Asia's HIV epidemic is characterized as concentrated, meaning it is seen in key affected populations. To address concentrated epidemics requires leadership to overcome the social drivers behind the epidemic. The response must include structural and social factors, such as criminalization and marginalization of certain groups, human rights violations and discrimination. Failing to address these constitutes a major barrier to an effective national response.

Civil Society (CS) involvement in the AIDS response is essential especially in Asia where HIV is concentrated in key affected populations that are especially hard to reach. This is explicitly mentioned in the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on AIDS (2001), UNGASS Political Resolution (2006), the Commission on AIDS in Asia's report (2007) and other international documents, reports and or guidelines. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFTAM) has made CS participation mandatory with provisions made for CS participation at every level. Yet, despite the crucial role designated to CS in the AIDS response, often CS participation is hindered by the lack of support and technical skills needed to meaningfully participate. Despite efforts to ensure its participation, challenges still remain. Accountability, technical capacity for service delivery and organizational management issues are 3 of the most common challenges identified with civil society organizations (CSOs) that become the principal recipient (PR), the sub-recipient (SR) or the sub-sub- recipient (SSR) of Global Fund monies.

GFTAM has identified these issues and considered the significant barriers this presents for countries to deliver what is required. Therefore, Round 8 presented an opportunity for countries to strengthen community organizations in terms of increasing their performance in the form of an endorsement to include a Community System Strengthening (CSS) component into the grant proposal submissions, however the initiative to include such measures has been limited and few countries have used this opportunity to actually strengthen the capacity of community based organizations or national networks. The main reason for this is, as we have learned from some Asian countries, is the lack of CCM's understanding of this crucial component and also lack of technical skills in integrating this component into the grant proposals.

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Effort must be made to ensure this component is integrated into grant proposals, as it would be crucial for community-based organizations/networks to enhance their capacity. Some countries, such as Indonesia, are currently developing their grant proposal for Round 9 and integrating the CSS component within that proposal. Consultations began mid September 2008.

Redefining AIDS in Asia Crafting an Effective Response - Report of the Commission on AIDS in Asia

The Independent Commission on AIDS in Asia was created in June 2006. High-impact interventions, such as HIV prevention programmes focused on key populations and antiretroviral treatment, should constitute the core of the HIV response across Asia was recommended in their report, entitled "Redefining AIDS in Asia – Crafting an Effective Response".

The UN Secretary General commended the Commission on this unique achievement, and appealed to the Governments and civil societies of Asian countries to adopt the Report and implement its recommendations seriously. "Asia is home to some of the fastest-growing economies in the world, and holds the key to social and economic emancipation and development for millions of poor people," the Secretary-General said. "But we will never see equitable progress if some parts of the population are still denied basic health and human rights -- people living with HIV, sex workers, men who have sex with men, and young people who inject drugs. I look to Asian Governments to amend outdated laws criminalizing the most vulnerable sections of society, and take all the measures needed to ensure they live in dignity. By implementing the recommendations of the Commission, Asian countries can avert massive increases in infections and death, prevent economic losses, and save millions of people from poverty. Such leadership is critical in Asia today."

The ICAA presents another opportunity for CSS. The report incorporates comments and findings from over 600 CS representatives and makes very progressive recommendations for policy changes that hope to initiate a more effective response to the region's HIV epidemic with CS at the forefront.

The Coalition of Asia Pacific Regional Networks on HIV/AIDS (7 Sisters) (regional host of CSAT in Asia Pacific), Civil Society Action Team (CSAT), Asia Pacific Network of PLHIV (APN+) and the team for Community Follow-up to the Independent Commission on AIDS in Asia's report - consider CS involvement in CCM as a significant opportunity to increase the quality of AIDS response which the CSS initiative further enhances, therefore it also essential to facilitate a learning process for these countries to maximize these opportunities. In order to strengthen & increase the quality of CS involvement, these organizations will initiate a forum to allow these CS representatives to share their experiences and challenges in the GF process to learn from each other. Furthermore, the forum would also present unique opportunities to endorse the development and integration of CSS components into round 9 - country proposals, develop advocacy strategies and messages that integrate the recommendations made by the ICAA and begin the move to this more effective response.

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Main Objective

To endorse the integration of Community System Strengthening components to the Global Fund round 9-country proposal, in 6 Asian countries

Expected Output

By the end of the forum, the participants are expected to:

- Comprehend in-depth understanding about the Community System Strengthening
- Understand the importance of Community System Strengthening component integration in the Global Fund country grant proposal
- Identify strategies (strategic plan, timeline, possible supporting partners, resources needed, etc) to integrate Community System Strengthening components into Global Fund round 9-country proposal
- Identify local consultants that would be able to assist in identifying & measuring needs of community-based organizations
- Understand the support regional partners are offering in assisting the integration of CSS component in to their country proposals

Expected Outcomes

- Commitment from the Country Coordinating Mechanism in each countries in integrating CSS component into the country proposals
- Identification of community-based organizations needs in participating countries in terms of organizational management, service delivery, and participation in decision-making level
- Integration of CSS component reflected through country proposals
- Clear mechanism on how can the community-based organization access these resources

Participating Countries (to be finalized)

- Cambodia
- Vietnam
- Malaysia
- Thailand
- India
- China

Criteria for Participants

Ideally, 2 (two) representatives from each country would be participating in the forum. 1 (one) participant is the civil society representative in the GF CCM to ensure direct influence in the CCM at the country level.

The other country representative should be the person who is providing intensive technical assistance to the CCM. Often, this person plays significant role in developing grant proposals, facilitating CCM related events and to some extent have influence in CCM's decisions.

Time & Dates: The workshop will be held on 28th – 30th of October in Bangkok , Thailand.

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THE PROCESS IN MALAYSIA:

BACKGROUND: As of Round 8, Malaysia is now eligible for Global Fund grants under the revised Income Level and Cost-Sharing Eligibility Criteria as it is one of the nine countries in the Middle Income level category identified to have concentrated HIV epidemics.

NSP: Through the 9th Malaysia Plan and the National Strategic Plan (2006 – 2010) a total of RM 500 million (~USD 150 million) has been made available for the implementation of the six NSP strategies. Although this translates into about RM 100 million (~USD 30 million) available funds per year, an effort to tap into the Global Fund resources should be put into place for the following reasons:

- Up-scaling existing strategies
- Implementation of programmes not already in place through the current strategies
- Securing available resources for long-term strategies, beyond 2010
- Increasing capacity, particularly human resource, to manage the implementation of activities and up-scaling plans

However, the country lacks an existing framework from which it is able to submit proposals and participate in the yearly calls for Global Fund grant applications. Working with key stakeholders, national and international agencies, it is necessary for this framework to be established.

A key component of this framework is the formation of a Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM).

CCM: The Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria requires that applications are submitted through a Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM). This is a national-level committee made up of representatives of country governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, multilateral and bilateral agencies and people living with or affected by the diseases. These groups are responsible for the application, and oversee the projects under implementation, although the projects are actually implemented by principle recipients, who may or may not have been members of the original CCM. Previously, Malaysia submitted a proposal in a previous GFATM round. Efforts by a Global Fund Work Group, established shortly after the announcement of Malaysia's qualification in round 8, have been able to track some of the activities and persons engaged in that round.

The process of formation of the CCM is complex, requiring not only formulation of a Terms of Reference for the CCM but also to engage all the necessary stakeholders to be part of the CCM.

The Malaysian AIDS Council (MAC) and a number of other civil society organisations (CSOs) working on HIV and AIDS issues, is working in partnership with the Government of Malaysia to begin establishing the necessary structures required to facilitate the Global

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Fund process. It has also been agreed that the secretariat to facilitate the operations of related Global Fund activities will be located within MAC's office.

GFWG: An interim committee, the entirely civil society driven Global Fund Working Group (GFWG), has been established and comprises a group of like-minded individuals from AIDS NGOs/ CSOs working towards establishing the necessary framework by providing direction and leadership in the facilitation of this process. The group will cease its operations upon the successful establishment of the Country Coordinating Mechanism and activation of the supporting secretariat.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assist Malaysia in establishing a Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) according to Global Fund Guidelines.
- To ensure that Malaysia establishes process and protocols to enable the country to participate in the Global Fund calls for grant applications.
- To enable Malaysia to submit a Global Fund proposal for Round 8 or subsequent rounds.
- To coordinate and facilitate the output from the Global Fund Working Group.

DELIVERABLES:

- Establishment of the Malaysian Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM).
- Draft of CCM framework and work processes.
- Draft of process document and flowchart for Global Fund grant development and submission.
- Draft of Conflict of Interest document concerning CCM membership.
- Preparatory document for Grant 9 proposal development.

PR, SR, & SSRs: The Malaysia AIDS Council (MAC), coordinating the HIV/AIDS work of more than 40 civil society organisations (CSOs)/ Partner Organisations (POs), is the national civil society partner of the Ministry of Health in designing, planning and implementing intervention and community-based HIV and AIDS programmes largely focusing on marginalised groups. In previous activities conducted by the GFWG, MAC, has been named as the PR with SRs and potential SSRs identified amongst its POs. A workshop was held on 27 Sept for potential SRs and SSRs to submit Expressions of Interest (EOI). So unlike, other countries in the Asia region, Malaysia's in country processes are already very much in sync with the GFATM's Dual Track Financing, PR, SR & SSR criteria.

WRITER OF GFATM: MAC has identified a potential writer for its GFATM proposal who is familiar with the Malaysia's HIV/AIDS epidemic and the country's response.

POTENTIAL CHALLENGE: Malaysia is currently experiencing a crisis with its political leadership which is hindering the establishment of a CCM and moving the proposal submission forward. The GFWG has met with government officials who have expressed support but as of yet refused to commit. The GFWG is being encouraged to continue with the development of the Malaysia proposal so that even if the Round 9 deadline is not met, a

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proposal will be ready for Round 10. However there is a possibility that Malaysia will no longer qualify in Round 10.

CSAT AP AND MALAYSIA: The Coalition of Asia Pacific Regional Networks on HIV/AIDS, CSAT regional host of the Asia Pacific, has established strong ties with CSOs in Malaysia. CSAT AP shared information with CS representatives regarding Malaysia's qualifying for GFATM Round 8 in March 2008. Initially there appeared to be little interest in the GFATM but a CS driven Work Group was formed and a process to develop the necessary framework and proposal was implemented. The GFATM process in Malaysia has almost entirely been driven by CS which is unlike other countries in the Asia region.

CSAT AP has been working closely with the GFWG and MAC to guide and support Malaysia CS in whatever way possible. Malaysia will be included in the consultation for the development of CSS components for Round 9 proposals. Negotiations are currently underway to designate a clear role for CSAT AP and possibly utilize a similar model to what was done in Indonesia for Round 8.

CSAT AP has also begun advocacy efforts on behalf of the GFWG so that the actions taken by the group will not be lost and the limited resources and time maximized.

The Following Documents Have Been Developed by the GFWG and could Be Made Available Upon Request and Approval of the GFWG

Seed Fund From MAC

Application for funding to Set Up CCM

CCM Proposal

CCM TOR

Contract for Consultant

Global Fund Invitation Letter

TOR for Working Committee

GFATM for Malaysia Power Point Presentation