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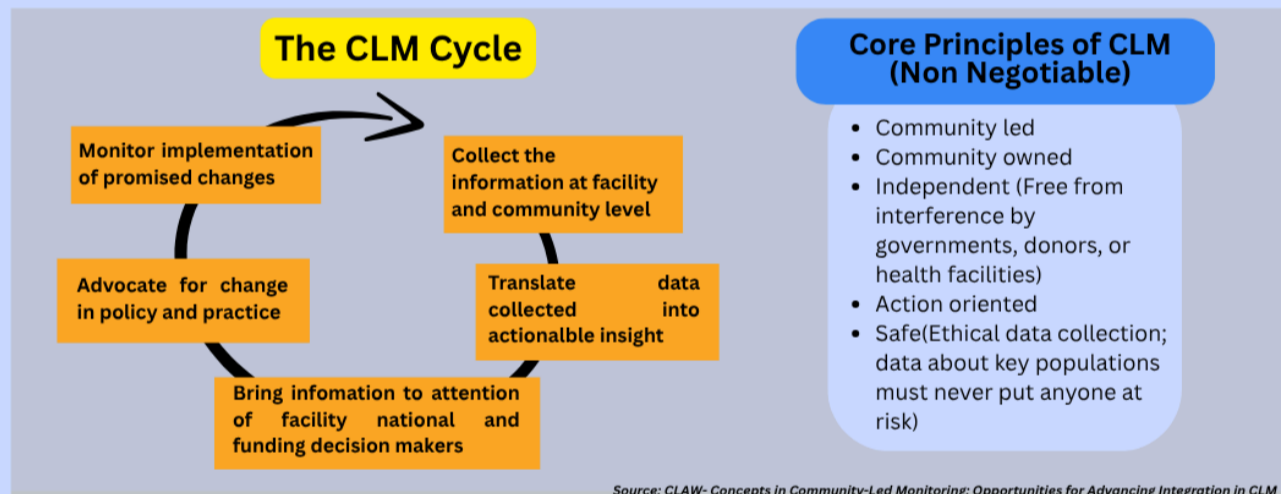
Discover more about the Asia-Pacific Regional Learning Hub!



Community Led Monitoring in Grant Cycle 8

What is Community Led Monitoring (CLM)?

CLM is a community driven process where affected communities independently collect data about health services, analyze what they find, and use the evidence to push for improvements. It is NOT supposed to be a government monitoring tool but communities are expected to own the data at every step.



Considering an Integrated Approach to CLM in GC8

Under GC8, there is an opportunity for communities to think differently about how Community-Led Monitoring (CLM) is used. Unlike GC7, where CLM and advocacy were often approached as separate efforts, GC8 invites communities to consider bringing these elements together as a single, more strategic intervention.

In practice, this could mean going beyond data collection alone. Communities may choose to use CLM findings as a basis for advocacy—raising issues and proposing solutions at facility, district, and national levels. By linking evidence to action, CLM has the potential to become a stronger driver of meaningful change.

GC8 also encourages communities to think about sustainability and integration from the outset. This grant cycle can be used as a stepping stone to embed CLM within existing systems and partnerships, helping ensure that community oversight and engagement continue beyond Global Fund support.

GC8 Strategic Shift	What It Means for CLM
Sustainability & Transition	Many Asia Pacific countries are nearing transition from Global Fund. Identify diversified funding sources with a sustainable plan for CLM.
Integration	CLM data should feed into national quality improvement systems but community ownership must be there.
Value for Money	Focus CLM on high impact sites ("hotspots") and share data with those who have the power to act on it.
Reduced Allocations	CLM budgets must be realistic and prioritized carefully.

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What is Happening in Asia and the Pacific?

Mongolia

As Mongolia transitions to domestic financing, their GC8 focus is on institutionalization. Priorities including linking community data with national information systems (HMIS) and introducing social contracting to ensure CSOs can receive government funding have also begun to negotiate the inclusion of CLM activities into their own local budgets..

Indonesia

INTI MUDA uses CLM to monitor health services and digital platforms like TikTok and Instagram for demand creation in collaboration with dating apps like Hornet to reach key populations and link them to paralegals if they experience violence. This helps address internalized stigma, especially among young people who might otherwise be afraid to seek help.

Philippines

The Philippines has successfully formalized integrated CLM to strengthen accountability across HIV and TB services. They emphasize that Network Summits which empowered people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB communities to co design programs and build trust with health authorities and systems

Timor Leste

Community networks use data from Community Led Monitoring (CLM) to advocate at both national and sub national levels governments.

Steps Communities Should Consider for:

Sustainability

- **Reflect:** Review what CLM achieved in GC7. What barriers were found? What changed? What did not work?
- **Prioritize:** Focus on high burden "hotspot" facilities where CLM has the most impact. Too many sites = poorer data quality and weaker follow up.
- **Plan:** Develop a CLM sustainability plan, minimum costs, priority sites, and at least maintaining facility relationships even when formal monitoring pauses.
- **Diversify funding:** Look beyond Global Fund national government, sub national authorities, private sector, foundations, and multilateral agencies.
- **On government as PR:** Government being the Principal Recipient does not automatically create a Conflict of Interest. Governments can genuinely support communityled CLM but roles and safeguards must be clearly defined.

Integration

- **Strategic Limitations:** Integrated HTM+ CLM is not appropriate for all settings as specific populations may require differentiated services.
- **Logistical Challenges:** Combining diseases can create challenges in selecting high burden sites for all conditions and results in overly long data collection tools.
- **Operational Integration:** Programs should aim to make CLM data indispensable to health facilities and national quality improvement (QA/QI) processes.
- **Leveraging Expertise:** Implementers should utilize the existing capacity, skills, and lessons learned from former PEPFAR supported CLM programs.
- **Peer Involvement:** Peer cadres can take on CLM roles if they receive proper training and compensation, provided it does not compromise their primary tasks or create conflicts of interest.
- **CHW Limitations:** Government supported community health workers (CHWs) are less appropriate for CLM roles due to significant conflicts of interest and lack of community representation.
- **Communication Channels:** CLM findings should be shared with CHWs to use them as a ready communication channel for providing feedback back to the communities.

Did You Know!

As countries move into GC8, the Global Fund developed the **Community Responses and Systems Strengthening (CRSS) Maturity Framework**. It is an Excel-based self-assessment tool to help communities evaluate where they stand before developing their funding requests. For CLM specifically, it identifies gaps where community data is not yet feeding into national quality improvement systems and helps communities plan how to close them ensuring GC8 investments build the long-term sustainability of community organizations beyond Global Fund support.

THE CRSS MATURITY FRAMEWORK

8 dimensions and 32 sub-dimensions

EVIDENCE	ENGAGEMENT	CAPACITY	GOVERNANCE	FINANCING	SERVICES	ENVIRONMENT	INTEGRATION
Generation and use of community data	Meaningful participation in decision-making	Strong organizations and people to deliver programs and services	Well-managed responses and systems led by communities	Sustainable and predictable investment in community-led responses	Provision of peer-led, people-centred health services within communities	Societal enablers that reduce barriers to access and uphold human rights and gender equity	Community responses embedded within the broader health system
Community-Led Monitoring Data Systems Research Technology	Mobilization Representation Influence Partnership	Organizational Development Human Resources Training And Accreditation Program Management	Strategy Coordination Leadership Accountability	Costing Budgeting Social Contracting Co-Financing	Mapping Scale Packages Quality	Regulatory Framework Stigma And Discrimination Gender Inequality Safety and Security	Policy Linkages Service Referrals Outreach Scope Country Ownership

Next steps if you wish to implement the maturity framework

(It is not mandatory, but strongly recommended as a best practice, and works best as part of already planned GC8 preparation meetings)

- Discuss with your CCM to ensure broad support for implementing the tool.
- Identify funding for a one-day national workshop by using GC7 grant savings (discuss with PR) or integrate into existing TA missions (discuss with TA focal point)
- Complete and submit a short Expression of Interest form to the Asia-Pacific Regional Learning Hub
- Request an online orientation session for self-assessment facilitators
- Implement the self-assessment and use results to set GC8 funding priorities

(Contact [APRLH](#) for the complete package - EoI form, guide, and facilitator presentation)

Related Links:

- [The Global Fund- GC8 essential](#)
- [The Global Fund- Information Sessions](#)
- [CLM Library - Part of the CLM Hub](#)
- [Toolkit: Using Community-Led Monitoring Data for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Advocacy - ITPC Global](#)
- [COPPER Consortium Resources - African Alliance Resources – CLAW](#)
- [COPPER-CONCEPTS IN COMMUNITY-LED MONITORING](#)
- [Community-Led Monitoring, | International AIDS Society \(IAS\)](#)
- [Modular Framework](#)
- [Key considerations on CLM for GC8.final - Lac webinar.pdf](#)

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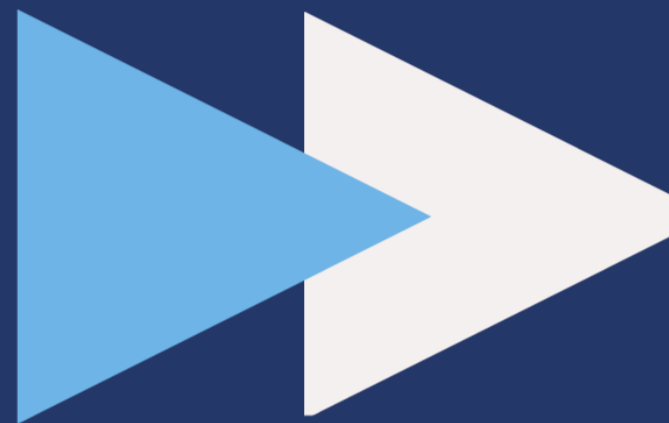
BEATRIZ DA COSTA THOME SENIOR ADVISOR, TAP-HIV GLOBAL FUND

Integration Priorities in Global Fund GC8- “Happening Today”

The Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) and the World Hepatitis Alliance (WHA) are co-organising a webinar on advancing hepatitis-integrated investments in GC8. It will discuss learnings from GC7 and present key insights from CHAI's new toolkit, designed to help users translate GC8 policy into actionable investment asks. Speakers will also explore the critical role civil society has to play to advocate for hepatitis-integrated investments in applications.

[Click Here for Registration](#)

WEBINAR



From Policy to Action: Advancing Hepatitis Integration Priorities in Global Fund GC8

THURSDAY 7 MAY
1200 – 1330 UTC
ZOOM



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