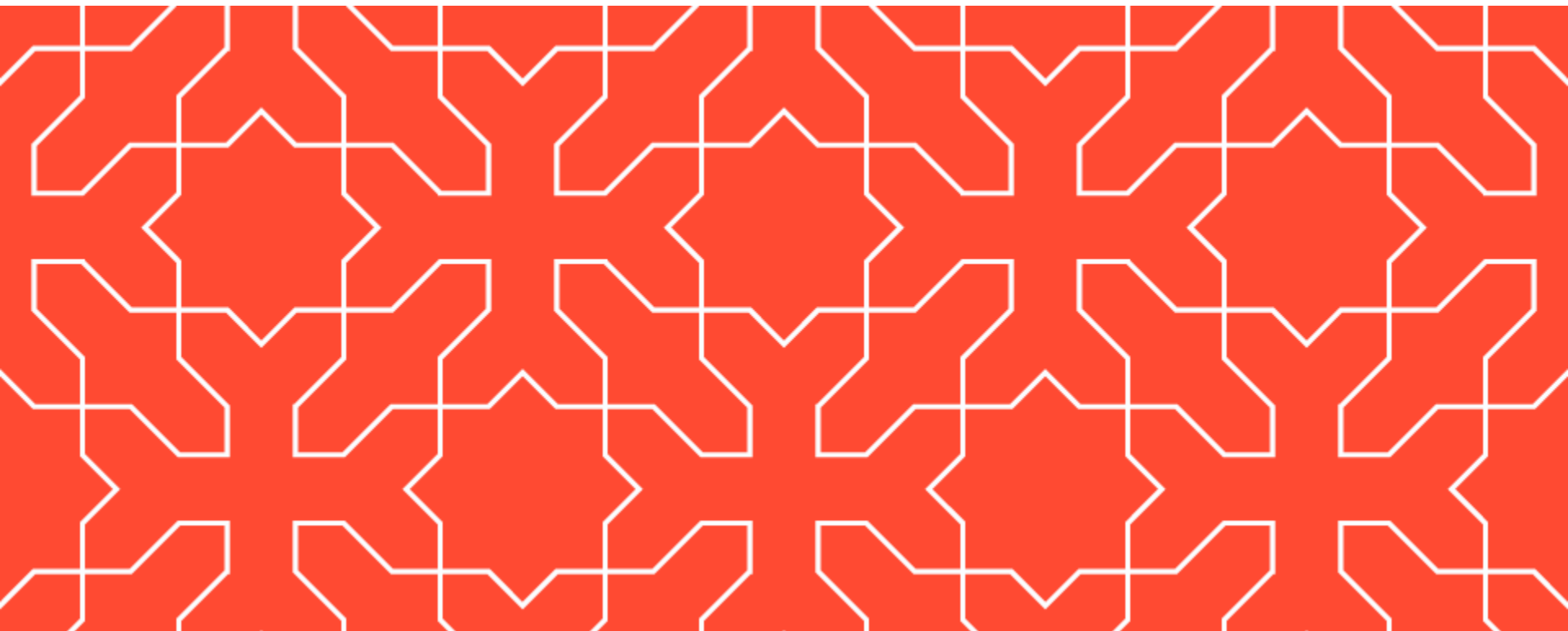


Community-Led Monitoring (CLM)

UNAIDS Perspectives and Support for CLM

Dominic Kemps, Community Advisor, UNAIDS HQ



Definitions

Community-Led organizations

Community-led organizations, groups and networks, whether formally or informally organized, are entities:

- ❑ for which the **majority** of governance, leadership, staff, spokespeople, membership and volunteers, reflect the experiences, perspectives and voices of their constituencies and
- ❑ who have **transparent** mechanisms of accountability to their constituencies.
- ❑ Community-led organizations, groups and networks are **self determining and autonomous**. and not influenced by government commercial or donor agendas.
- ❑ Not all community-based organizations are community led.

Community based vs. Community-led

IMPORTANT: Not all community-based organisations are community-led!!!

Where



Community-based

Who



Community-led

Source: ITPC

Who is the Community

- ✓ Communities are diverse and dynamic, and **one person may be part of more than one community**. Communities are formed by people who are connected to each other in distinct and varied ways.
- ✓ People **who health systems are trying to reach** and whose health they aim to improve.
- ✓ People who are **particularly affected by a given health problem**.
- ✓ People who **share specific characteristics or vulnerabilities**, such as due to their gender, identity, geography, behaviour, ethnicity, religion, culture or age.
- ✓ **Groups that represent** these people.

Source: ITPC

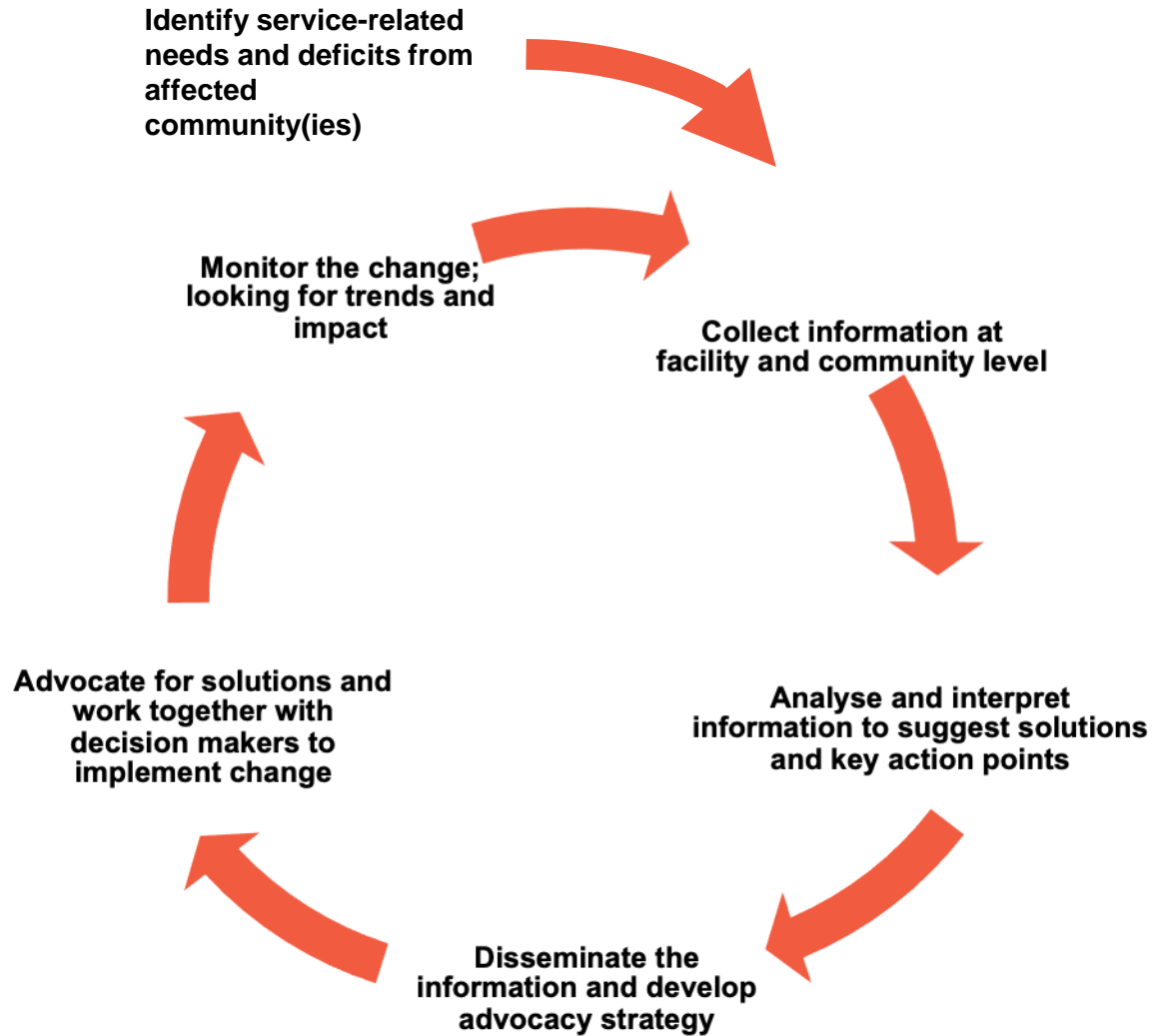
Community-led monitoring

HIV Community-led Monitoring (CLM) is an **accountability mechanism** for national HIV responses, led and implemented by local community-led organizations of people living with HIV (PLHIV), networks of Key Populations (KPs), other affected groups, or other community entities.

- ❑ CLM uses a **structured platform** and rigorously trained peer monitors to systematically and routinely collect and analyze qualitative and quantitative data on HIV service delivery, including data from people in community settings who might not be accessing health care, and establish rapid feedback loops with program managers and health decision-makers.
- ❑ This data is used for **monitoring trends** along the HIV care cascade, and to **inform targeted action** that will improve the quality of HIV services

Approches

CLM Stages



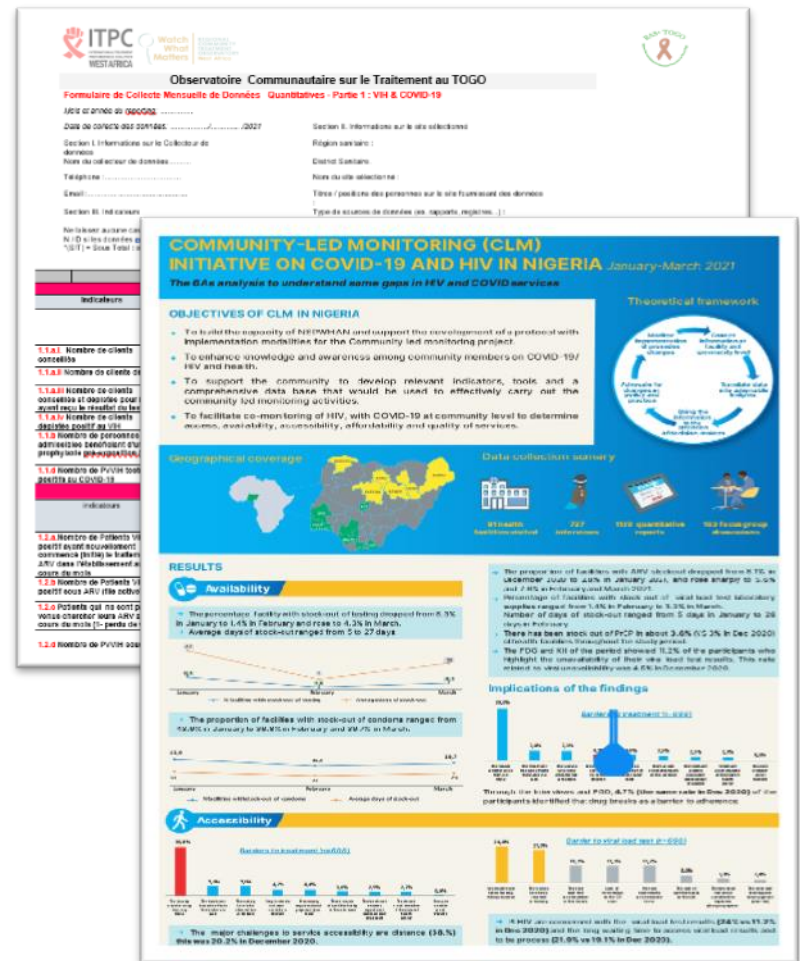
Source: Adapted from ITPC

Essential elements of CLM

- Led by communities that are representative of people being served by services
- Focused on action and accountability
- Independent
- Collaborative
- Routine and systematic
- Transparent with results being used for action and disseminated

What is community data?

- Data is based on indicators selected as relevant by the community in order to improve services
- Data collected by communities of people living with and affected by HIV
- Data held by communities.
- Data used by communities to advocate for change



Source: Adapted from ITPC

Value of Effective Community-Led Monitoring

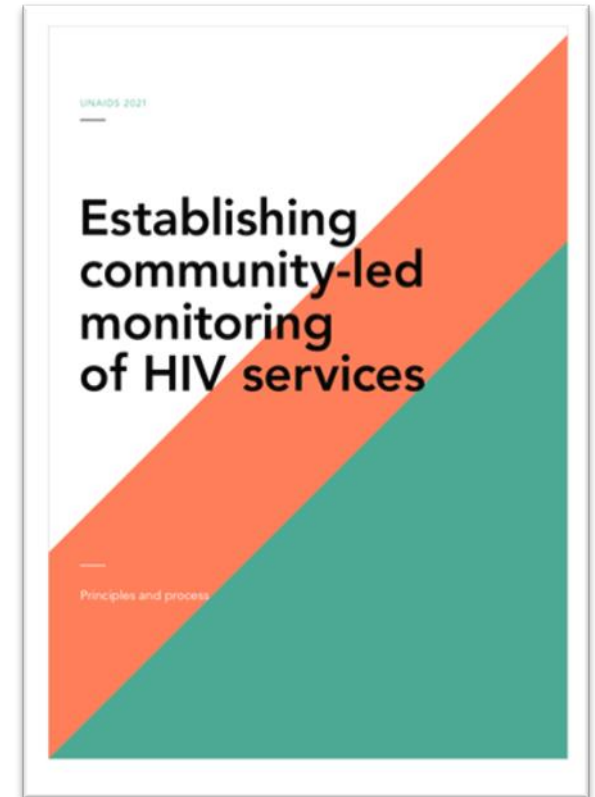
- **Forces investments in health/treatment education** – you can't effectively monitor if you don't know the standard.
- The core principle of CLM is that, this is data collected **by** the users of the service to improve the quality of service they ultimately receive. Data that informs national health plans and frameworks is often **void of information from the recipients of care**.
- In addition to the standard indicators collected by health information management systems, CTOs collect qualitative data (not collected by the government) that gives nuance and insight into the data and tell the story on the implications of bad quality service for recipients of care.
- In some instances, communities have **access to data that is not** collected nor analyzed as part of the national HMIS (i.e. KP data).
- CLM has led to communities **finding issues** in the site-level data! CLM is a win for everyone and the whole system.
- **Generates community data** - to what extent can community data challenge academic data?
- The UNAIDS GAM (Global AIDS Monitoring reports) show that community data is rarely collected and analyzed at country level – this is due to lack of capacity and incentive at national level (based on discussions with UNAIDS). CLM demonstrates an **opportunity to build a system that can contribute to national data systems – with community participation in those processes**.

Resources

Partner Resources

Guidelines (available now):

Principles and best practice of community-led monitoring



For community-led organisations implementing CLM, and networks, PLHIV and KP communities.



Produced by ITPC; *In draft*. Consultations with communities, partners and UNAIDS late 2021. Release imminent, publicly available (English and French)

Practical guidance on sustainable CLM for impact through advocacy

Topics covered

- ✓ The organisations to involve in CLM
- ✓ Lessons learned from establishing CLM
- ✓ Practical examples of CLM in practice
- ✓ Maintaining the principles of CLM in practice

Other resources

- ✓ CLM Progress Matrix (reflective planning tool)
- ✓ CLM Community of Practice (quarterly webinars)
- ✓ CLM Resource Hub (In progress – webpage with CLM materials)
- ✓ CLM Results Hub (in progress; database and data visualisation)
- ✓ CLM Indicators (in progress;

thank you!

Questions?