

Conflicts of interests limit the CCM's monitoring and evaluation functions: partial findings from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiatives Network's Peru-based study

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Introduction

The Peruvian CCM (CONAMUSA), recognized officially by the Ministry of Health, has as one of its functions the monitoring and evaluation of the Projects supported by the Global Fund. The best-case scenario hypothesis for the study was that the CCM was the ideal organization to carry out those functions.

Objective

To identify potential conflict of interest at the peruvian CCM in the compliance of activities of monitoring and evaluation of the Projects funded by the GF.

Methods

The main method of data collection was the review of formal documents from the CCM, particularly those related to its constituents. In-depth interviews were also conducted with CCM leaders and relevant members, and with other individuals involved in the national response to the epidemic

Results

- Most NGOs and other organizations, included those of PLHA represented in the CCM are also implementers (sub-recipients) of projects funded by the Global Fund.
- Organizations participating in, or close to CONAMUSA have access to privileged information on the proposals approved by the GF and its details for implementation.

“The CONAMUSA (CCM) started badly. Roles of the stakeholders were not clarify sufficiently, stating that the organizations members of the CONAMUSA should not be sub recipients” (Official of Cooperation Agency)

- Potential conflict of interests were identified by memebers of CCM. Consequently, proposal submmited at the the Sixth Round of funding, committed to CCM to establish a policy to prevent conflicts of interest; such a policy never became public to its members.
- The CCM has also failed to conduct monitoring and impact evaluation activities of HIV-related projects, including those supported by the Global Fund. According to some interviewees, the CCM is an interested party and has limitations to fulfill a role in monitoring and evaluation.

“La CONAMUSA es juez y parte. No se puede ser parte de una intervención y después “evaluarse” (PLHA)

Conclusions

Potential conflicts of interest in the Peruvian CCM (CONAMUSA) should be appropriately prevented and tackled. Innovative mechanisms should be created by the CCM to ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities can be done in an effective, transparent and accountable way.

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