

## COP QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

This quick reference guide has two main purposes: (1) to assist individuals involved in the FY05 COP process to quickly understand key areas that have been modified, and (2) to provide a list and brief description of each of the required sections and support documents in the FY06 COP. These are provided to assist in planning and formulating the FY06 COP.

### **Key Policy Changes for the FY06 COP**

#### **1. Budgetary Requirements:**

There are several changes in the budgetary requirement for FY06. With the exception of AB, these apply only to the focus countries. We expect that all focus countries, and in particular those with budgets that exceed \$75,000,000, will meet these requirements.

Track 1 central budgets (from headquarters) will be attributed to these requirements (See [Appendix 8](#) and further explanation below.) If for some reason meeting any of the requirements is not possible for programmatic reasons, you must submit a justification. Please inform your core team leader as soon as possible if you will have problems meeting these requirements in your country to avoid difficulties after submission of the COP. To help inform planning, your core team leader has an analysis of your FY 05 budget relative to these requirements.

**a. Prevention: Abstinence and Be Faithful:** ABC – Abstinence, Being faithful and the correct and consistent use of Condoms for populations engaged in high-risk behaviors – is the most effective, evidence-based approach to the prevention of sexual transmission of HIV (as detailed in ABC Guidance #1: *For United States Government In-Country Staff and Implementing Partners, Applying the ABC Approach to Preventing Sexuality-Transmitted HIV Infections Within The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief*). In each of the focus countries except Vietnam, the primary mode of HIV transmission is through sexual contact; therefore, it is reasonable that we dedicate a significant proportion of prevention funding to ABC activities to prevent sexual transmission of HIV.

In 2006, each country should strive to dedicate at least 50 percent of total prevention funds to sexual transmission<sup>1</sup>, and within sexual transmission funds, to dedicate at least 66 percent to AB. If a country does not meet these expectations, a justification is required (e.g., in Vietnam the primary mode of transmission is through injecting-drug use (IDU), and therefore, it is appropriate to dedicate more than 50 percent of funds for prevention within the IDU context rather than at least 50 percent to prevent sexual transmission). However, failure to meet the 50 percent requirement for sexual transmission within all prevention programs would not justify failure to reach the 66 percent requirement within sexual transmission prevention funds for AB activities. Some

<sup>1</sup> "Total prevention" funds are those budgets defined in Appendix 12 by program areas 1 through 5 (PMTCT, AB, Blood Safety, Injection Safety, and Other Prevention). "Sexual transmission" funds are those budgets defined in Appendix 12 by program areas 2 and 5 (AB and Other Prevention).