GPP Checklist

Before Research:

1. **Formative research activities**
   - ❏ Develop a well-planned research activity
   - Propose it to research team and the to stakeholders to assure that everyone is on board and believes it is a research activity worth conducting/funding
2. **Stakeholder advisory mechanisms**
   - ❏ Use mechanisms to create meaningful dialogue with participants in order to create more quality results
3. **Stakeholder engagement plan**
   - ❏ Researchers should:
   - Keep in mind the sensitive content of HIV and present to research subjects in an appropriate matter
   - Keep in mind the guiding principles of GPP in biomedical HIV prevention trials/ the area of research: respect, mutual understanding, integrity, transparency, accountability, & community stakeholder autonomy
4. **Stakeholder education plan**
   - ❏ To provide relevant education about a specific planned trial — and about HIV biomedical research in general — in order to enhance research literacy
5. **Communication plan**
   - ❏ Research teams should:
   - Be involved communication networks to avoid any management/ communication issues
   - Talk to stakeholders before experimental trials to ensure that designs and procedures are effective for everyone
6. **Issues management plan**
   - ❏ Have a systematic plan that you will use to solve problems
7. **Site selection**
   - ❏ To select a site to be funded for trial protocol, inclusion in a multisite trial or a trial network
8. **Protocol development**
   - ❏ Protocol Development = the process of generating a trial protocol so that it is of high caliber. Once all trials are completed, all data must be distributed to everyone. This allows transparency that will hopefully build trust.

During Research :

9. **Informed consent process**
   - ❏ To provide a competent individual with enough information about a trial to make an independent decision whether or not to participate in the trial
10. **Standard of HIV preventions**
    - ❏ Negotiate HIV prevention package. What should and will the patients receive? Identify any possible problems
11. **Access to HIV care and treatment**
    - ❏ Participants who obtain HIV during the trial must have access to HIV care and treatment
12. **Non HIV-related care**
    - ❏ Trials should have access to non related HIV related care
13. **Policies on trial-related harms**
    - ❏ Discuss what will happen if participants experience harm during trials. Including social harm. List all possible harms. Policies should be made from this
14. **Trial accrual, follow-up, and exit**
    - ❏ Design socially and culturally acceptable strategies for recruitment, screening, enrollment, follow up and exit

Post Trial Research:

15. **Trial closure and results dissemination**
    - ❏ Assure proper dissemination of trial results
16. **Post-trial access to trial products or procedure**
    - ❏ The product or procedure that is tested should be available to those who participated in the project