

**Proposed Options for committee size and composition:
constituency-nominated voting members**

OPTION 1: 10 – 10 – 6

- a. **Strategy: 10 constituency-nominated members (5 donor, 5 implementer)** in a voting capacity; and the following non-voting members:
 - TRP Chair and TERG Chair
 - 2 representatives of non-voting Board constituencies
- b. **Audit and Finance: 10 constituency-nominated members (5 donor, 5 implementer)** in a voting capacity, and the following non-voting members:
 - World Bank and 1 representative of another non-voting Board constituency
- c. **Ethics and Governance: 6 constituency-nominated members (3 donor, 3 implementer)** in a voting capacity

OPTION 2: 20 – 14 – 6

- a. **Strategy: 20 constituency-nominated members (10 donor, 10 implementer)** in a voting capacity; and the following non-voting members
 - TRP Chair; TERG Chair;
 - UNAIDS; WHO; Partners; and World Bank
- b. **Audit and Finance: 14 constituency-nominated members (7 donor, 7 implementer)** in a voting capacity
 - World Bank and 1 representative of another non-voting Board constituency
- c. **Ethics and Governance: 6 constituency-nominated members (3 donor, 3 implementer)** in a voting capacity

Note: The two options for committee size outlined above do not include the Chair and Vice-Chair of each committee (Committee Leadership). The Committee Leadership roles will not be counted towards the minimum or maximum number of committee seats that a Board constituency may have, as Committee Chairs and Vice Chairs are expected to continue serving in a non-voting, neutral capacity.

	OPTION 1: 10 – 10 - 6	OPTION 2: 20 – 14 – 6
PROS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows more time for discussion and analysis within smaller focused committees to advance the work areas assigned by the Board • Scarcity of seats can lead to more expertise and engagement within the committee • Leaner committee meetings to manage in terms of time for deliberations and logistics including associated costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader constituency participation in committees (e.g., 2 committee seats available to voting constituencies across the three committees) • Deliberations and board recommendations in the strategy committee by the full board, and in the audit/finance committee by a large portion of the board, with additional seats in the Ethics and Governance Committee
CONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberations and board recommendations in the strategy and audit/finance committees are handled with half of the board represented in each committee • Reduced constituency participation in committees (e.g., 20 committee seats available to voting constituencies split in half between the strategy and audit/finance committee with 6 additional seats available in the Ethics/Governance committee) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger committee meetings, or mini-boards, to manage in terms of time for deliberations and logistics including associated costs • Can lead to more time dedicated to constituency interventions and less to group discussion/analysis
<p><i>Note: Based on the TGC assessment of the appropriate mandate for the Ethics and Governance Committee, in both options 6 seats would be available to voting constituencies.</i></p>		