ANNEX 3 - Compliance to Effective Development Co-operation principles: GHA's analytical framework

Under the effective development co-operation (EDC) agenda, donors have made commitments to improve the effectiveness of their development policy in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

GHA uses a set of indicators to assess the compliance of newly created health or development financing instruments against internationally agreed effective development co-operation principles and related donors' commitments, including the unfinished business of the aid effectiveness agenda, looking at:

- GOVERNANCE: who is engaged in the governance, what is the governance set up? How are decisions taken, in particular about priority setting? Who defines the objectives and how? Who approves projects or programmes? How are partners and stakeholders engaged? How transparent is the decision-making process? Are there conflict or interests risks?

- ACCOUNTABILITY & IMPACT: Who are the main beneficiaries? What type of funding mechanisms are available? How is the implementation taking place? How is impact measured and who is responsible for assessing and according to which set of indicators?

The analysis can focus both at global and country levels in order to understand the compliance to EDC principles in the design and roll out of the targeted instruments.

FOCUS AREA	PRINCIPLE	TARGET	EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS
GOVERNANCE	Inclusive development partnership	Strategies are set through multi-stakeholder platforms	• Existing guidelines/by-laws about multi-stakeholder decision making • Constituency representation and number of seats • Type of decision making - consensus vs 1 seat one vote
	Inclusive development partnership	Civil society participates within an environment which maximises its engagement i.e. basic conditions for meaningful dialogue are in place	• Number of seats available for CSOs in the governing body • Selection process • Type of CSO represented (local, global, etc.)
	Inclusive development partnership	Engagement and contribution of the private sector in the governance is adequately safeguarded	• Number of seats for private sector • Types of private sector represented • Existing conflict of interest safeguard policy in the governing bodies
	Alignment, harmonisation and ownership	Developing countries set their own strategies, which are relevant and tailored to their specific situations and needs OR Instrument is based on existing/approved national development/health strategies	• Entity in charge of the development of the instrument's country strategy • Types of actors consulted during the development of the country strategy (including relevant ministries, parliamentarians, civil society, communities and affected populations) • New mechanism's objectives are aligned with country strategies and objectives
	Transparency and accountability	Information about the governance (members, meeting minutes, funding decisions, results) is publicly available	• Number and relevance of available documents • Date of availability (timeliness/usability) • Number and types of stakeholders with whom they were shared and how they were shared (regular public consultations, stakeholder dialogue etc...)

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FOCUS AREA	PRINCIPLE	TARGET	EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS
OBJECTIVES	Relevance	The creation of the instrument is relevant to people living in poverty, it responds to an identified local need and adds value to the existing aid landscape	• Existence of a need to fill by the mission and objectives of the instruments (Sound needs analysis based on data) • Criteria on which eligible countries and priority geographies are identified (migration, people living in poverty, geopolitical interests…) • Development additionality is based on impact assessment • Financing leverage is based on impact assessment and is evidence-based.
	Focus on development results	The instrument focuses on results that meet poverty reduction goals	• Alignment of the instrument's objectives with what the OECD covers as ODA objectives • Identification of impact pathways and trajectories

	Alignment, harmonisation and ownership	The instrument aligns behind country objectives and priorities	• Alignment of the instrument's objectives in-country with country objectives and relevant strategies in terms of:
			    • Priority areas
			    • Targets (populations + regions + figures)
			    • Timeline
			    • How to get there (channels, partners)

	Sustainability	The instrument aims at achieving sustainability for its results and activities	• Existing sustainability principles embedded in the instrument's policies • Existing measures identified in the country strategy to ensure sustainability in the medium to long term
FINANCING	Focus on development results	Aid flows are dac-able	• Source and category of aid flow • Objective of aid flow • Concessionality of aid flow • Target of aid flow (recipient) • Innovative financing mechanisms (loan buy downs, social impact bonds, blending, etc..) are evidence-based.
	Alignment, harmonisation and ownership	Aid flows are not attached to donors' interest conditions and are untied	• Types of conditionalities attached to aid • Percentage of tied aid / aid conditionalities
	Alignment, harmonisation and ownership	Aid flows are reported on budget	• Percentage of aid flows reported on budget

FOCUS AREA	PRINCIPLE	TARGET	EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS
IMPLEMENTATION	Alignment, harmonisation and ownership	The instrument uses the country's own institutions and systems, including national procurement, PFM, accounting, auditing, results frameworks and monitoring systems	• Number and types of activities implemented through national institutions and systems • Number and types of capacity-building activities
	Alignment, harmonisation and ownership	The instrument uses local government and non-state actors in the implementation	• Type of entities directly financed by the instrument • Delegation of tasks and responsibilities: type of entities used to deliver on the objective
	Alignment, harmonisation and ownership	The instrument contributes to effective aid harmonisation and coordination	• Existing coordination mechanisms at global and country levels • Government has lead of coordination mechanisms at country-level
ACCOUNTABILITY	Transparency and accountability	The instrument has transparent systems to track allocation, progress and results and make this information public	• Existing and publicly available accountability policy • Existing reporting mechanisms at global and country levels • Respect of the policy (publication of reports, timeliness, etc.) • Regularly reports on impact on poverty reduction, or health inequalities reduction • Stakeholders to whom the accountability exercise is effectively carried out (including donor and local civil society, project beneficiaries and affected populations, donor and local parliamentarians)
	Transparency and accountability	The reporting and accountability mechanisms are used for learning and correcting the course of the mechanism to further align with EDC principles and needs	• Learning and adjusting mechanisms planned in terms of the overall instrument's strategy and policies

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