SDG3 GAP update and monitoring framework

CSO Meeting

3 March 2021
About the SDG3 Global Action Plan

- Goal: Accelerate progress towards the health-related SDGs, leaving no one behind, including in the context of countries’ efforts to recover and rebuild from COVID-19, through a partnership of 13 multilateral agencies
- Launched in September 2019 at UNGA
- First progress report published in September 2020
- ILO joined in January 2021
- 2021 progress report → May 2021
SDG3 GAP implementation

Based on 4 commitments

- ENGAGE: A commitment to work with countries to identify priorities and to plan and implement together
- ACCELERATE: A commitment to act together to support countries under specific accelerator themes and on gender equality
- ACCOUNT: A commitment to review progress and learn together to enhance shared accountability
- ALIGN: A commitment to harmonize operational and financial strategies, policies and approaches

Through 7 accelerators

- Primary health care
- Sustainable financing for health
- Community & civil society engagement
- Determinants of health
- Innovative programming in fragile & vulnerable settings & for disease outbreak responses
- Research & Development, Innovation and Access
- Data & digital health
  → Cross-cutting commitment to gender equality
ENGAGE – Intensified collaboration among agencies under the SDG3 GAP in 36 countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFRO</th>
<th>AMRO</th>
<th>EMRO</th>
<th>EURO</th>
<th>SEARO</th>
<th>WPRO</th>
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<tr>
<td>CAR (PHC, FCV)</td>
<td>Colombia (DoH, GE, CSCE)</td>
<td>Djibouti Egypt (PHC, DoH, DD)</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Myanmar (SFH)</td>
<td>Lao PDR (SFH)</td>
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<td>Cote d’Ivoire (SFH)</td>
<td>Haiti (PHC, RDIA, FCV)</td>
<td>Jordan Lebanon Morocco Pakistan (PHC, SFH)</td>
<td>Azerbaijan (PHC)</td>
<td>Nepal (DD)</td>
<td>Mongolia (PHC)</td>
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<td>Ghana (PHC, SFH)</td>
<td>Jamaica (DoH)</td>
<td>Somalia (PHC, RDIA, FCV)</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan Moldova Tajikistan (SFH)</td>
<td>Sri Lanka (PHC)</td>
<td>PNG (PHC)</td>
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<td>Yemen (FCV)</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe (SFH)</td>
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Bold = country discussed by at least one accelerator working group at global level
Accelerator areas identified: PHC (primary health care); SFH (sustainable financing for health); CSCE (civil society and community engagement); DoH (determinants of health); RDIA (research and development, innovation and access); DD (data and digital health); FCV (innovative programming in FCVS and for disease outbreak).
# ACCELERATE

## Big ideas/actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of priority focus areas by SDG3 GAP Accelerators through 2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting countries to develop and deliver an essential package of services and contribute to UHC through PHC; use of PHC operational framework as key tool to recover from COVID-19 and accelerate progress; linking PHC more closely with sustainable finance</td>
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<td><strong>SFH</strong></td>
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<td>More money for health; More health for money; Effective development cooperation</td>
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<td><strong>FCVS/disease outbreaks</strong></td>
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<td>Making PHC work in fragile settings and enhancing humanitarian – development nexus</td>
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<td><strong>Community &amp; CS engagement</strong></td>
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<td>Equitable recovery from COVID-19</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Virtual country visits to ensure in-country equity</td>
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<td>• Links to disaggregated data</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Determinants of Health</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gender equality</strong></td>
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<td><strong>R&amp;D, Innovation &amp; Access</strong></td>
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<td>Scale-up of innovations, including in the context of COVID-19, medical oxygen, women and children’s health, mental health and PHC</td>
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<td><strong>Data &amp; digital health</strong></td>
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<td>Strengthening country data and information systems, especially with regard to disaggregated data, including application to COVID-19 and equity, to enable actions based on data</td>
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ALIGN - Positioning SDG3 GAP in COVID-19

- SDG3 GAP helps align global health ecosystem
  - Supports UN reform
  - Elements of Every Woman, Every Child / H6
  - Data & digital accelerator / Health Data Collaborative
  - Complementarity with ACT-A, CTAP, UN SERF
- Knowledge translation to SDG6
- Lessons learned from IHP+ case study – country ownership, institutionalization, incentives
## ACCOUNT - Joint Evaluability Assessment: Progress against recommendations

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<tr>
<th>Joint Evaluability Assessment Recommendation</th>
<th>Progress against Recommendation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jointly <strong>review</strong> and revisit the <strong>purpose &amp; shared objectives</strong></td>
<td>✔ Positioning paper approved by Principals – Nov 2020</td>
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<td>Articulate a clear and detailed <strong>theory of change</strong></td>
<td>✔ Theory of change approved by Principals – Nov 2020</td>
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<td>Make the GAP more <strong>concrete and accountable</strong></td>
<td>✔ Accelerator presentations to Principals, strategic discussion and guidance by Principals (eg. Equity in COVID-19 era)</td>
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</table>
| Review the overall **resourcing of the GAP activities** | To begin in Q1 2021 and informed by:  
- JEA recommendations  
- IHP+ lessons |
| Revisit the **linkages between & among accelerator WGs** | ✔ Happening through country implementation supported by cross-accelerator meetings, equity cluster, presentations to Principals |
| Map out the **steps to the 2023 evaluation** | Monitoring framework development underway  
- Draft document developed with input from GAP agencies  
- Consultation with MS and CSOs - Feb 2021  
- Approval by Principals - April 2021 |
SDG3 GAP
Monitoring Framework
Context

• GAP is not a programme but is a way of working…
• …And also about changing an ecosystem
• Countries are committed to health-related SDGs but not on track and slowed by COVID-19
• Acceleration needed which requires…
• … Strengthened collaboration
Principles

• Light touch – using existing data where possible
• Countries at the centre
• Mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative)
• Assess additionality…
• … and contribution (not attribution) to acceleration
• Theory-based
• Participatory design
• Practical
• Do no harm
Elements of the monitoring framework

- Country experience
  - Number of countries
  - Country case studies

- Country perceptions
  - Country questionnaire
    - Annual
    - Focus on coordination
    - Quantitative and qualitative

- Agency perceptions
  - Questionnaire(s)
    - Annual
    - HQ and relevant regional/country-facing teams

Supported by:
- Context monitoring – available SDG data
- Process monitoring
- Risk monitoring
Data sources for different levels of the theory of change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOC level</th>
<th>Country experience</th>
<th>Country perceptions</th>
<th>Agency perceptions</th>
<th>Context monitoring</th>
<th>Process monitoring</th>
<th>Risk monitoring</th>
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Area within red box denotes scope of monitoring framework
SDG3 GAP Monitoring Framework
Proposed Country Questionnaire: National Government, Civil Society and UNCT

1. On a 1-5 scale (where 1 is lowest and 5 is highest)
   (a) How aligned with national plans is the support received from development partners?  
   (b) How well do development partners coordinate their support with each other?  

2. What have been the main successes in terms of development partners aligning their support with national plans and coordinating with each other?  

3. What have been the main challenges and bottlenecks in terms of development partners aligning their support with national plans and coordinating with each other?  

4. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?
   1. Development partners provide financial support in line with national budget priorities
   2. Development partners use national monitoring systems and reports
   3. Development partners coordinate their activities, including having a joint technical assistance plan
   4. Development partners make use of national coordination mechanisms and do not seek to establish their own parallel mechanisms

For more details – see Annex 2 of the framework document
Discussion questions

1. Are there any comments or questions about the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework in general?

2. Are there any comments or questions concerning the proposed questions in the questionnaire?

3. Are there any suggestions on the practicalities of data collection including who might the questionnaire be sent to? Can this questionnaire be completed at a senior level? Is there a way of capturing perspectives beyond the Ministry of Health?

4. We would like to include civil society perspectives. Would this be best done by having a separate questionnaire for civil society? If yes, who could complete this? Or could government ensure civil society perspectives are included? If yes, how would this be done?
Feedback form for civil society (3 – 18 March)

Link to the form


Three questions on the form

1. Organization
   - Include the organization name of organizations providing feedback.

2. What is your view of the proposed questionnaire? Do you have any suggested changes?
   - Please limit your answer to 200 words.

3. How can civil society in countries best be engaged and involved in guiding this kind of feedback?
   - Please limit your answer to 200 words.

4. What are the best ways of getting consolidated civil society and community feedback at country level?
   - Please limit your answer to 200 words.

Submit