**9th European Congress on Tropical Medicine and International Health   
6-10 September 2015, TPH, Basel**

**Monitoring, Transparency and Accountability Framework within Global Partnerships in the global health sector: Considerations for Post 2015 SDGs Implementation**

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**Abstract**

The objective of this paper is to map and review the existing monitoring, transparency and accountability framework and mechanism used by the global partnerships in the global health sector. Comparative analysis will be made of the existing accountability framework and monitoring mechanism by the public-private actors of the health field and how these mechanisms support the implementation of the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, especially concerning the Public Private Partnerships in the health sector.

In general, the “non-traditional” funding organizations, GAVI, Global Fund, and MMV are based on policies consisting of accountability frameworks, transparency policies, monitoring procedures and reporting requirements as well as conflict of interest policies to ensure accountability and “value for money”. A Governance system and related governance instruments generally exist to ensure fairness, coverage and access to funding at the global level, yet insufficient to mitigate potential conflicts of interest at the country level.

This main finding is not new but mirrors similar challenges faced by other international organisations and some donor organisations. What is disturbing is the fact that global partnerships were set up to overcome the weak governance capacity of public administration in many developing countries. To prevent the bureaucratic complications and potential corruptions, global partnerships developed its parallel delivery mechanisms and processes which bypassed whenever possible the national administration and corresponding processes. One of the unintended result is the further weakening of the national health systems which were already vulnerable to emergencies and outbreaks due to years of underinvestment[[1]](#endnote-1). The Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leon, Guinea and Liberia painfully revealed the true state of frailty of the health system in the LDCs and especially that of fragile states.

Implementation of the SDGs, due to its universality applicable to all countries, could potentially divert attention, if not resources, from the developing countries. Lack of organization, management and governance know-how transfer from the high performance partnership organization may point to a different organizational form for international development where imported capacity continues to substitute embedded institutional development.

1. Gostin, L. Ebola: towards an International Health Systems Fund. Lancet. 2014; 384: e49–e51 [↑](#endnote-ref-1)