

List and definitions of ROM monitoring criteria

1. **Relevance** → Are we doing the right things?

Better regulation: Relevance looks at the relationship between the needs and problems in society and the objectives of the intervention. Things change over time - certain objectives may be met or superseded; needs and problems change, new ones arise.

OECD-DAC (2020): the extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries' global, country, and partner-institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change.

2. **Coordination, complementarity, and EU added value** → How well does the EU intervention fit and add value?

Coordination: activities of two or more development partners that are intended to mobilise aid resources or to harmonise their policies, programmes, procedures, and practices so as to maximise the development effectiveness of aid resources.

Complementarity is intended to ensure that EU development policy is complementary to the policies pursued by the Member States.

EU added value: Under the principle of subsidiarity (Article 5 Treaty on European Union), the EU should only act when the objectives can be better achieved by Union action rather than by potentially varying action by Member States. It requires consideration of the value and improvements, which are caused by the EU rather than another party taking action.

OECD DAC (2020) Coherence: The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution.

3. **Intervention logic, Monitoring & Learning** → Can we monitor results and learn?

In the earlier ROM methodology as well as in the current OECD-DAC (2020) methodology these aspects are assessed under the Relevance criterion.

4. Efficiency → Are we doing things well?

Better regulation: Efficiency considers the cost-effective and timely relationship between the resources used by an intervention and the changes it generates (which may be positive or negative). Resources include staff, purchases, time and money spent fixed costs, running costs, and administrative burden.

OECD-DAC (2020): The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver results, in an economic and timely way.

5. Effectiveness → Is it working?

OECD-DAC (2020): The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its intended objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups.

6. Sustainability – Will the benefits last?

Better regulation: Sustainability relates to the continuation of benefits from an intervention after major support has been completed. The probability of continued long-term benefits. The resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time. It has various dimensions: social, economic, political, environmental, financial, institutional, etc.

OECD-DAC (2020): The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue.

N.B.: The aspect of environmental sustainability is covered under the criterion 7 below.

7. Cross cutting issues

In this criterion, the ROM methodology assesses the performance of interventions under a number of key priorities of the EU external action, namely:

1. Human rights and gender equality
2. Rights-Based Approach
3. Environmental constraints and opportunities
4. Climate change commitments
5. Fragility

8. Communication and visibility

The extent to which the intervention is applying the set rules on communication and visibility, https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/communication-and-visibility-manual-eu-external-actions_en