



# Developing an evaluation Framework for South-South Cooperation

**Dr. Prof. Lu Jixia**

**China Agricultural University/CIDRN**

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# 1. Why Does SSC Need Evaluation?

**Evaluation serves primarily two purposes:**

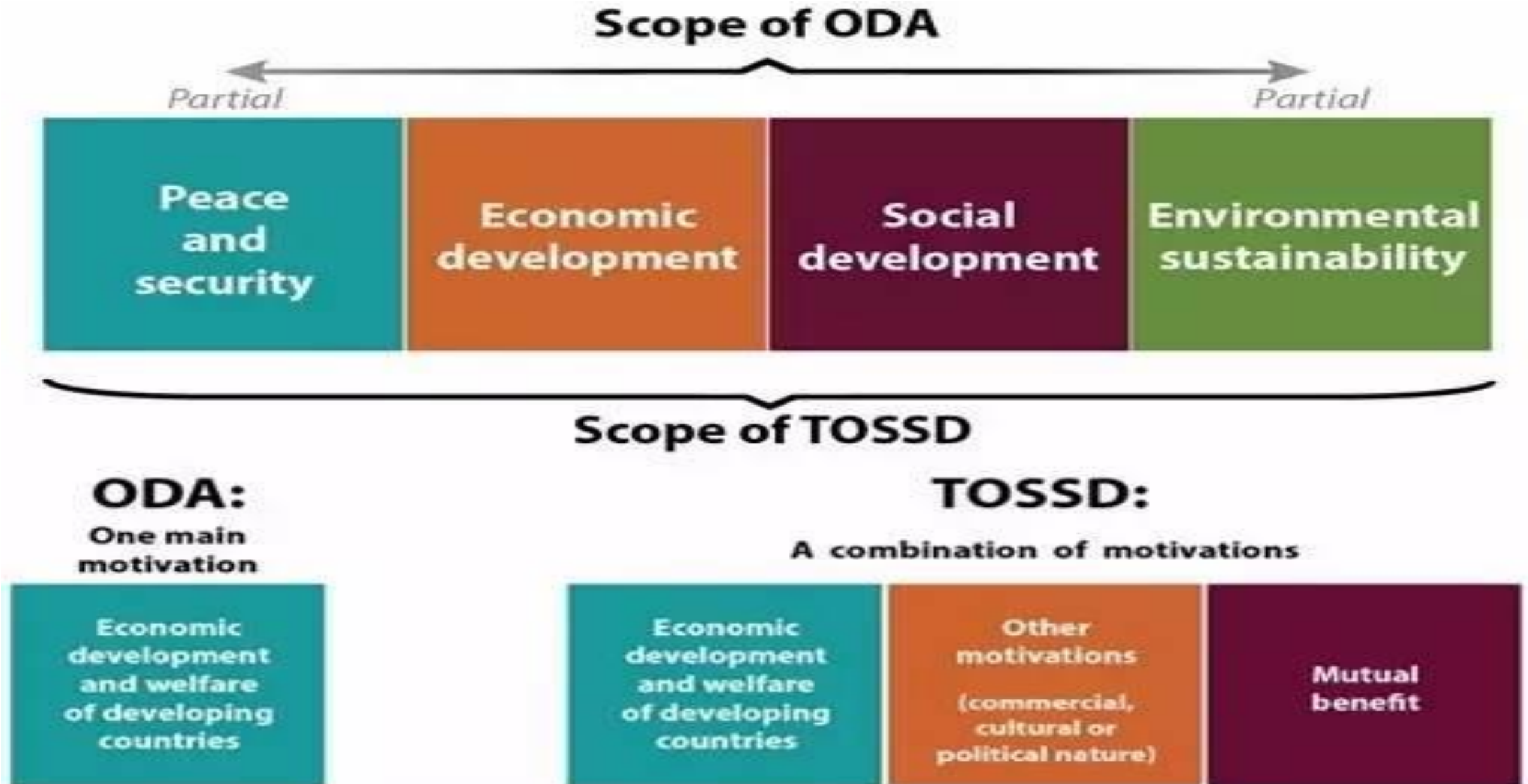
- 1. Accountability: does aid work? It is essential for aid-based development cooperation, while with an increasing financial flow both grant and concessional finance from SSC providers, it also gets more important;**
- 2. Learning: how effective is cooperation? sharing and improvement**



**Table 1 : NeST (Africa ) SSC M& E Framework**

DIMENSIONS	INCLUSIVE NATIONAL OWNERSHIP	HORIZONTALITY	SELF-RELIANCE & SUSTAINABILITY	ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY	DEVELOPMENT EFFICIENCY
	Multi-stakeholder partnerships	Mutual benefit	Capacity building	Data management & reporting	Flexibility & adaptation
	People-centred inclusivity	Shared decisions & resources	Knowledge & technology transfer	M&E systems	Time and cost efficiency
	Demand-driven	Trust & Solidarity	Use country systems and human resources	Transparency & access to information:	Internal & external coordination
	Non-conditionality	Global political coalitions	Domestic revenue generation	Mutual accountability & joint reviews.	Policy coherence for development
INDICATORS					

# Figure 1: ODA and TOSSD



The key objective of evaluating SSC is to study selected successes and failures with a view to learning why some actions were successful and others not. Specifically, the objective of the evaluation is to improve the future performance of the development projects through analyzing the in-depth reasons for successes or failures.

## 2. What Does SSC Need to Evaluate?

Dimensions	Domains	Measurable Indicators	Data sources	remarks
1. Political	1. Solidarity 2. Independency 3. Ownership 4. sovereignty	1. % of SSC requested by partner countries; 2. To what extent of the agreement mutual; 3. To what extend SSC reflect national strategy 4. To what extend the decision and implementation are mutually done	To be collected based on project-based survey	Process-based M&E
2. Economic	Mutual development	1. Growth rate 2. Change of trade 3. Investment 4. Change of Development assistance flow	Country statistics	Impact assessment
3. Social	Equality	1. Change of poverty 2. Employment 3. % of SSC subject to SA	Country statistics and survey	Impact assessment
4. Environmental	Sustainability	1. % of SSC subject to EA	Project-based survey	Impact assessment
5. Learning and sharing	Capacity development	1. Number of trained 2. % of technology transfer, jointly developed , jointly used 3. Number of expatriate	Country level book-keeping	Process



### 3. When Does SSC Need to Evaluate?

- To enhance mutual learning
- To be one part of the project cycle



# 4. How Does SSC Evaluate?

Table 3: Major components of SSC and the indicators to measure its contribution to development

Components	Output	Outcome	Impact
Trade	<div><div>1.</div><div>Trade volume between SSC provider and partner countries</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Number of Trade Projects</div></div>	<div><div>1.</div><div>Ratio of materials and services gained by different stakeholders</div></div>	<div><div>1.</div><div>Contribution to economic growth</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Number of jobs created</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Whether it promotes sustainable development</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>Whether it promotes capacity development and mutual learning</div></div>
Investment	<div><div>1.</div><div>Number of investment projects</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Volume of financial flow</div></div>	<div><div>1.</div><div>How different stakeholders benefit from the projects</div></div>	<div><div>1.</div><div>Contribution to economic growth</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Number of jobs created</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Whether it promotes sustainable development</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>Whether it promotes capacity development and mutual learning</div></div>
Aid	<div><div>1.</div><div>Number of projects</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Volume of financial flow</div></div>	<div><div>1.</div><div>How different stakeholders benefit from the projects</div></div>	<div><div>1.</div><div>Contribution to economic growth</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Number of jobs created</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Whether it promotes sustainable development</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>Whether it promotes capacity development and mutual learning</div></div>



# 5. Focus and Data requirement

1. SSC evaluation should focus on project level;
2. Should introduce project management cycle;
3. Should strengthen project planning;
4. should be conducted mutually

	Political	Economic	Social	Environmen tal	Learning
Qualitative	Case studies	Case studies	Case studies	Case studies	Case studies
Quantitativ e		Trade, growth rate, FDI, foreign aid	Poverty incidence, Gini, employment	Pollution, carbon emission, deforestation, soil erosion	Number of technology transfer , developed and used number trained, Number of expatriate, % of management system developed and used mutually







## 6. Conclusion

- The purpose to develop such framework is to contribute to establishing a global recognized SSC monitoring and evaluation framework.
- SSC evaluating is more difficult than NSC due to data deficiency;
- To be measurable, understandable, acceptable (by as many as stakeholders) and pertinent (reflecting the nature of SSC) should be the top concern;
- The projects will be selected from major development cooperation sectors (infrastructure, agriculture, health, technical transfer).

Thank you!