



*Aid Effectiveness and Development Effectiveness, The  
Quality and Impact of SSDC*

Meibo Huang  
Xiamen University, China

March 5, Johannesburg, South Africa



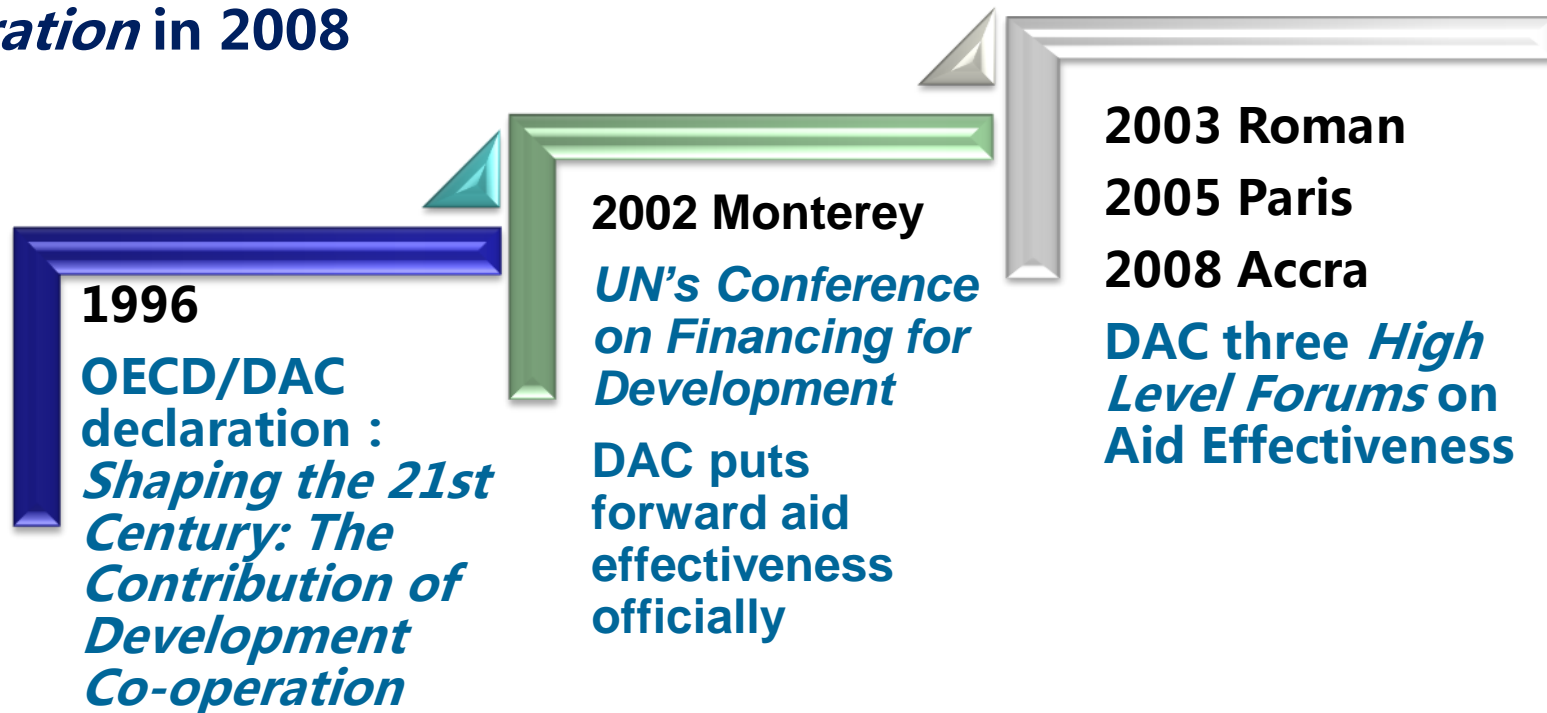
# Contents

- 1. Aid Effectiveness and Development Effectiveness**
- 2. The quality of SSDC**
- 3. The impact of SSDC**
- 4. The way forward**



## Aid Effectiveness (AE)

***Concept***: Plan, manage and arrange aid to reduce transaction costs between the donor and the recipient and improve the quality and efficiency of aid —Independent evaluation report of *Paris Declaration* in 2008





## Development Effectiveness (DE)

### 2011 The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation*

- ✓ *New global partnership with effective development cooperation ;*
- ✓ *"Development Effectiveness"*



# Development Effectiveness (DE)

1

Elliot Stern et al(2008)

2

Shannon & Bill ( 2009 )

3

Francesco & Sanoussi ( 2011 )

- *Aid efficiency*
- *Recipients' inclusive*
- *Development-result-based indicators*
- *Sustainable economy growth and social development*
- *Improvement recipient's independent development capacity*



## AE V.S. DE

	<b>AE-quality</b>	<b>DE-impact</b>
He Wenping (2011)	process	result
Francesco & Sanoussi(2011)	input/management	output/result
Wang Xiaolin & Liu Qianqian (2012)	process-driven	growth-driven
Zhang Haibing (2012)		aid+cooperation



## 2. The quality of SSDC

- “ How do we assess the **quality** of development cooperation among Southern partners?
- What would be appropriate **monitoring framework** for the quality of Southern development partnerships?
- What are **the criteria and standards** upon which **the quality and effectiveness** of South-South development cooperation should be assessed?
- What **indicators and technical systems** can be put in place to measure the application of these principles?”



## Mao Xiaojing :

- Respect for national sovereign
- Non-interference and non-conditionality
- Equality
- Mutual Benefit

## Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti:

- Empowerment
- Trust Building
- Mutual Benefit
- Impact
- Sustainable





- DAC countries evaluate the quality of ODA by the five principles of aid effectiveness:

- ownership
- harmonization
- **alignment**
- **managing for results**
- **mutual accountability;**

The Nairobi outcome document of 2009 UNHLC on SSC principles:

- **transparency.**
- **inclusiveness**
- **alignment**
- **quality and results**
- **mutual accountability**

-



**There is some common ground between NSA and SSC.**

- **SSC could learn from DAC aid effectiveness **monitoring framework** for measuring its quality.**
- **Many **criteria and standards of** DAC aid effectiveness are not appropriate to be used in SSC and need to be revised for SSC quality evaluation.**
- **Appropriate **indicators and technical systems should** be put in place to measure the application of SSC principles.**



### 3. Impact of SSDC

- **What** development impacts/outcomes should be assessed and against which indicators?
- **How** do we empirically measure the impact of SSC in terms of development results for partner countries?



## (1) The results-based management (RBM) framework

- In Paris Declaration, the result-oriented framework incorporated development result into aid effectiveness. Management for Results means that both recipients and donors should focus on measuring and managing results of assistance.
- In the Accra Agenda for Action ,“We will be judged by the impacts that our collective efforts have on the lives of poor people,” and – rather than on the inputs and instruments – the focus of development cooperation has to be on delivering results.
- The Nairobi outcome document states, the impact of South-South co-operation should be assessed with a view to improving, as appropriate, its quality in a results-oriented manner.



## (2) Problems faced by SSC Evaluation

### Econometric Analysis:

- economic development
- poverty reduction
  - Aid-economic growth
  - aid-saving-investment-economic growth
  - aid-trade-economic growth
  - aid-poverty reduction(poverty rate, HDI, etc).



## For DAC countries

- Some econometric tools could be used to evaluate the economic impact, but the results are not satisfactory
- It is difficult to address the issue of attribution and isolate the results produced by SSC projects versus those caused by other donors, local agencies and other external factors.
- It is hard to evaluate **the macro impact** of one country's foreign aid on recipient country. The result-based approach for DAC members is more useful to assess **the micro impact** of a foreign aid project or program.

## For SSSDC countries,

- No data, just can do qualitative analysis, and case study.



## 4. The way forward

### **Case study is what NeST could do now.**

- Choose appropriate scientific methodology/techniques (cost-effective, practical, useful and easy to use)
  - Decide the main indicators which need to observe;
  - Consensus on the principles applied
- 
- **Case study could analysis the quality and impact of SSDC together.**
  - Through case study, find and summarize the experience and lessons of SSDC.