中国国际发展合作评估和绩效评价实践进展及经验

Assessment and Performance Evaluation of China's International Development Cooperation:
Progress and Experience Achieved





商务部研究院评估相关部分研究成果 CAITEC research achievements on performance evaluation

- 《2018年援外人力资源开发合作绩效评价》,2018年
- 《教育科技领域援外项目绩效评价》,2018年
- 《研究完善援外人力资源开发合作来华培训项目绩效 评价》,2019年
- 《西亚北非地区援外项目绩效评价》,2019年
- 《新时代的中国国际发展合作》白皮书, 2020年
- 《对外援助项目评估指标体系研究》,2020年
- 《对外援助领域统计分类标准及指标体系研究》, 2020年
- 《2020年东南非地区援助项目绩效评价》,2020年
- 《南南合作援助基金项目最佳实践》,2020年
- 《南南基金项目实施对SDGs贡献评价指标体系研究》, 2021年
- 《2021年南亚地区援助项目绩效评价》,2021年
- 《援外配合外交总体布局专题研究》,2022年
- 《2017-2021年援外项目评估综合研究》, 2022年
- 《2023年东盟地区援助项目绩效评价》, 2022年
- 中国对外援助和国际发展合作评估研讨会, 2023年

- "Performance Evaluation of Foreign Aid Human Resources Development Cooperation in 2018", 2018
- "Performance Evaluation of Foreign Aid Projects in the Field of Education and Science and Technology", 2018
- "Research and Improvement of the Performance Evaluation of Foreign Aid Human Resources Development Cooperation Training Projects in China", 2019
- "Performance Evaluation of Foreign Aid Projects in West Asia and North Africa", 2019
- "White Paper on China's International Development Cooperation in the New Era", 2020
- "Research on the Evaluation Indicator System of Foreign Aid Projects", 2020
- "Research on the Statistical Classification Standards and Indicator System in the Field of Foreign Aid", 2020
- "Performance Evaluation of Aid Projects in East and South Africa in 2020", 2020
- "Best Practices of South-South Cooperation Projects by Foreign Aid", 2020
- "Research on the Evaluation Indicator System Monitoring the Contribution of South-South Aid Projects to SDGs", 2021
- "Performance Evaluation of Aid Projects in South Asia in 2021", 2021
- "Special Research on the Overall Layout of Foreign Aid in Supporting Diplomacy", 2022
- "Comprehensive Evaluation of Foreign Aid Projects from 2017 to 2021", 2022
- "Performance Evaluation of Aid Projects in ASEAN in 2023", 2022
- "China's Foreign Aid and International Development Cooperation Evaluation Seminar", 2023



中国国际发展合作评估实践

Evaluation practices of China's international development cooperation

国合署 China International Development Cooperation Agency

援外执行部门 Foreign Aid Implementation Departments 综合评估

Comprehensive

assessments

针对一定阶段援外项目总体实施情况

原则上每5年开展一次

In principle, comprehensive assessments are carried out once every 5 years to review overall progress of foreign aid projects on the macro level.

专项评估

Special assessments

针对落实重大援助举措、重点援助区域或领域及以特定援助方式实施的援助项目

以问题导向方式选题

Special assessments are carried out for the key aid projects, key aid regions or topical areas, and special aid projects. Such assessments are more focused and targeted.

日常评估

Routine assessments

针对已完成项目的质量、安全、进度、资金、管理 及实施效果等 Routine assessments are regularly carried

out to review the quality, safety, progress, fund efficiency, management and effects of completed projects.

针对当年使用财政预算的项目立项、过程、产出、效 果等

Such evaluation focuses on a selected finance year's project establishment, process, outputs and effects.

2019年西亚北非地区

2020年东南非地区

2021年南亚地区

2022年东盟地区

2023年南太地区

2019 West Asia and North Africa

2020 South-east Africa

2021 South Asia

2022 ASEAN

2023 South Pacific

财政绩效评价 Public finance's performance evaluation

评估方法和流程 ——以南亚地区为例

Assessment methods and processes

- Taking South Asia as an example

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指标体系搭建 Indicator system development

- 立项
- 过程
- 产出
- 效果
- 满意度
- Project establishment
- Activities
- Outputs
- Effects
- Satisfaction

选择样本项目 Select projects for the sampling

- 援助方式
- 受援国别
- 资金规模
- 援助领域
- Aid method
- Aided countries
- Funding scale
- Aided fields

案头搜资 Desk research

问卷调查 Questionnairebased survey

- 外方援助主管部门
- 驻外使领馆
- 项目受益群体
- 南南基金项目联合国机构代表
- Foreign counterparts managing aid projects
- Chinese embassies and consulates abroad
- Project beneficiary groups
- United Nations agencies that support South-South aid projects

现场调查 On-site investigation

- 赴管理机构调研
- 赴实施企业调查
- 赴受援国调研/电话或线上采访
- Visits to project management agencies
- Visits to implementing enterprises
- Visits to the recipient countries/telephone or online interviews

形成报告、反馈和改进 Generate reports, feedback and recommendations for improvements

- 定量方法与定性评价相结合
- 微观案例与宏观政策相结合
- Combining quantitative methods with qualitative evaluation Integrate micro cases with macro policy context

主要发现——地区比较视角 Main findings - Regional comparison



决策方面 Decision-making | | 过

- 援助项目与受援国发展规划较为匹配,契合当地民众实际关切。
- 项目立项积极落实我领导人在重大外交场 合宣布的举措,与我外交大局和共建"一 带一路"等对外政策具有较强的一致性和 联动性。
- 援助总体契合各地区的需求和特点,举例 西亚北非地区以物资项目为主,东南非和 南亚国家以成套项目为主。
- The aid projects are well matched with the development plans of the recipient countries and address the actual concerns of the local people.
- The project are designed to provide strong support to translate the Chinese leadership's commitments into reality and remain consistent and well-aligned with our overall diplomatic policies such as the joint development of the "Belt and Road".
- The aid is provided generally in line with the needs and characteristics of various regions. For example, the West Asia and North Africa regions are mainly provided materials, while the Southeast African and South Asian countries are mainly provided aid projects in packages.



过程方面 Process

- 各管理机构履行管理职责,完善相关管理制度; 从多方面指导、监督项目实施单位的项目实施, 协调对内对外工作。
- · 项目方案设计单位基本能够根据立项目标,基于自身优势特色,结合受援方需求,设计符合 当地实际的实施内容。
- 项目实施单位践行援外使命,推进项目实施, 向世界展示了中国扶危济困的援助理念和使命 必达的中国速度。
- 过程方面,外方履约和配合等方面还可待加强。
- Each management agency has performed its management duties and improved relevant management systems; guided and supervised the project implementation and coordinated internal and external resources.
- The project design institutes basically designed activities in line with the project objectives based on their own technical competencies and strengths and the actual needs of the recipient.
- The project implementation agencies, with the mission of providing humanitarian aid and rescue efforts, implemented projects and demonstrated to the rest of the world the Chinese concept and speed of offering relief to the poor and vulnerable people in dire need.
- In terms of issues in the implementation process, greater provision of support and collaboration by the foreign counterparts needs to be ensured.



产出方面 Outputs

- 项目产出数量和质量基本符合立项要求。
- 项目基本在可控时间内完成。
- 但部分项目受疫情或受援国政局影响,完成及时率稍有延后。
- The quantity and quality of project outputs have basically met the project objectives.
- The projects were basically completed within a controllable time frame.
- However, due to the impact of the epidemic or the political situation in the recipient countries, the completion rate of some projects was slightly affected.

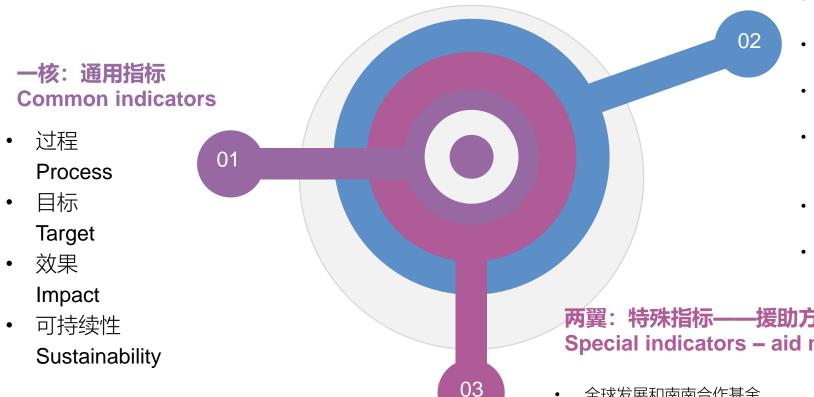


效果方面 Effects

- 项目支持"一带一路"国家就业和民生改善,提升减贫能力和内生发展动力。
- 帮助南亚、东南亚改善基础设施和民生福祉,帮助西亚北非地区加强知识共享和技术转移。
- 在西方攻击中国"债务陷阱"和"新殖民主义"的负面语境中,凸显了"一带一路"惠民生、利天下的真义,为2030年联合国可持续发展议程作出积极贡献。
- 受援国媒体对我援助项目有较多报道,积极放大了项目效益。
- 可持续影响有赖于各国的投入和重视。
- The projects supported the improvement of employment and livelihoods in the countries along the Belt and Road and enhanced the recipient countries" poverty reduction capabilities and development momentum.
- Helped South Asia and Southeast Asia to improve infrastructure and people's well-being, and helped West Asia and North Africa strengthen knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
- In the negative narrative context of China's "debt trap" and "neo-colonialism" coined by the western attacks, the projects showcased the true meaning of the Belt and Road Initiative with the mission of benefiting the people and the world, and thus making a positive contribution to the 2030 UN SDG attainment.
- Thanks to the extensive coverage of the projects by the media in the recipient countries, the project benefits were magnified
- Sustainable impact depends on the recipient countries' subsequent investment and care.

评估标准:结合OECD DAC评估标准,基于中国援助全链条、全领域、全方式的特点设置

Evaluation criteria: the evaluation criteria are set based on the characteristics of China's aid throughout the entire chain, across all fields and in all ways while consideration is also given to the OECD DAC evaluation criteria.



两翼:专用指标——援助领域 **Specific indicators – depending** on the technical areas of aid

- 教育 Education
- 医疗卫牛
 - Health care
- 文体 Culture and sports
- 公共管理 **Public** administration
- 交通 **Transportation**

- 能源 Energy
- 农业
 - Agriculture
- 诵信
- Communication
- 环境
- Environment
- 人道主义
 - humanitarianism

两翼:特殊指标——援助方式、渠道 **Special indicators – aid methods, channels**

- 全球发展和南南合作基金 Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund
- 紧急项目
- **Emergency projects**

- 人力资源开发合作 Human resource development cooperation
- 优惠贷款项目 Concessional loan projects

未来展望 Prospects



做好项目影响前瞻。在项目前期设计阶段就注重目标设置和影响前瞻,加强合作伙伴之间沟通协同,打造有效的成果管理模式。

Deeply understand projects' potential impacts.Pay attention to the projects' goal setting and potential impact in the early design stage, strengthen communication and collaboration with other partners, and create an effective result management model.

丰富后评估工具箱。 促进全过程、全领域数据搜集和比较分析。延伸评估触角,加强对一线受益群体的调查,可以更多应用第三方和国际组织视角开展评估。

Enrich the post-evaluation toolbox. Promote data collection and comparative analysis of the entire project lifecycle and across all fields. Extend the evaluation outreach, increase investigation with the direct beneficiary groups, and conduct more evaluations from the perspectives of third parties and international organizations.

创新快速评估管理机制。加强受援国当地合作伙伴在项目监督评估方面的参与度。

Develop an innovative and efficient assessment management mechanism.

Strengthen the participation by local partners of recipient countries in the project supervision and evaluation.

謝謝! THANK YOU!