

THE JOURNEY TOWARDS DEVELOPING A COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING SSC

For more information on NeST, and NeST Africa in particular, please visit www.saiia.org.za/nest

Alternatively, contact the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), the seat of the NeST Africa secretariat, on +27(0)11 339-2021, or via e-mail NEST-AFRICA@saiia.org.za

NeST AFRICA
NETWORK OF SOUTHERN THINK-TANKS, AFRICA CHAPTER

With an ever-increasing number of national and regional chapters and experts from across the developing world, the Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST) strives to bring together the multiplicity of voices in the Global South to shape the international development discourse.

Countries involved:
Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Building on the political commitments made by Southern governments in historical conferences in Bandung (1955), Buenos Aires (1978), Nairobi (2009), Bogota (2010) and Delhi (2013), NeST experts have distilled the principles animating South-South cooperation (SSC) into a new set of operational indicators to evaluate the quality of South-South partnerships and processes.

In September 2015, the African Chapter of the Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST Africa) published the first working document for measuring the quantity, quality and impact of SSC in development.

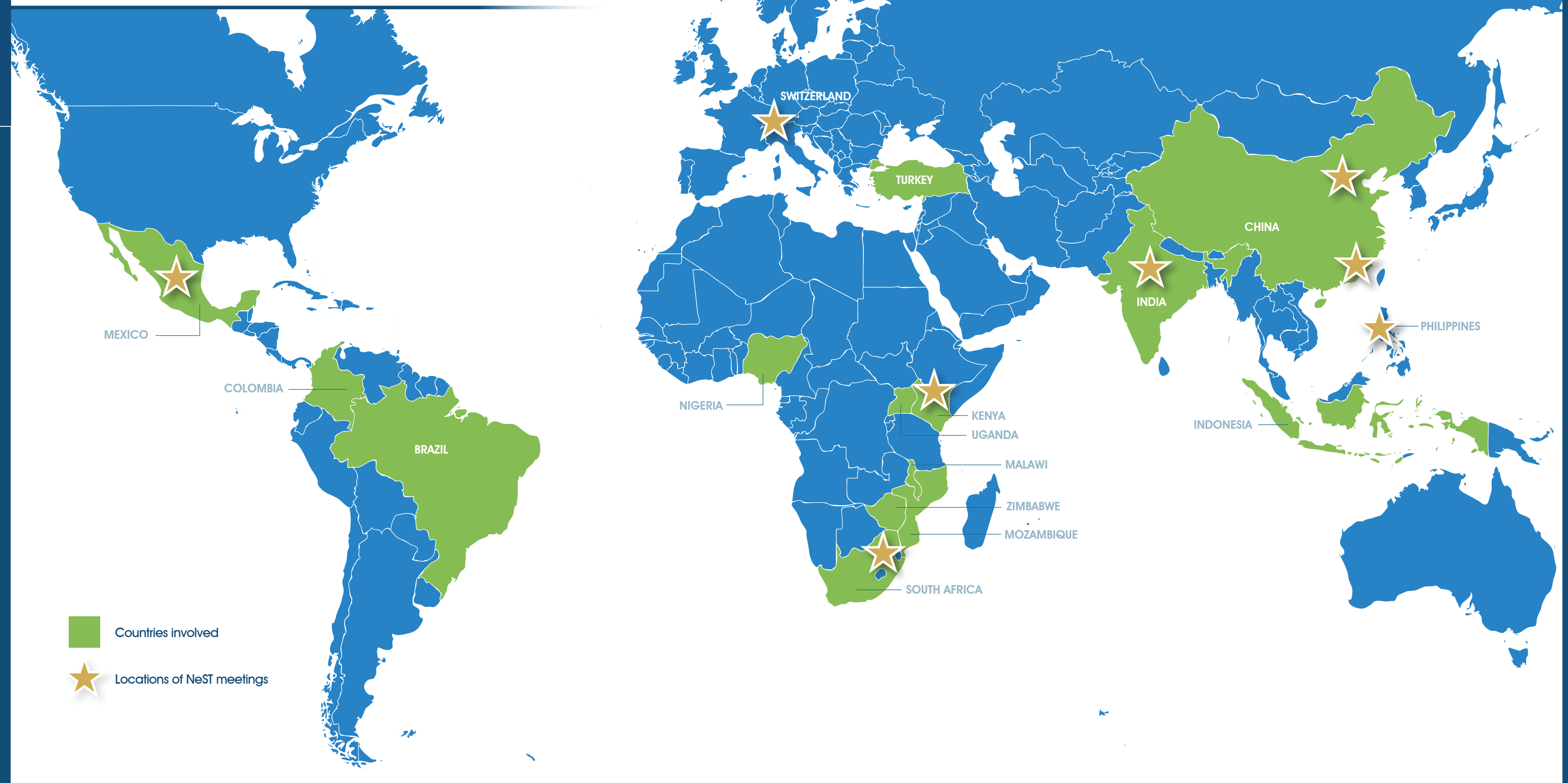
Through consultations in 2016 in Midrand, Geneva, Xiamen, Manila, Delhi, Addis Ababa, Mexico City, Beijing, with Southern governments, civil society and multilateral organisations; as well as through case studies on the development cooperation of Brazil, India, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey; Southern researchers and stakeholders continued to revisit the framework and fine-tune it.

This poster attempts to capture the outcome of the multiple NeST consultations.

NeST AFRICA NETWORK OF SOUTHERN THINK-TANKS, AFRICA CHAPTER

A MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

20 indicators, organised in 5 dimensions to guide researchers, evaluators and policy-makers to assess the quality and effectiveness of SSC and its contribution to sustainable development



HOW TO EVALUATE THE QUALITY OF SOUTH-SOUTH PARTNERSHIPS

This framework presents a new set of 20 indicators, organised in 5 dimensions, which researchers, evaluators and policy-makers can use to assess the quality and effectiveness of SSC and its contribution to sustainable development.

1. Inclusive national ownership

INDICATORS

1. multi-stakeholder partnerships
2. people-centred inclusivity
3. demand-driven
4. non-conditionality

National ownership, a pillar of SSC, needs to be combined with the principle of multi-stakeholder participation (as agreed in the Nairobi 2009 UN Conference on SSC), to achieve inclusive national ownership. At the core of the notion of national ownership is the expectation that SSC needs to be demand-driven, non-conditional and respectful of national sovereignty.

2. Horizontality & mutuality

INDICATORS

1. mutual benefit
2. shared decisions and resources
3. trust and solidarity
4. global political coalitions

At the heart of horizontality is the principle of mutual benefit, and a strong spirit of solidarity, trust, and reciprocity between Southern partners. It does not assume equality as Southern partners are heterogeneous and relationships are sometimes asymmetrical. Nevertheless, it does assume shared purpose, shared responsibilities, and benefits to all partner countries involved in the cooperation.

3. Self-reliance & sustainability

INDICATORS

1. capacity building
2. knowledge and technology transfer
3. use of country systems and resources
4. domestic revenue generation

SSC should include an empowerment strategy that encourages the recipient country to take control of their own development path in an independent and sustainable manner. This is evidenced both by efforts to build capacity (of both people and institutions) and by noticeable changes produced from such efforts. This consists of knowledge and technology transfer, untying aid and using local systems and resources of partner countries.

5. Development efficiency

INDICATORS

1. flexibility and adaptation
2. internal and external coordination
3. time and cost efficiency
4. policy coherence for development

Here 'efficiency' refers to maximising the development impact of SSC endeavours. For SSC to be effective, partners' development projects and policies need to be coherent and coordinated, flexible and adaptable to the local context, ensuring time and cost efficiency in the implementation of the development interventions.

4. Accountability & transparency

INDICATORS

1. data management & reporting
2. monitoring and evaluation systems
3. transparency and access to information
4. mutual accountability and joint reviews

SSC partners should make information about their development co-operation activities publicly available so that all stakeholders (government, civil society, parliamentarian and academia) of both partner countries can not only access information but use it and act on it. This dimension necessitates that SSC partners possess sound information management and monitoring and evaluation systems to allow for regular joint reviews and mutual accountability of SSC activities.

