



## Policy Dialogue on Aid for Trade

***More Monitoring and Less Evaluation!***



OECD, 5th November 2008

**Lichia Yiu & Raymond Saner**

**DD/CSEND, Geneva**

**[www.diplomacydialogue.org](http://www.diplomacydialogue.org)**



## Objectives of Presentation

- To urgently draw attention to the need to re-order priorities of AfT's M&E
- To propose monitoring and less evaluation !
- To clarify that monitoring should not be “mini-evaluation” but rather a management tool



# Evaluation

- About the past. Who remembers the W's after 3 or 4 years of project duration?
- Lessons learnt for whom? Project partners (beneficiaries, donors, experts) move on to new jobs
- Very costly and very heavy for beneficiaries (evaluation tourism)
- Against Paris Declaration (e.g. EIF: multiple evaluation methods, LDC overwhelmed with compliance duties)



## KEY TARGETS OF PARIS DECLARATION FOR 2010

- 75% of DCs should have effective poverty reduction strategies of their own
- At least 40% of donor country missions in poorer countries should be jointly organised to cut costs
- 2/3 of all country analytical work should be joint, drastically cutting the number of duplicative pieces of consultancy
- No. of DCs who improve their own financial system (budget linked to policy priorities such as poverty reduction) should be increased by half
- *The proportion of countries without transparent and monitor-able performance assessment processes should be reduced by 1/3.*



## **OECD Survey on Monitoring and Paris Declaration (2008).**

- **Less than 10% of countries have sound frameworks to monitor and assess development results. While some progress has been made since 2005, an enormous effort will be required to meet the target of 35% by 2010**





# DAC Indicators of Aid Effectiveness relevant for AfT and monitoring

- ***11: Managing for Results***

Results oriented frameworks- number of countries with transparent and *monitorable* performance assessment frameworks to assess progress against (a) the national development strategies and (b) sector programmes

- ***12: Mutual Accountability***

Mutual Accountability- number of partner countries that undertake *mutual assessments* of progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness including those in this Declaration



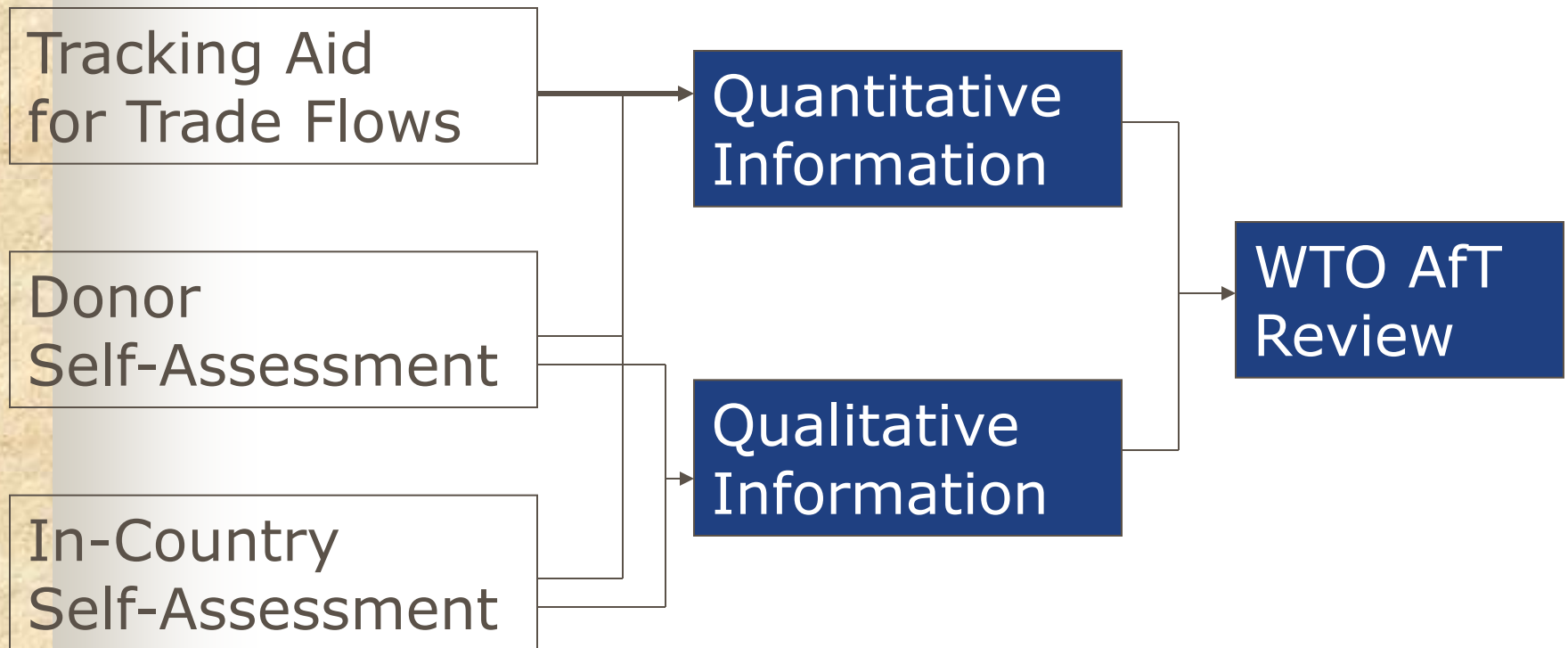
# CSEND Proposal

## Capacity Building model of Monitoring



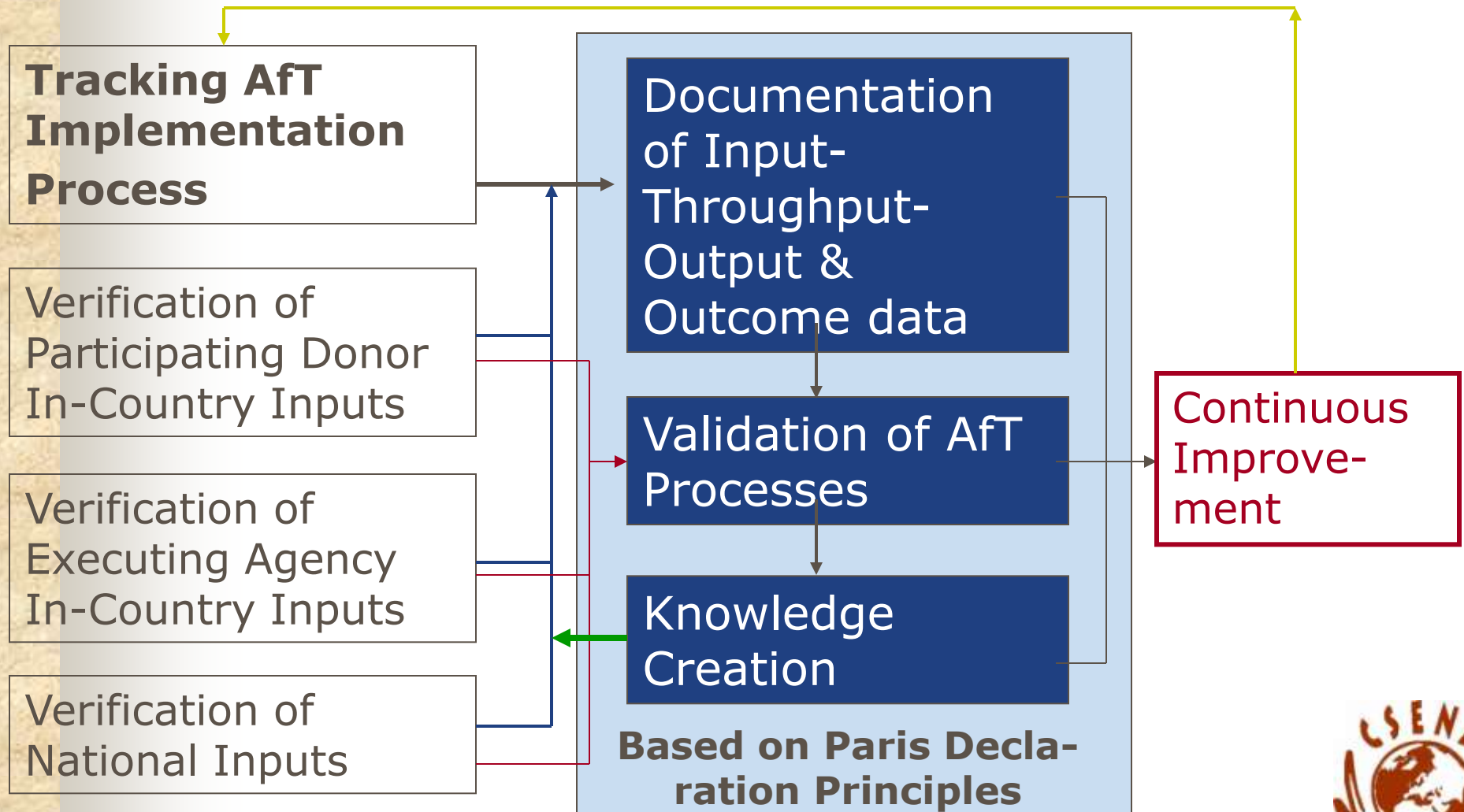
# The Three-Tiered AfT Monitoring Framework

(Martina Garcia, OECD, 2008)

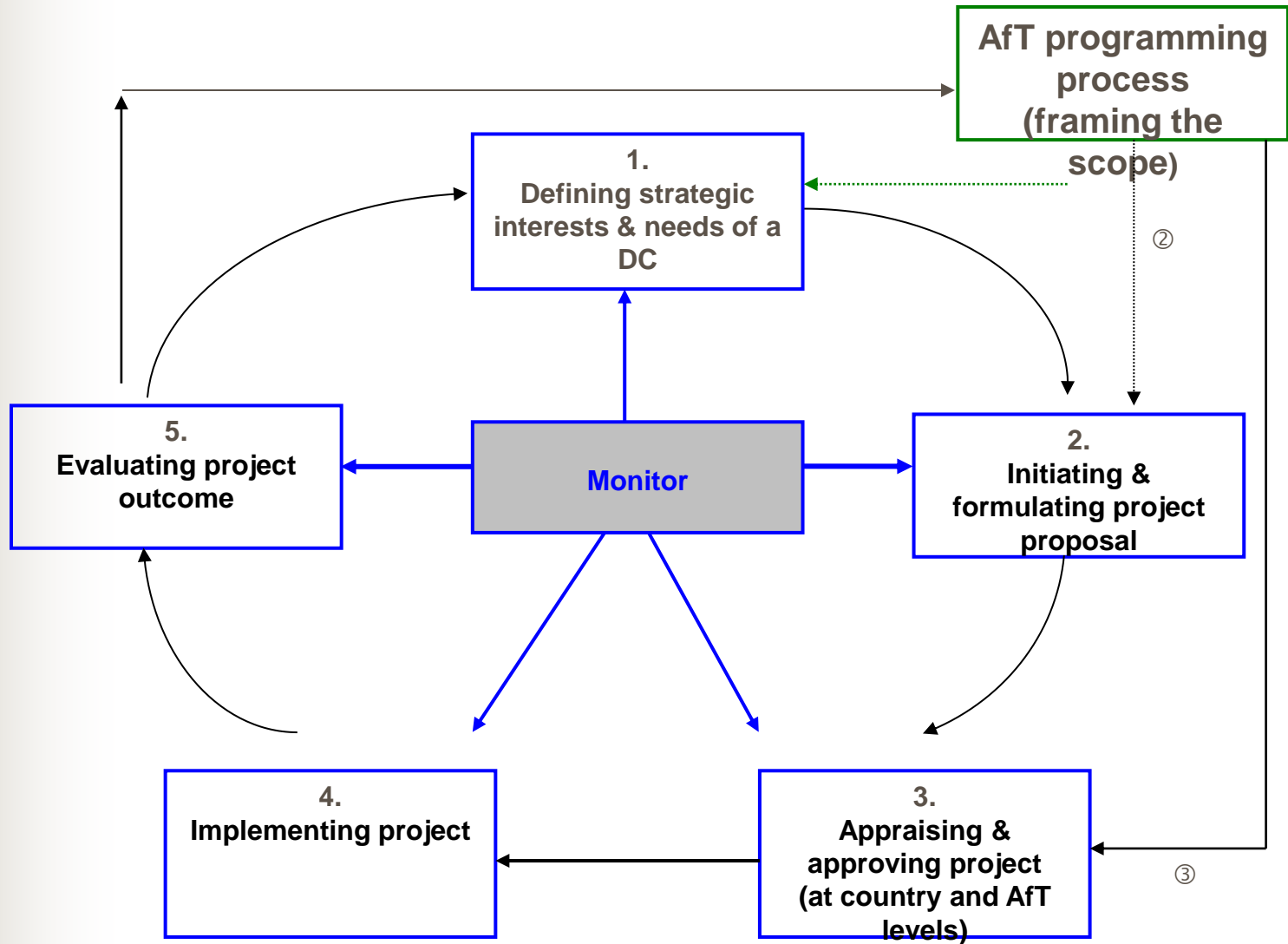




# CSEND's Non Fiduciary AfT Monitoring Framework (within borders)



# Project Cycle



# A matrix structure and delineating levels of responsibility for monitoring

- AfT institutional roles/actors
- Level of responsibilities regarding monitoring
- Periodicity of monitoring actions
- Inputs needed and from
- Outputs produced
- Monitoring criteria & indicators
- Records



# Example of M&E System (EIF)

EIF Actors	Level of Responsibilities regarding Monitoring	Periodicity	Inputs	Outputs	Monitoring Criteria & Indicators	Records
NSC	<p>Oversight on the Use of EIF resources for the country</p> <p>Setting national policy regarding trade development and performance targets</p> <p>Supervise the performance of National Implementation Organs and mechanisms</p>	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Trade Development Plan and Priorities</li> <li>▪ PRSP Country Strategy and Programme Priorities if existing</li> <li>▪ DTIS and Action Matrix</li> <li>▪ NIU quarterly implementation reports (both technical and financial)</li> <li>▪ NIU process audit reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Country EIF programme, strategies, workplans</li> <li>▪ Semester Country EIF Implementation Review (Tier 1 &amp; 2)</li> <li>▪ Annual Country EIF Programme Performance Report</li> </ul>	<p><b>Monitoring Criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compliance to National EIF programme formulation procedure</li> <li>▪ Compliance to National EIF project approval procedure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decisions on Tier 1 workplan and Tier 2 programme priorities</li> <li>▪ EIF Country Programme Monitoring Records</li> <li>▪ NSC audit records</li> <li>▪ Request for Corrective or Preventive actions</li> <li>▪ Corrective action report</li> </ul>



- It **aligns** AfT with DC/LDC country development and ministerial performance objectives within the context of AfT
- It provides a **process** management tool for learning transfer, continuous improvement of capacity building processes and outcome (higher pay-off)
- It gives **ownership** and accountability to the beneficiary countries and counterparts
- It supports occasional programme evaluation ( monitoring means collecting in-depth **database**)
- It facilitates multilevel **knowledge** creation and knowledge management amongst donors, beneficiaries and experts.





# Added Value of a monitoring based AfT management system

- Safeguards against sub-optimal use of resources
- Ensures result-based accountability of the capacity building function
- Documents quantifiable data for process improvement
- Anchors AfT agenda within recipient country's strategic planning and implementation processes
- Knowledge management in the hands of ALL partners



Thank You !!

