



International Development
Cooperation: **China's Practice**

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China's Foreign Aid Project Evaluation (FAPE) System



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Through timely drawing lessons so as to identify and remedy shortcomings, foreign aid project evaluation (FAPE) ensures that “every cent of the funds is spent on where it is needed most” . Therefore, FAPE is the key to enhancing project quality, integrated effect, and sustainable development of foreign aid. China continuously improves its FAPE while increasing the scale of its foreign aid. As foreign aid transitions and upgrades to international development cooperation, the FAPE system has also reached a new stage of development, where significant progress has been made in making the evaluation work more scientific, more effective and more systematic. This report reviews the history of China’s practice in FAPE, and introduces the core ideas, objectives, principles, participants, procedures and instruments of China’s evaluation on foreign aid projects, with the aim of enhancing all stakeholders’ understanding of China’s FAPE, and promoting exchanges and mutual learning.

FAPE is the act of using systematic, standardized and scientific methods to compare the actual status and the expectations of various aspects of foreign aid, such as measure execution, project implementation, and effect realization, thus forming comprehensive evaluation opinions. With the continuous

development and reform of China’s foreign aid, the FAPE is undergoing a process of development from zero to one, from an occasional measure to a routine practice, from single form to diversified measures, and from drawing on Western experience to reflecting Chinese characteristics (Figure 1).

01

Development History



Exploration phase

Some projects explored FAPE with thematic evaluation and comprehensive evaluation.



Enrichment and improvement phase

Drawing on international practices, different foreign aid modalities were distinguished from each other, and evaluation indicators were developed in a relatively standardized manner.



Scientific development phase

China has made significant progress in making FAPE more scientific, more effective, and more systematic by developing the evaluation system according to China’s circumstances, foreign aid in different sectors, and different foreign aid modalities.

Figure 1 History of China’s Foreign Aid Project Evaluation

1 China’s exploration of FAPE at the beginning of the 21st century

Prior to the reform and opening up, China’s foreign aid was primarily managed by the departments undertaking aid projects, and there were no complete and mature evaluation mechanisms or commonly used evaluation indicators.

In 2007, drawing on the common practices of Western development aid agencies and the ex-post evaluation methods of Chinese engineering consulting industry, China conducted ex-post evaluation for four foreign aid projects¹ in the industry sector, public buildings, and hydro power. This is the first time that evaluation as an independent regulatory measure has been applied to foreign aid management. With the accumulation of experience in

evaluation, the institutionalization of FAPE entered a new phase. The *Measures for the Management of Complete Foreign Aid Projects (2008)* and the *Measures for the Management of Foreign Aid Projects Providing Goods and Materials (2011)* dedicated respectively specific chapters on the supervision and evaluation of complete projects and projects providing goods and materials. In general, FAPE in this phase, based on project assessment, made a few attempts on thematic evaluation and comprehensive evaluation. However, there was no uniform guiding methodology, and further improvements were still in need to make the FAPE system more systematic, more targeted, and more complete.

1.The four foreign aid projects are the project on a machinery-based vertical shaft kiln cement plant in aid of Peru, the project on exhibition center in aid of Antigua and Barbuda, the project on Trelawny (Greenfield) Stadium in aid of Jamaica, and the project on Kirirom I Hydro Power Plant in aid of Cambodia.

2 Improvement of the FAPE system between 2012 and 2018

From 2012 onwards, along with the increases in China's economic power and the adjustments in China's development strategies, foreign aid has developed rapidly with its scale steadily expanding and its forms increasingly diversified. In 2013, China introduced the initiative on jointly building the "Belt and Road", and has since made substantial investments in foreign aid within the framework of the initiative to promote South-South cooperation. As China's foreign aid was facing new historic tasks and requirements, the enrichment and improvement of the FAPE system became a major and practical issue.

In 2015, the Chinese government introduced the first institutionalized regulations on FAPE, which required combining qualitative and quantitative methods, developing guiding evaluation indicators for different types of aid projects, and making dynamic adjustments during the whole process of project implementation. In 2016, the indicator framework for FAPE was proposed, with the focus on five aspects, namely the appropriateness of project initiation, the compliance of project organization and implementation, the efficiency and effect of foreign aid, comprehensive impacts, and sustainability.

3 Significant progress in FAPE since 2018

In 2018, China established the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), which sets the Department of Supervision and Evaluation dedicated to foreign aid supervision, evaluation, statistics etc.. This marks an important step in the reform of foreign aid system and mechanism, especially the upgrading of foreign aid supervision and evaluation.

In the context of international development cooperation in the new era, FAPE has been attached with greater importance. In 2021,

it is pointed out in the *white paper China's International Development Cooperation in the New Era*: "We will develop complete systems of impartial and independent project evaluation, set sound and effective evaluation standards, conduct comprehensive evaluation and special evaluation, and strengthen the application of evaluation results." Moreover, the *Measures for the Administration of Foreign Aid* issued in 2021 clearly requires that system development and implementation management shall be enhanced for FAPE to facilitate the better and faster development

of foreign aid. In 2022, on the basis of the continuous revision and improvement of FAPE rules and regulations, and with reference to the developed practices of international aid evaluation management, CIDCA formulated and published the *Foreign*

*Aid Project Evaluation Indicator System*² and the *Guidelines for Foreign Aid Project Evaluation*³, which represented the significant progress of China in making FAPE more scientific, more effective and more systematic.

02

Core Ideas, Objectives and Principles of FAPE

China's FAPE integrates the core ideas of focusing on development effectiveness, aligning with international agenda, reflecting Chinese characteristics, and advancing with the times. It adheres to the overarching principles of comprehensiveness, systematicity,

scientificity, objectivity and practicality. And its objectives include optimizing the management of foreign aid projects, improving the actual effects of foreign aid, and enhancing the decision-making quality and planning capacity in foreign aid.

1 Core ideas

Focusing on development effectiveness. The ultimate goal of foreign aid is to help recipients achieve independent and sustainable development. China unswervingly positions itself as a developing country in its practice of foreign aid project evaluation,

takes "facilitating development cooperation by evaluation" as the value benchmark, and follows the guidelines of joint consultation, evaluation and remediation. During the implementation of FAPE, indicators are developed with a focus on whether the foreign

2.The *Foreign Aid Project Evaluation Indicator System* is entrusted by CIDCA to the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC).

3.The *Guidelines for Foreign Aid Project Evaluation* is entrusted by CIDCA to to Guangdong International Engineering Consulting Company Limited.

aid activities are in line with recipients' development plans, whether they meet the actual demand of people in the recipient countries, and whether they can deliver sustained and positive effects. In terms of evaluation methods, emphasis is placed on field surveys and stakeholder interviews to listen to the real feelings, opinions and suggestions of recipients. These highlight the ideas of putting people first and improving people's living standards.

Aligning with international agenda. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the 2030 Agenda) represents the joint vision of the international community and serves as the fundamental orientation of international development cooperation. China's FAPE takes the promotion of international development cooperation and the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an important direction. During the implementation of FAPE, relevant effect-related indicators are developed to measure the contribution of foreign aid activities to the realization of SDGs, and to quantify the effect of China's foreign aid on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

2 Principal objectives

Optimizing the management of foreign aid projects. The following measures shall be taken to make foreign aid management more standardized and more professional:

Reflecting Chinese characteristics. China's FAPE is developed based on the management framework for foreign aid activities, and therefore incorporates distinctive Chinese characteristics. During the implementation of FAPE, considering the characteristics of different phases of the whole cycle of aid activities, all relevant processes and entities in the management chain are included in the scope of evaluation; sector-specific indicators are developed for areas where aid activities are relatively more active, so as to accurately assess the outputs and effects of aid activities in different sectors; and the applicability of evaluation instruments to various foreign aid forms are taken into full consideration.

Advancing with the times. FAPE adapts to the development of foreign aid and achieves dynamic development in the process of exploration and innovation. On the one hand, China upholds an open and enterprising attitude, actively learn from internationally advanced evaluation theories, and draw on useful FAPE theories, methods and practices. On the other hand, China continuously optimizes and adjusts the FAPE system based on the reform of the foreign aid management system, the enrichment of foreign aid forms and the expansion of the scope of foreign aid.

First, specifying the codes of conduct, coordination, and collaboration for executing agency of foreign aid, project implementation organizations, and corresponding embassies

and consulates of China; second, sorting out the procedures and work steps for FAPE, and identifying the specifics and priorities for each phase of FAPE; third, standardizing the formats of the documents related to FAPE assignment, consulting agencies, and outcome documents.

Improving the actual effects of foreign aid. The evaluation indicator system, designed in alignment with the foreign aid objectives, helps subdivide and guide all participants to work around these objectives. The actual outputs and effects are compared with the expected objectives to identify the strengths and weaknesses, analyze their causes, and draw lessons in a timely manner, so as to facilitate the fulfillment of aid

objectives.

Enhancing the decision-making quality and planning capacity in foreign aid. Emphasis is placed on the application and translation of the evaluation results, which are timely reported to relevant institutions along with remediation recommendations. Through this way, evaluation findings play a critical role in improving the capabilities for project management, decision-making and planning. Moreover, mutual learning among different levels, processes and entities is promoted by disclosing the evaluation findings, summarizing the lessons learned, and publicizing good practices, so as to make the working mechanism for foreign aid more agile and more efficient.

3 General principles

Comprehensiveness. FAPE shall cover all phases of foreign aid management. As multiple entities are involved in China's foreign aid projects from project initiation to organization and implementation, FAPE shall be able to provide guidance for a foreign aid project during the whole process, including reserve, initiation, implementation and operation, so as to standardize the management procedures for foreign aid, and to guide relevant entities on sticking to the targets, timely tracking and providing feedback on target

fulfillment.

Systematicity. FAPE shall be applicable to foreign aid projects in multiple dimensions. From the perspective of aid types, besides complete projects and projects providing goods and materials, FAPE also covers projects on human resources development and cooperation and Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund projects. From the perspective of sectors, FAPE is applied in multiple

sectors, such as education, medical and healthcare, culture and sports, and public administration. From the perspective of evaluation levels, FAPE focuses not only on individual cases (the micro-level), but also on specific sectors (the meso-level) and policies (the macro-level).

Scientificity. FAPE shall be able to effectively guide and improve practices. The evaluation framework and system shall be established based on data analysis and complete logic causal chains. Both qualitative and quantitative indicators shall be used, so that not only whether the foreign aid objectives have been “achieved or not” can be precisely answered, but also the “amount” of the inputs/outputs and effects/efficiency can be figured out as much as possible.

Impartiality. FAPE shall be implemented based on reliable data and facts and implemented by independent third parties to avoid the influence of

stakeholders. FAPE shall draw on first-hand survey data as much as possible by extensively collecting the diverse opinions and ideas from stakeholders about foreign aid activities. Evaluation opinions shall be derived based on collected data and facts, as well as scientific evaluation methods.

Practicality. FAPE shall be implemented based on standardized, effective and feasible management procedures. It is important to carefully formulate the work flow of evaluation and select the evaluation indicators and methods according to the actual situation to provide reliable guarantee for carrying out the evaluation. By aligning the evaluation indicators with the relevant subjects and accurately defining the data sources, it provides a guiding basis for the application of the evaluation methods and ensures that the evaluation conclusions are reasonable and feasible.

03

Participants, Procedures and Instruments of FAPE

The Measures for the Administration of Foreign Aid, the Foreign Aid Project Evaluation Indicator System, and the

Guidelines for Foreign Aid Project Evaluation published by CIDCA are the main basis for China’s current practice

in FAPE. Specifically, the Guidelines for Foreign Aid Project Evaluation clearly

specifies the participants, procedures and instruments of FAPE.

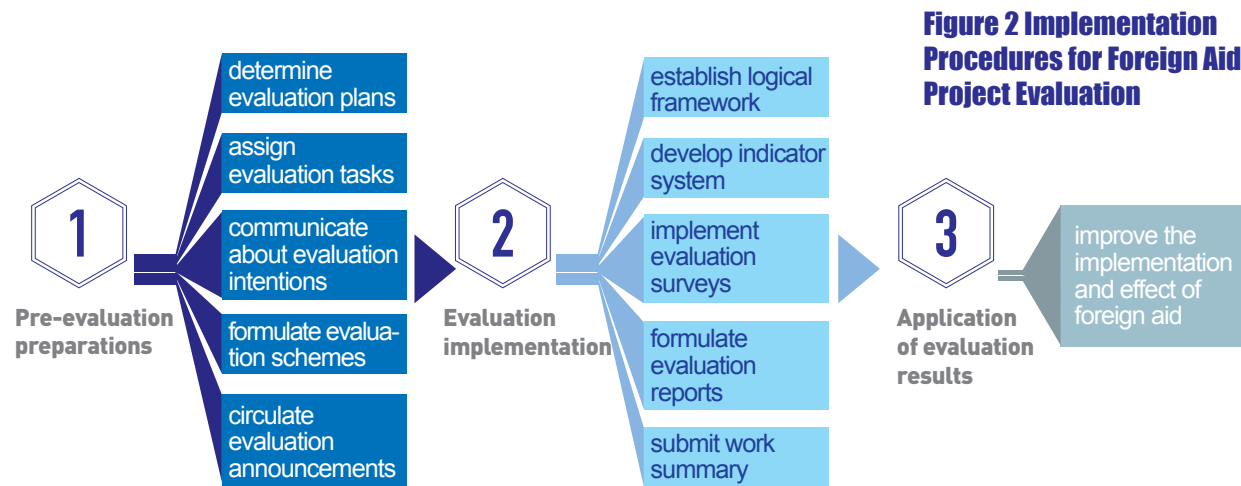
1 Participants

FAPE participants in China include all related parties in the implementation of foreign aid activities. This ensures that FAPE can objectively and comprehensively reflect the actual status of foreign aid activities.

Within the scope of FAPE, CIDCA is responsible for the overall management of the establishment of the system and working mechanism for FAPE, the establishment of relevant policies and standards, and the organization of comprehensive evaluation and special evaluation on the implementation of foreign aid projects. An executing agency is responsible for the management of foreign aid projects undertaken by it, conducts self-evaluation, and supports CIDCA in the implementation of relevant evaluation tasks. An evaluation consulting agency serves the principal role in the evaluation of a foreign aid project, with the responsibility of setting up an expert team, conducting evaluation in a standardized way, timely completing relevant evaluation tasks, and submitting documents on evaluation results that meet relevant requirements.

The corresponding embassy or consulate of China is responsible for the provision of support for overseas on-site FAPE tasks, including coordinating the evaluation consulting agency’s visits and interviews with relevant stakeholders of the recipient, such as the competent department for foreign aid, the competent department for the aid project, local people, and partners. The implementation organization for a foreign aid project is responsible for the timely, precise and complete provision of documents, materials and data required for FAPE, and the provision of support for the evaluation consulting agency in data collection, on-site visits, interviews and surveys, as well as other relevant tasks. FAPE partners refer to international institutions or organizations that cooperate with China in foreign aid, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Refugee Agency, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank.

2 Implementation procedures



1. Pre-evaluation preparations

In this process, the content of the evaluation shall be determined and the evaluation tasks shall be assigned to corresponding institutions. Specifically, CIDCA plays the principal role, and FAPE participants such as executing agencies of foreign aid projects and evaluation consulting agencies are involved. The following steps are included.

First, CIDCA cooperates with executing agencies in the formulation of annual evaluation plans, which include the purpose, methods, theme and content of the evaluation to be carried out for the year. Second, CIDCA determines the detailed evaluation tasks to be assigned to evaluation consulting agencies and sign the corresponding assignment agreements with them. Third, CIDCA communicates the intentions of evaluation with evaluation consulting agencies, and discloses and provides relevant information to them as

sufficiently as possible. Fourth, evaluation consulting agencies formulate and flesh out work plans according to corresponding agreements and the requirements of evaluation tasks. Fifth, CIDCA notifies executing agencies, implementation organizations, and corresponding embassies and consulates of China to provide support for FAPE.

2. Evaluation implementation

In this process, evaluation consulting agencies play the principal role and apply the **indicator-based comprehensive evaluation method** to implement the FAPE. Other FAPE participants include executing agencies, implementation organizations, corresponding embassies and consulates of China, the recipient's departments in charge of aid and the specific aid projects, local people, and international institutions. Specifically, the process includes the

following steps.

The first step is the establishment of the logical framework. The preliminary logical framework for the evaluation of a foreign aid project shall be established by sorting out the internal and external logical relationships of the evaluation target based on the existing contextual information and appropriate evaluation and analysis methods. The second step is the establishment of the indicator system for the evaluation of the foreign aid project. The indicator system shall be established by selecting appropriate evaluation indicators, based on the logical orientation specified in the logical framework, and in combination with the evaluation content. The third step is the implementation of field surveys and the collection of relevant information. Existing materials shall be sorted out, and the types and content of materials to be collected for processes with insufficient evidence or information shall be identified. Specifically, data and information shall be collected by adopting appropriate methods, which include but are not limited to data query,

questionnaire survey, expert discussion, group interview, direct observation, and case studies (cf. Appendix 1 for the major survey and research methods). The fourth step is the analysis of the evaluation data and the formulation of the evaluation report. All types of data and materials shall be summarized, sorted out and analyzed to deliver a comprehensive evaluation opinion on the results of aid and formulate the evaluation report. The fifth step is forming an evaluation work summary, including the summary of the evaluation tasks, problems encountered during the process, and relevant opinions and advice.

3. Application of evaluation results

In this process, CIDCA shall apply the evaluation results to the supervision of, and the provision of guidance for, relevant responsible institutions so as to improve implementation and effects of aid. FAPE participants such as evaluation consulting agencies and executing agencies are involved.

3 Indicator-based comprehensive evaluation method

Evaluation instruments are at the core of evaluation systems as they have direct impacts on project evaluation and the actions taken by relevant participants.

China has developed the indicator-based comprehensive evaluation method with grading to guide users in evaluation. The method is based on logical framework

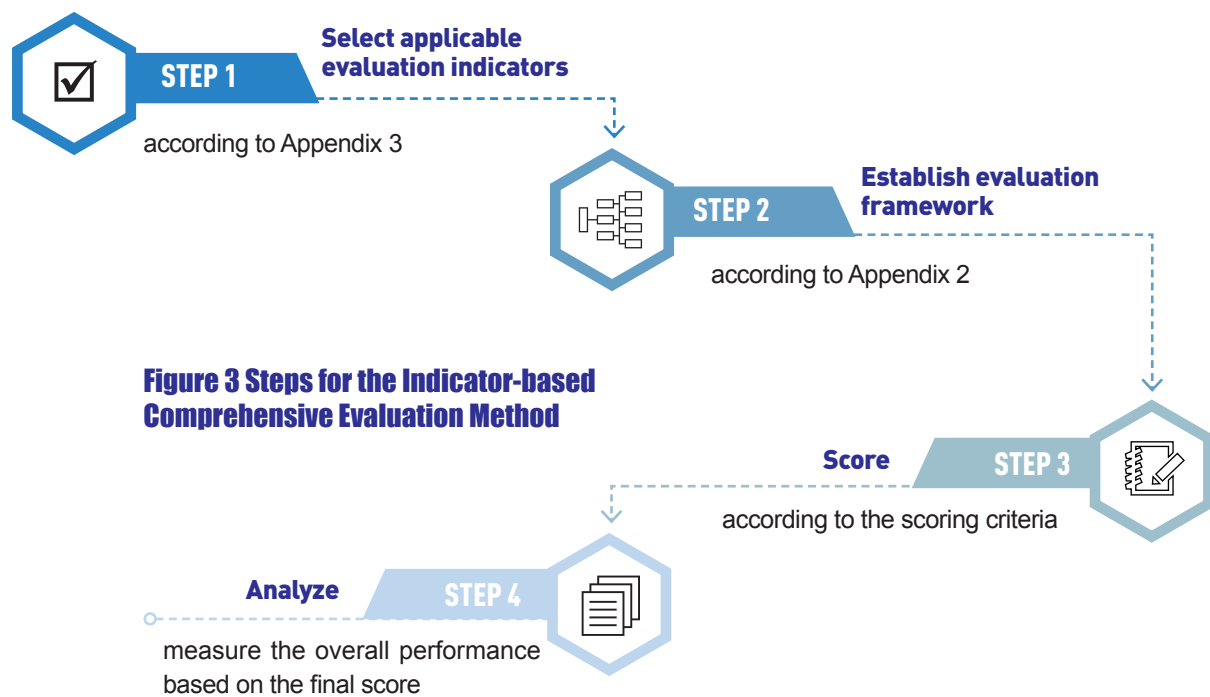


Figure 3 Steps for the Indicator-based Comprehensive Evaluation Method

with the indicator system at its core. It processes different types of evaluation problems with differentiated measures and scoring criteria, and uses qualitative and quantitative evidences, such as expert experience and monitoring data, to improve the reasonableness of quantitative analysis and reduce the impacts of subjective factors on evaluation conclusions. The evaluation results based on the method can objectively reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation targets and their causes, so as to improve aid practices by making comprehensive and objective evaluation of the political, economic and social benefits. As shown in Figure 3, the application of the method takes the following steps.

The first step is the selection of evaluation indicators. The major evaluation indicators

that are applicable to the evaluation targets need to be selected with reference to the evaluation indicator system (cf. the next section) according to the actual status of the project to be assessed. In general, the indicators should include at least general indicators and sector-specific indicators. Special indicators can be selected as supplements to general ones according to the actual circumstances.

The second step is the establishment of the evaluation framework. The indicator system adopts a maximum evaluation score of 100 points. Specifically, the Tier-1 indicators of general indicators and tailored indicators have maximum scores of 80 points and 20 points respectively (cf. Appendix 2 for the score of each detailed indicator placed below the two






major categories). Within this, the scores of Tier-3 indicators are also specified. For projects that need to be assessed with special indicators, the special indicators to be used shall be incorporated into general ones according to project types. If the prescribed scores need to be adjusted for specific evaluation tasks, the evaluation consulting agency shall timely submit the proposal for the adjustment to CIDCA, and shall implement the adjustment only after acquiring CIDCA's approval.

The third step is scoring. For a closed-ended question with the options of "Yes" or "No", the score is either the maximum or

0. For an open-ended question, the score is based on either the completion rate (when the indicator is quantitative) or the actual status (when the indicator is qualitative). The detailed scoring rules are shown in Table 1.

The fourth step is result analysis. The aggregation of the scores of all selected indicators is the final score of a foreign aid project, based on which the overall performance can be measured. When the project scores 1-60 points (excluding the upper bound), it shall be deemed unable to achieve the foreign aid objectives and be rated as "Fail"; when it scores 60-75

Table 1 Scoring Criteria of Open-ended Question

Scoring criteria	Grade	Objective completion performance
80%~100% x maximum score	→  → Excellent	The actual progress has surpassed the expectations and resulted in remarkable success in the foreign aid activity.
60%~80% x maximum score <i>(excluding upper bound)</i>	→  → Good	The actual progress has met the expectations and reached the corresponding objectives of the foreign aid project.
40%~60% x maximum score <i>(excluding upper bound)</i>	→  → Fair	The actual progress has met the minimum accepted standard and produces relatively insignificant negative impacts that have no or acceptable adverse outcomes.
20%~40% x maximum score <i>(excluding upper bound)</i>	→  → Poor	The actual progress not only falls short of the expectations, but also produces significant adverse impacts that may indirectly lead to the failure of the foreign aid project.
0~20% x maximum score <i>(excluding upper bound)</i>	→  → Extremely poor	The actual progress not only falls short of the expectations, but also directly leads to the failure of the foreign aid activity.

points (excluding the upper bound), it shall be deemed having achieved the minimum required objectives and be rated as “Pass”; when it scores 75-90 points (excluding the upper bound), it shall be deemed having

effectively achieved objectives and be rated as “Good”; and when it scores 90-100 points, it shall be deemed having completely or almost completely achieved the objectives and be rated as “Excellent”.

4 FAPE indicator system

The evaluation indicator system is the core of an indicator-based comprehensive evaluation method. With reference to international practices in FAPE, China has developed an indicator system for FAPE that is characterized by “one core, two wings and

three tiers” (cf. Appendix 3 for the overview of the indicator system). “One core” refers to general indicators, which are at the center of the system. “Two wings” refer to tailored indicators and special indicators, which serve as supplements to the core. “Three tiers”

refer to the three-tier indicator structure in which Tier-1 and Tier-2 indicators are broken down into Tier-3 indicators, which corresponds to scores. These features have laid a solid foundation for quantitative analysis in FAPE (Figure 4).

The evaluation indicator system is based on an “indicator library”, in which “required indicators” and “optional indicators” are provided as benchmarks for FAPE. When implementing the evaluation, indicators should be selected based on project characteristics and evaluation objectives, so as to meet the evaluation needs of different types of foreign aid projects. When needed, indicators can be optimized based on the same logic of selecting indicators.

1. General indicators

General indicators are intended for the general management chain of foreign aid projects, and are in principle applicable to all types of projects. These indicators adopt a three-tier structure, in which each of the four types of Tier-1 indicators, namely process indicators, target indicators, impact indicators, and sustainability indicators, can be broken down into Tier-2 and Tier-3 indicators. These reflect the integration of political, economic and social effects.

Process indicators. The standardization of project management is a prerequisite for achieving the objectives of foreign aid

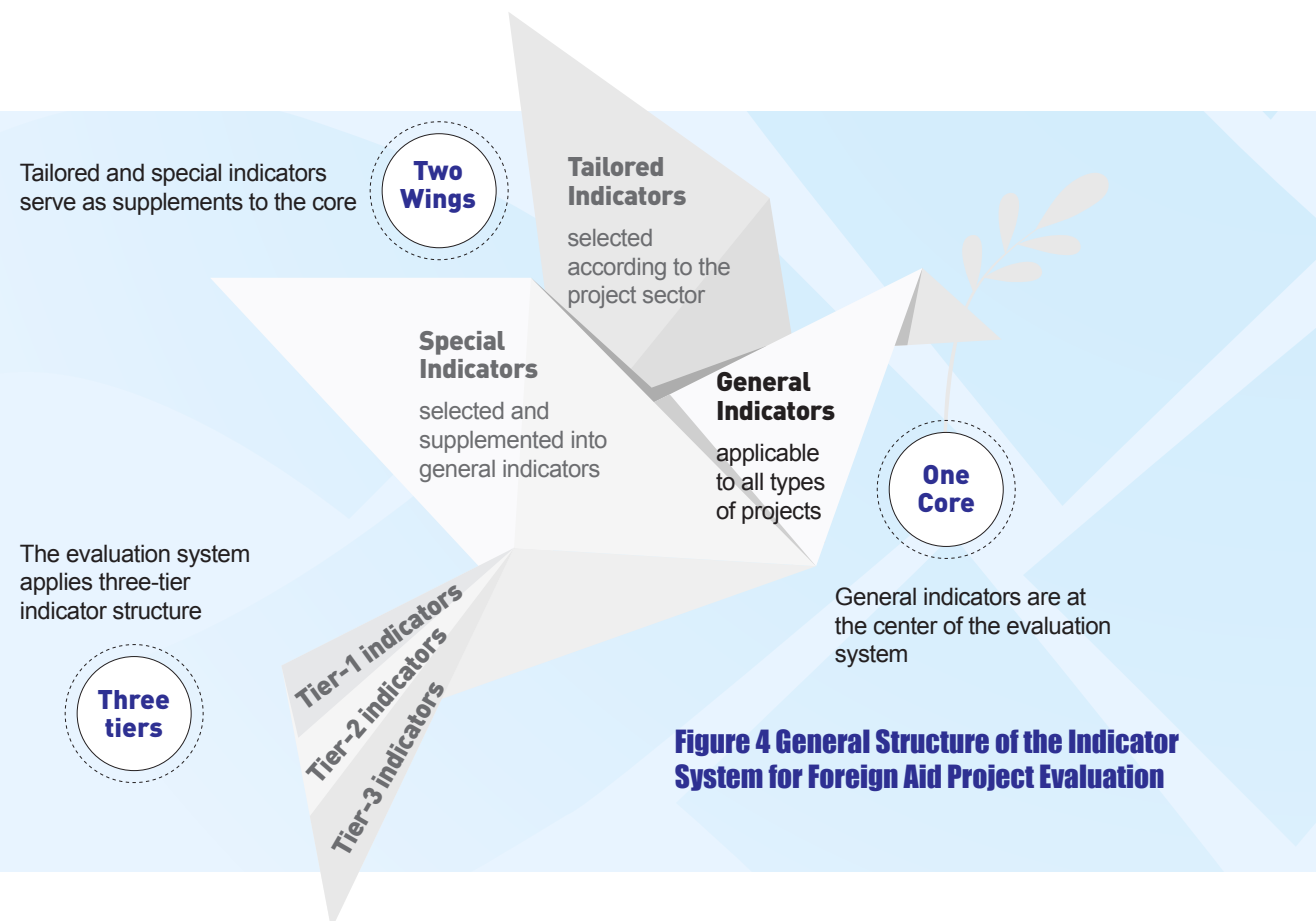
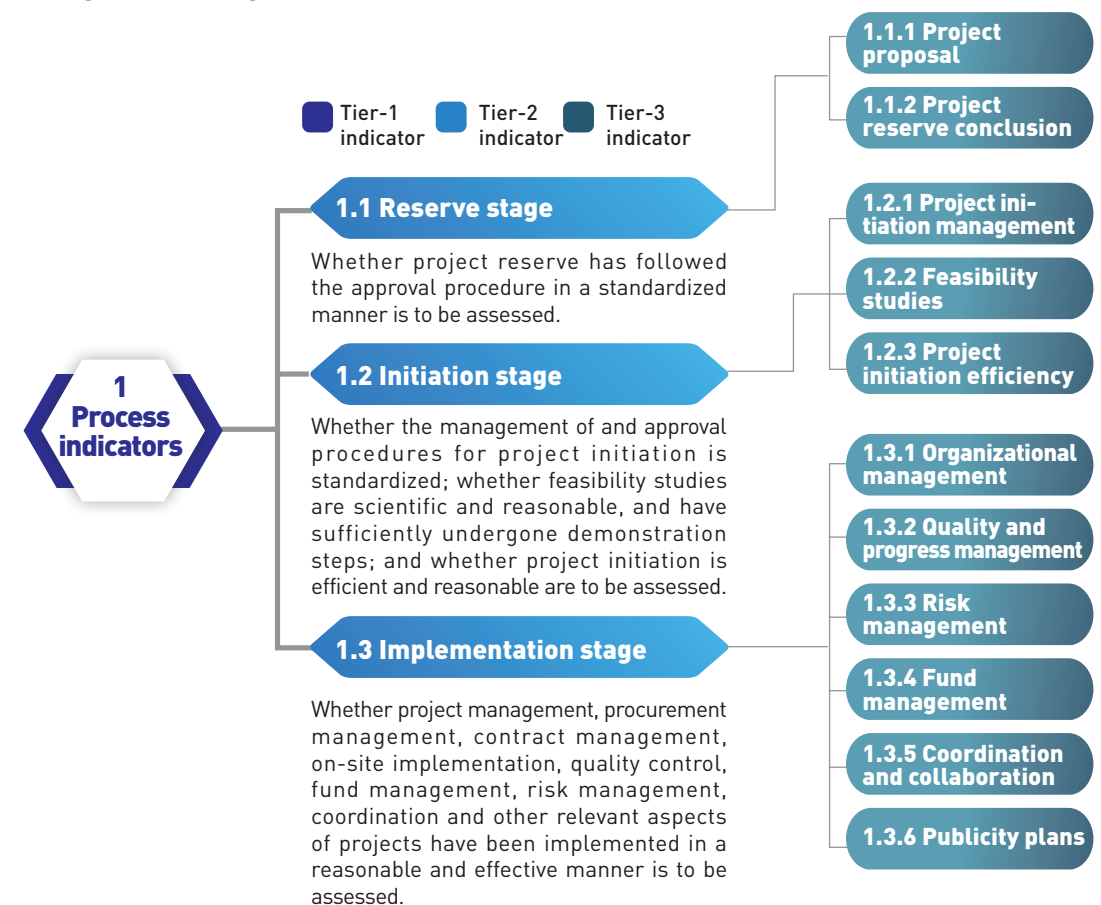


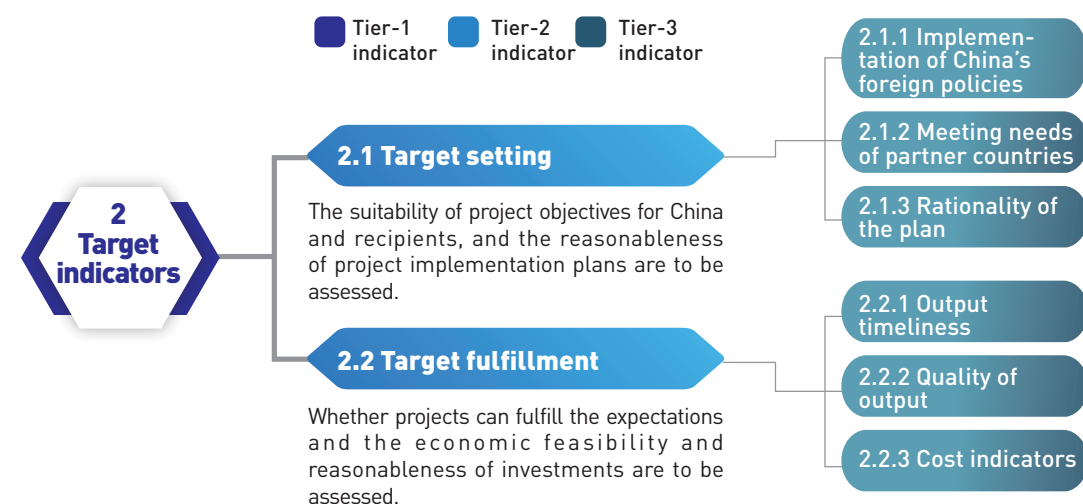
Figure 4 General Structure of the Indicator System for Foreign Aid Project Evaluation



projects. Process indicators are developed to assess the whole-process compliance of projects, such as the compliance during project reserve, project initiation and project implementation. The contents of these indicators mainly include the evaluation of the management performance, work quality, completeness and applicability of rules and regulations, and duty performance of relevant institutions in various project stages such as project proposal, feasibility demonstration, project initiation, and project implementation and management. For specific indicators, three Tier-2 indicators and 11 Tier-3 indicators are developed, most of which are binding qualitative indicators. Among them, the indicator for quality and progress management may have different content when it applies to different types of projects.

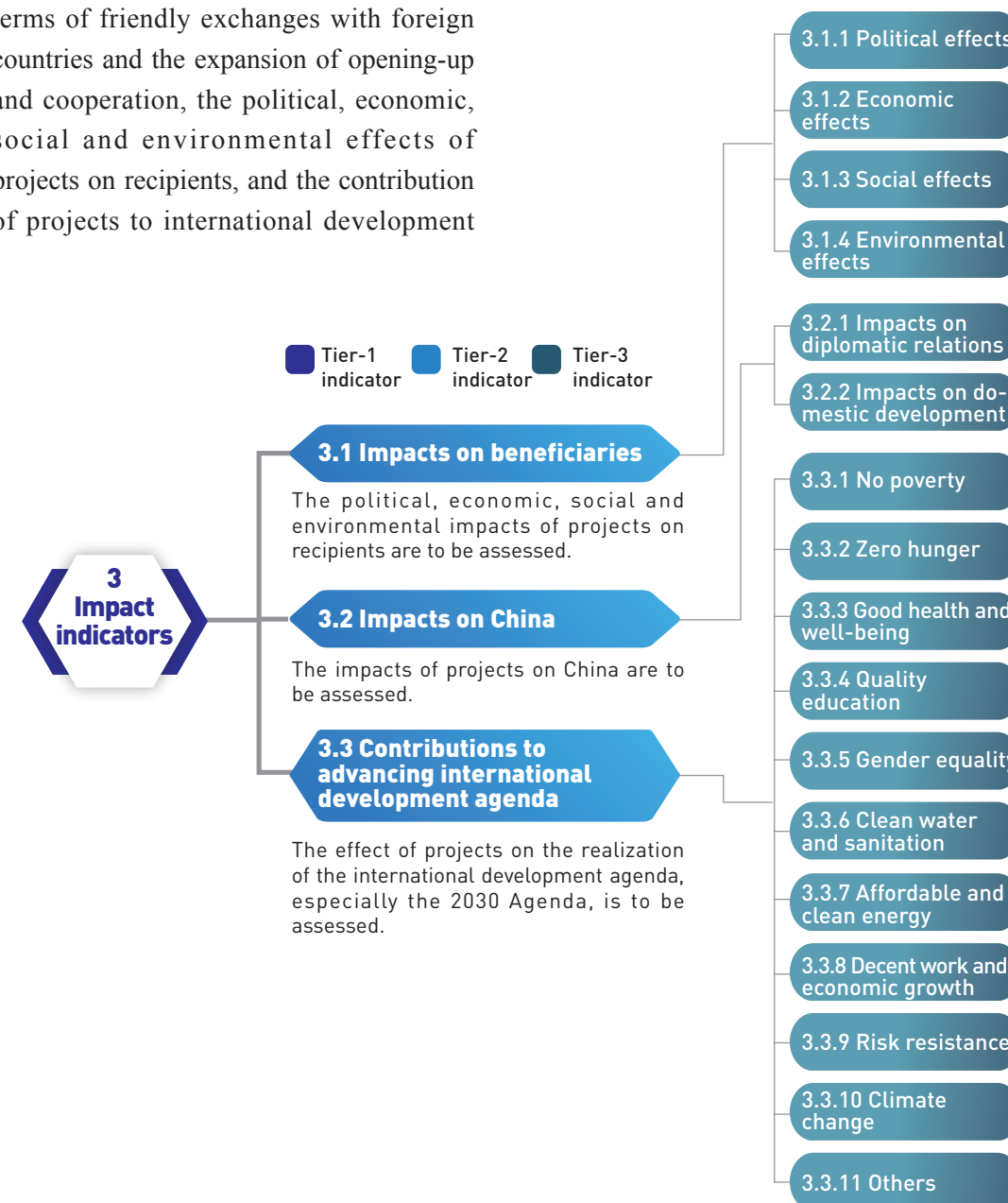
Target indicators. The basic demand for achieving the targets of foreign aid

projects is setting reasonable expected outputs and making diligent efforts to fulfill the expectations. Target indicators are developed to assess the reasonableness of project expectations and the actual completion status. The contents of these indicators mainly include whether the policy, economic, technical, performance and other foreign aid targets set in the phase of project initiation are reasonable, whether the actual completion meets the expectations, and whether funds, labor and material investments have produced due outputs. For specific indicators, two Tier-2 indicators and six Tier-3 indicators are developed, most of which are binding qualitative indicators. Among them, the indicator for target setting needs to consider not only whether project targets are in line with China's economic and social development and foreign aid strategies, but also whether they are in line with recipients' development plans and priority areas.



Impact indicators. Project effects directly reflect the degree to which the objectives of foreign aid projects have been achieved. Impact indicators are developed to assess the actual and spillover effects of projects on China, recipients, and the 2030 Agenda. The contents of these indicators mainly include the effect of projects on China in terms of friendly exchanges with foreign countries and the expansion of opening-up and cooperation, the political, economic, social and environmental effects of projects on recipients, and the contribution of projects to international development

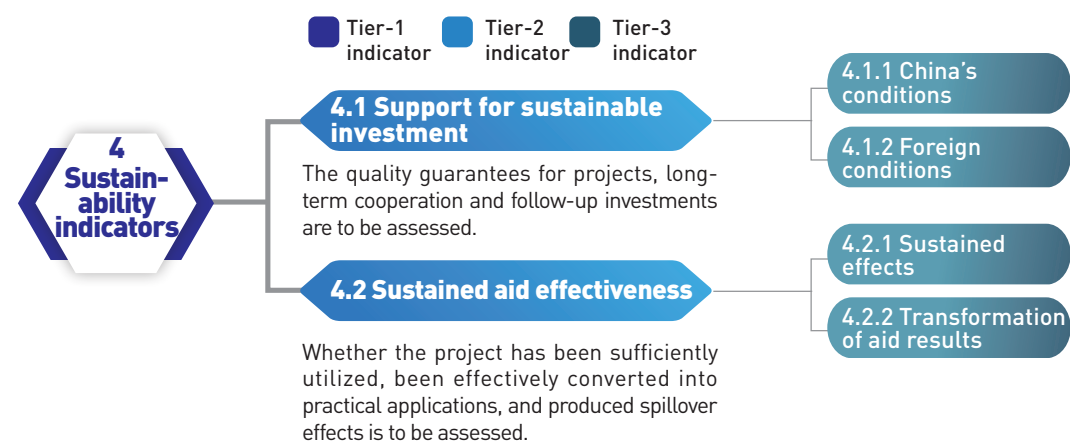
cooperation, especially the realization of the 2030 Agenda. For specific indicators, three Tier-2 indicators and 17 Tier-3 indicators are developed below these indicators, most of which are binding qualitative indicators. Among them, the



indicator for the contributions to advancing international development agenda includes 10 major aspects, in which China makes greater investment.

Sustainability indicators. A higher demand for foreign aid projects is that they shall have the capabilities for sustainable operation and far-reaching impacts. Sustainability indicators are developed to assess whether projects can achieve sustained operation and deliver the

expected effects within the existing circumstances of recipients. The contents of these indicators mainly include whether the internal factors of, and external conditions for, foreign aid projects can meet the demand for sustainable development, and whether these projects can deliver sustained aid effects. For specific indicators, two Tier-2 indicators and four Tier-3 indicators are developed below these indicators, most of which are binding qualitative indicators.



2. Tailored indicators

Tailored indicators apply to 10 sectors, namely education, hygiene and health, culture and sports, public administration, transportation, energy, communication, agriculture, environment, and humanitarian assistance (Figure 5). These indicators adopt a three-tier structure, in which each

Tier-1 indicator is designated for one of the aforementioned ten sectors, Tier-2 indicators placed below each Tier-1 indicator are used to assess the sub-goals for the corresponding sector, and Tier-3 indicators placed below each Tier-2 indicator are used to assess the relevant outputs, effects and cross-cutting impacts. Most tailored indicators are quantitative.

Figure 5 Structure of Tailored Indicators



Education. Education is the essential approach to human capital accumulation, the improvement of the quantity and quality of the labor force, and employment facilitation. China adheres to the combination of “hard” and “soft” measures for foreign aid in the sector of education. Most aid projects in this sector are complete projects in various forms, such as projects on teachings buildings, dormitories for teachers and students, libraries, and

laboratories for universities, middle schools, primary schools and vocational colleges and schools. Projects also include those providing educational devices and supplies; advanced study and training programs for education administrators and on human resources related to education; scholarships; and technical assistance projects such as textbook compilation.

In terms of FAPE in the sector of education,

four Tier-2 indicators and ten Tier-3 indicators are developed. Tier-2 indicators include provision of education for more, improvement of education quality, research facilitation, and employment

facilitation. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators, impact indicators, and, if necessary, cross-cutting indicators are placed.

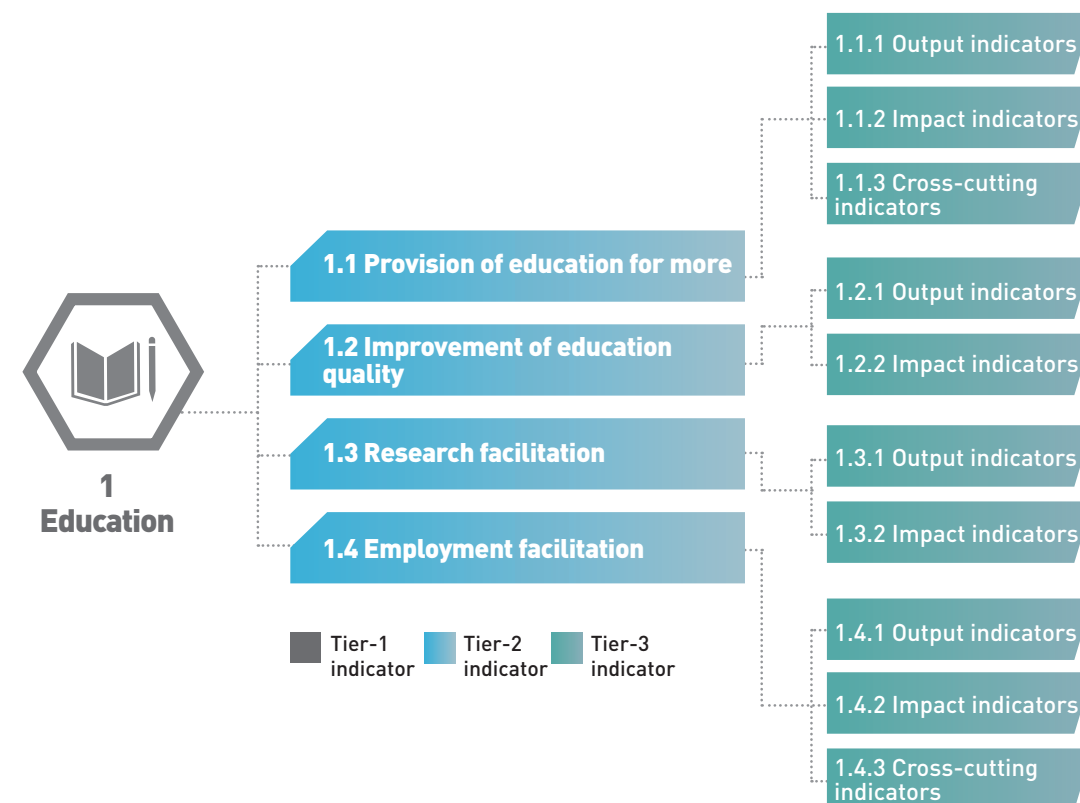


Photo: China-aided University of Dar es Salaam Library in Tanzania

Hygiene and health. Hygiene and health exert direct impacts on people’s life and well-being. China adopts the overarching concept of “hygiene and health” and adheres to the idea of people-centered foreign aid with the focus on people’s well-being. The aid projects in this sector mainly include the construction, renovation and expansion of hospitals and other

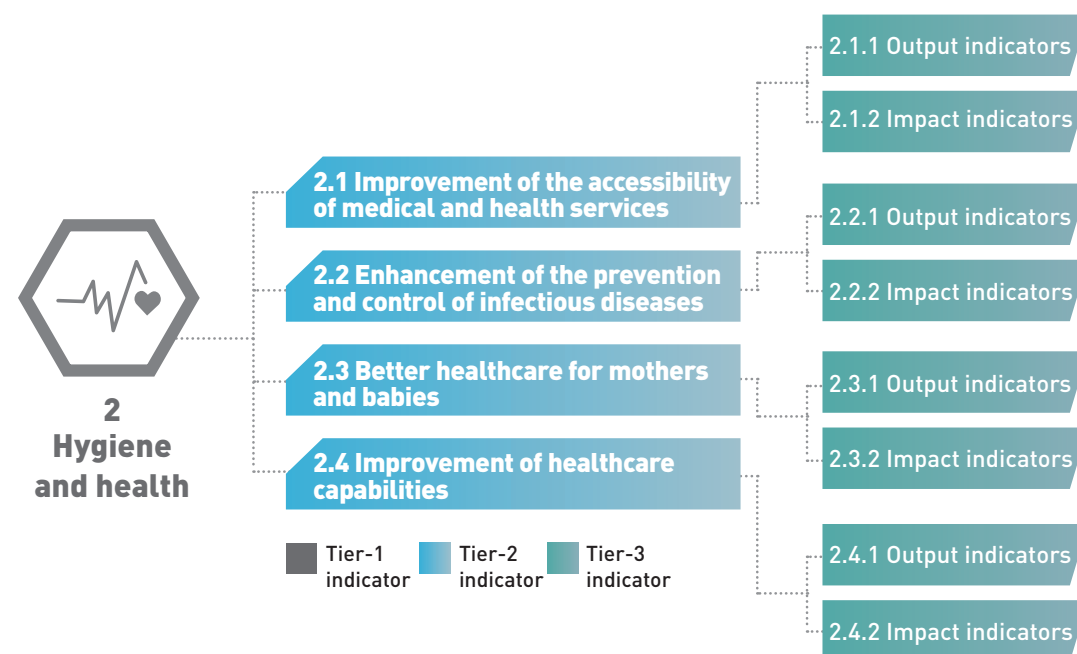
medical and health infrastructure, the donation of medical equipment, medical devices, medical consumables, medicines, vaccines and other medical supplies, technical assistance for disease surveillance laboratories, disease surveillance & intervention projects (such as projects on the prevention, control or eradication of a specific type of diseases usually in the

form of technical assistance), technical assistance in maintenance for infrastructure and medical supply aid projects, short-term charity clinical services, the development cooperation on human resources related to medical and health care, and the dispatch of foreign aid medical teams.

In terms of FAPE in the sector of hygiene and health, four Tier-2 and eight Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include improvement of the accessibility of medical and health services, enhancement of the prevention and control of infectious diseases, better healthcare for mothers and babies, and improvement of healthcare capabilities. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators and impact indicators are placed.



Photo: China-aided Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention of the African Union



Culture and sports. The level of cultural and sports development is related to people's well-being and satisfaction in life. China mainly focuses on the accessibility of hardware and facilities and the capabilities for cultural relic preservation when providing foreign aid in this sector. Specifically, cultural aid projects mainly include the construction of cultural facilities and the relevant technical assistance, the construction of broadcast and television facilities,

archaeological cooperation, and technical assistance in cultural relic restoration. Sports aid projects mainly include the construction or maintenance of sports facilities and sports-related supporting facilities, technical assistance in sports facility management and for coaches, training on group calisthenics, and technical assistance in opening and closing ceremonies of sport games.

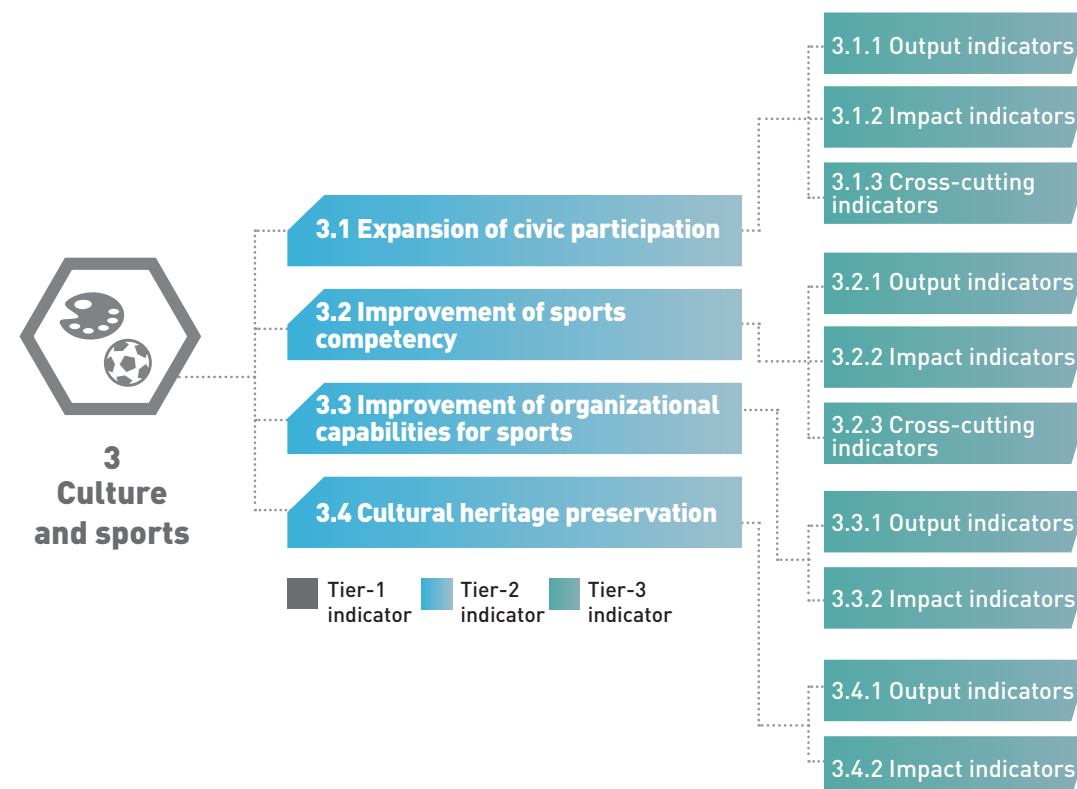
In terms of FAPE in the sector of culture



Photo: China-aided Museum of Black Civilizations in Senegal

and sports, four Tier-2 indicators and ten Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include expansion of civic participation, improvement of sports competency, improvement of sports competency, improvement of

organizational capabilities for sports, and cultural heritage preservation. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators, impact indicators, and, if necessary, cross-cutting indicators are placed.



Public administration. Public management capacity is related to the efficiency and effectiveness of governance. China primarily provides foreign aid in this sector through forms such as the construction, renovation and expansion of facilities for public administration, HR training programs for public administration, and the

dispatch of technical experts.

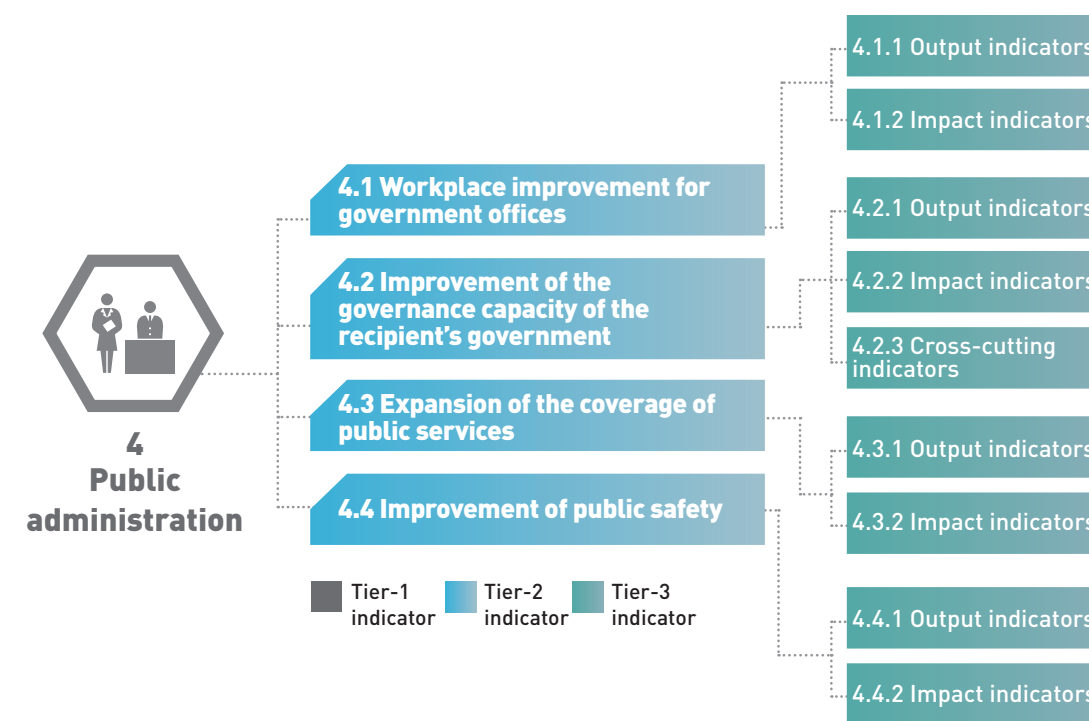
In terms of FAPE in the sector of public administration, four Tier-2 and nine Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include workplace improvement for government offices, improvement of the governance capacity of the recipient's

government, expansion of the coverage of public services, and improvement of public safety. Below each Tier-2 indicator,

output indicators, impact indicators, and, if necessary, cross-cutting indicators are placed.



Photo: China-aided Mozambique-China Cultural Centre in Mozambique



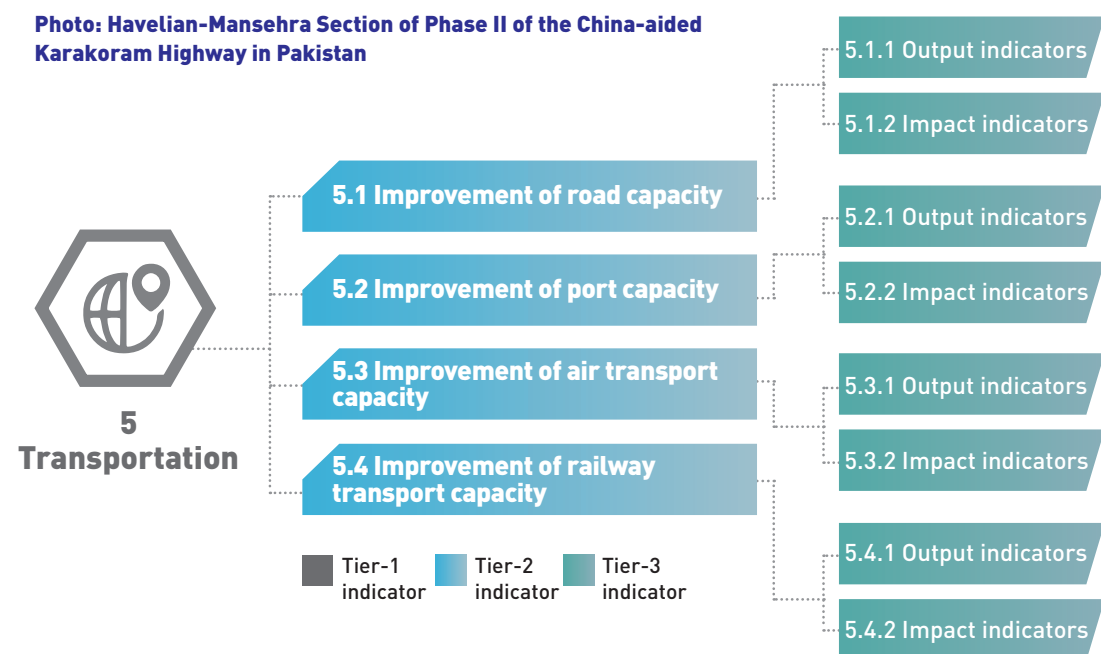
Transportation. Transportation conditions are related to regional connectivity and have impacts on trade, employment and the level of economic and social development. China primarily provides foreign aid in this sector through complete projects on improving the transportation infrastructure

(roads, bridges, ports, airports, railways, etc.) of recipient countries.

In terms of FAPE in the sector of transportation, four Tier-2 indicators and eight Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include improvement of road capacity, improvement of port capacity, improvement of air transport capacity, and improvement of railway transport capacity. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators and impact indicators are placed.



Photo: Havelian-Mansehra Section of Phase II of the China-aided Karakoram Highway in Pakistan



Energy. Energy is an important material base for human survival and the development of human society, and clean energy transition is a key measure for mitigating and tackling

climate change. China's practice in foreign aid regarding the sector of energy focuses on helping recipient countries improve both energy affordability and capabilities for energy

transition. The relevant projects mainly include energy infrastructure, projects providing energy-related materials, projects on capability improvement in the sector of energy, and planning and joint exploration projects.

increasing electricity generation, reducing the cost of electricity generation and energy consumption during electricity generation, improvement of economic returns, the indicator for the improvement of energy affordability, improvement of energy structure and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and improvement of administrative and research capabilities of energy administrations. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators and impact indicators are placed. As the outputs and effects of "the improvement of energy structure and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions" are highly relevant, the corresponding Tier-3 indicators are merged.

In terms of FAPE in the sector of energy, five Tier-2 indicators and nine Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include



Photo: China-aided PV project in Central African Republic

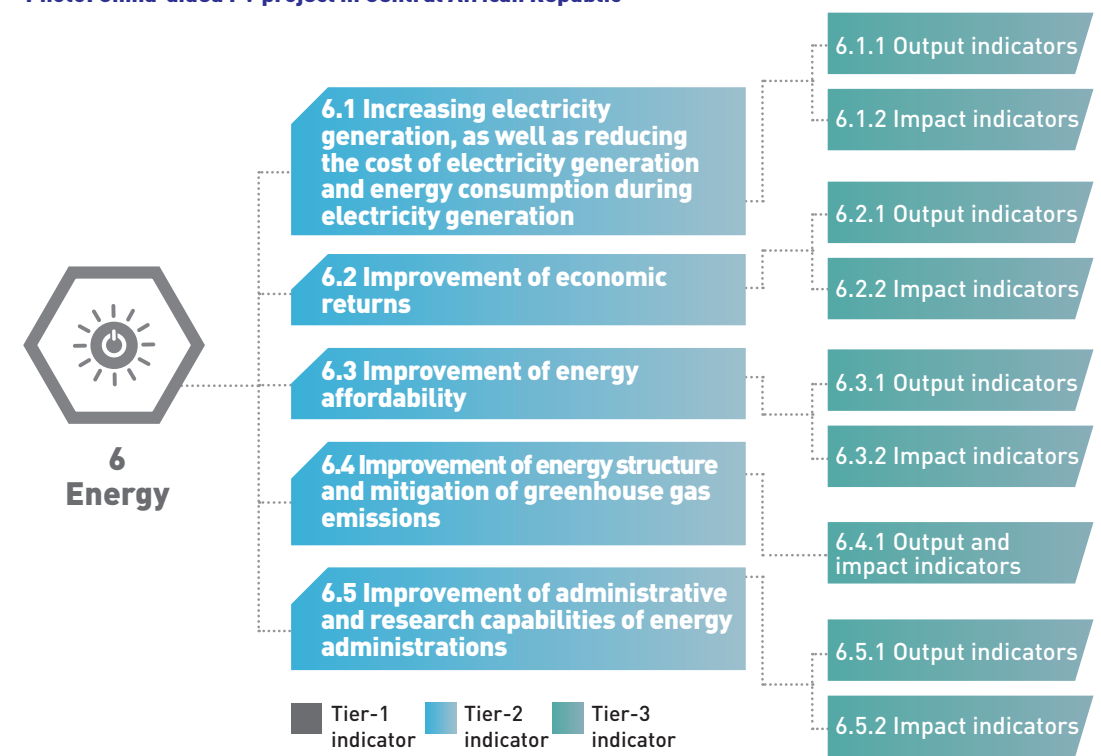


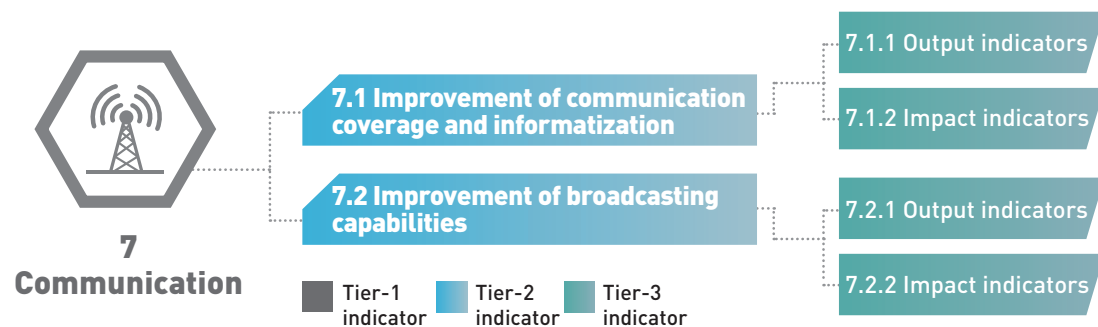


Photo: China-aided broadcast and television facility in South Sudan

Communication. Communication engineering is not only an important support for modern economic and social development, but also related to whether a developing country can seize the rare opportunity of the new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial reform. China provides foreign aid in the sector of communication through various forms, which mainly include the installation, capacity expansion and renewal of fiber optic cables and fiber optic backbone networks,

the construction of broadcast and television centers, and the procurement of relevant equipment.

In terms of FAPE in the sector of communication, two Tier-2 indicators and four Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include improvement of communication coverage and informatization, and improvement of broadcasting capabilities. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators and impact indicators are placed.



Agriculture. Agriculture is the foundation for the survival and prosperity of a nation, and agricultural development is the cornerstone of economic and social development. China recognizes agriculture as an important sector of foreign aid as always, and has implemented foreign aid projects in various forms to help developing countries improve their capacity in the whole agricultural chain from production to marketing, including the construction of farms, agricultural technology demonstration centers, agricultural technology experimental

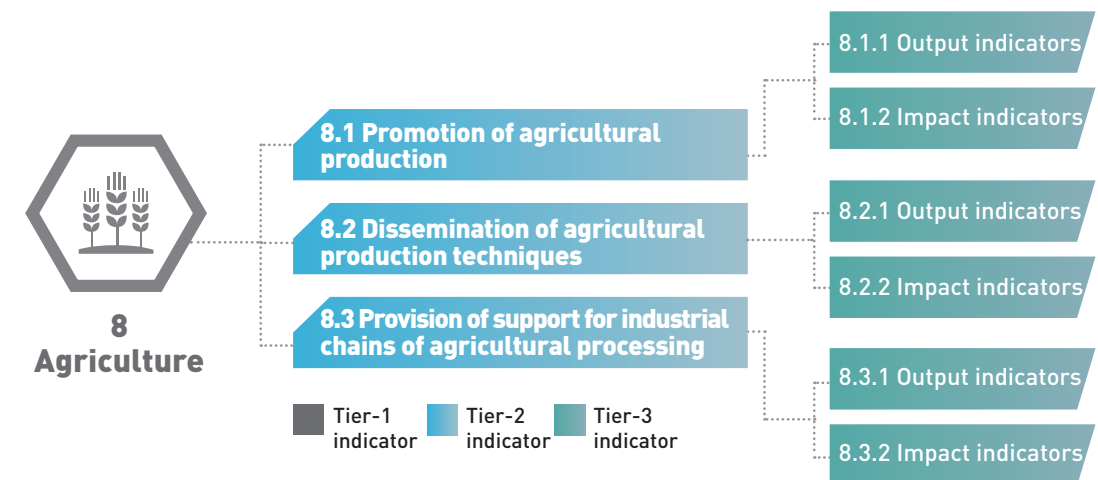
stations and popularization stations, and water conservancy facilities for farmland, the provision of agricultural supplies, the dispatch of agricultural technicians and experts, the provision of agricultural consulting services, and the training for agricultural professionals.

In terms of FAPE in the sector of agriculture, three Tier-2 indicators and six Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include promotion of agricultural production, dissemination of agricultural production techniques, dissemination of agricultural

production techniques, and provision of support for industrial chains of agricultural processing. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators and impact indicators are placed.



Photo: China-aided Fiji JUNCAO Technology Demonstration Center



Environmental protection. Ecological and environmental protection is the crux of sustainable development. China’s practice in foreign aid in this sector adheres to the idea of “lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets”, which incorporates the dual goals of protecting the environment and promoting the development of recipients. The relevant aid projects primarily include the donation of supplies for forest and wildlife protection, the implementation of HR training projects, the implementation of demonstration

projects on environmental protection technology, and the construction of infrastructure for ecological environmental protection research institutions and provision of support for their research.

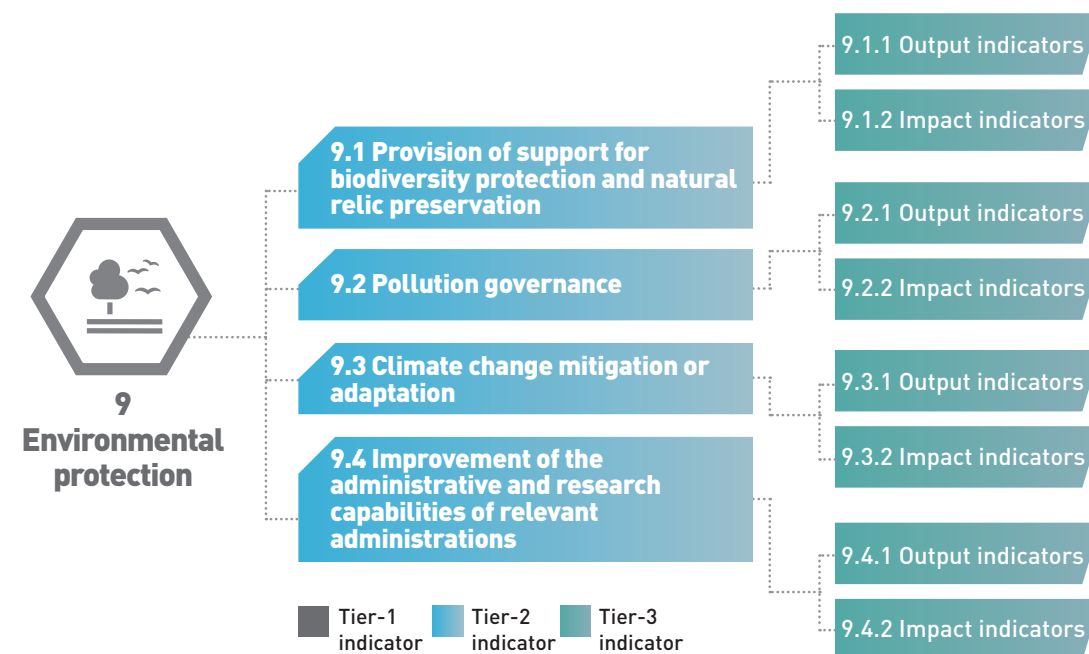
In terms of FAPE in the sector of environmental protection, four Tier-2 indicators and eight Tier-3 indicators are developed under the two categories of environmental science indicators and development indicators. The Tier-2 indicators include provision of support



Photo: Technical Training for Developing Countries on Desertification Control and Biodiversity Protection in Drylands

for biodiversity protection and natural relic preservation, pollution governance, climate change mitigation or adaptation, and improvement of the administrative

and research capabilities of relevant administrations. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators and effect indicators are placed.



Humanitarian assistance. With the intensification of the global humanitarian crisis, humanitarian assistance has become an important sector of the international community’s foreign aid operations. China adheres to ideas and principles, such as respecting and protecting life, as well as reducing and resolving crises through development, and provides disaster-affected countries with assistance within its capacity. China provides humanitarian

assistance in various fields, such as emergency relief for natural disasters, emergency food aid, response to public health emergencies, participation in alleviating immigrant and refugee crises, by various means including the provision of materials, as well as the dispatch of rescue teams and medical teams.

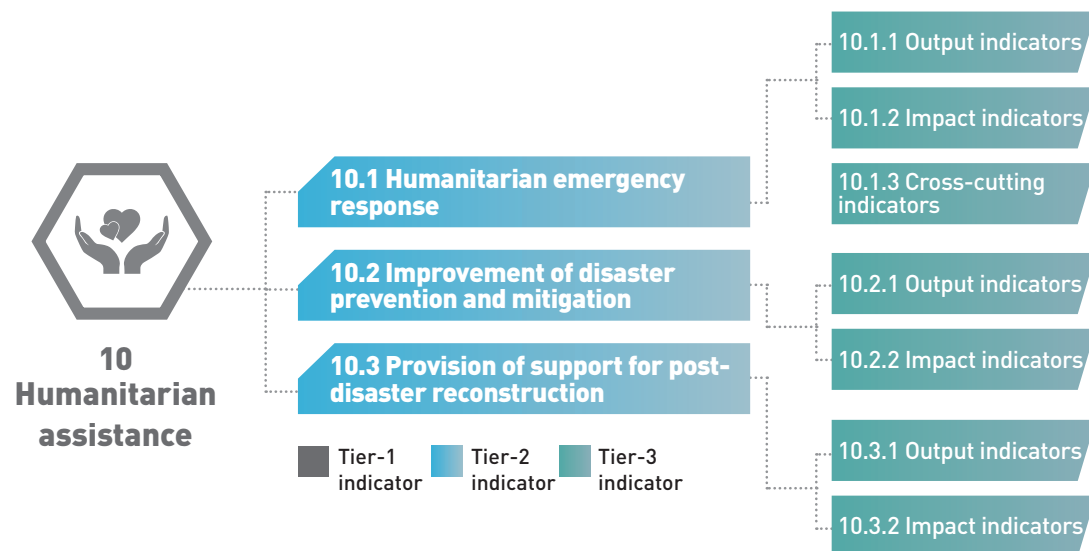
In terms of FAPE in the sector of humanitarian assistance, three Tier-2 indicators and seven



Photo: China provided emergency humanitarian assistance for Vanuatu to support cyclone relief

Tier-3 indicators are developed. The Tier-2 indicators include humanitarian emergency response, improvement of disaster prevention and mitigation, and provision of support for

post-disaster reconstruction. Below each Tier-2 indicator, output indicators, impact indicators, and, if necessary, cross-cutting indicators are placed.

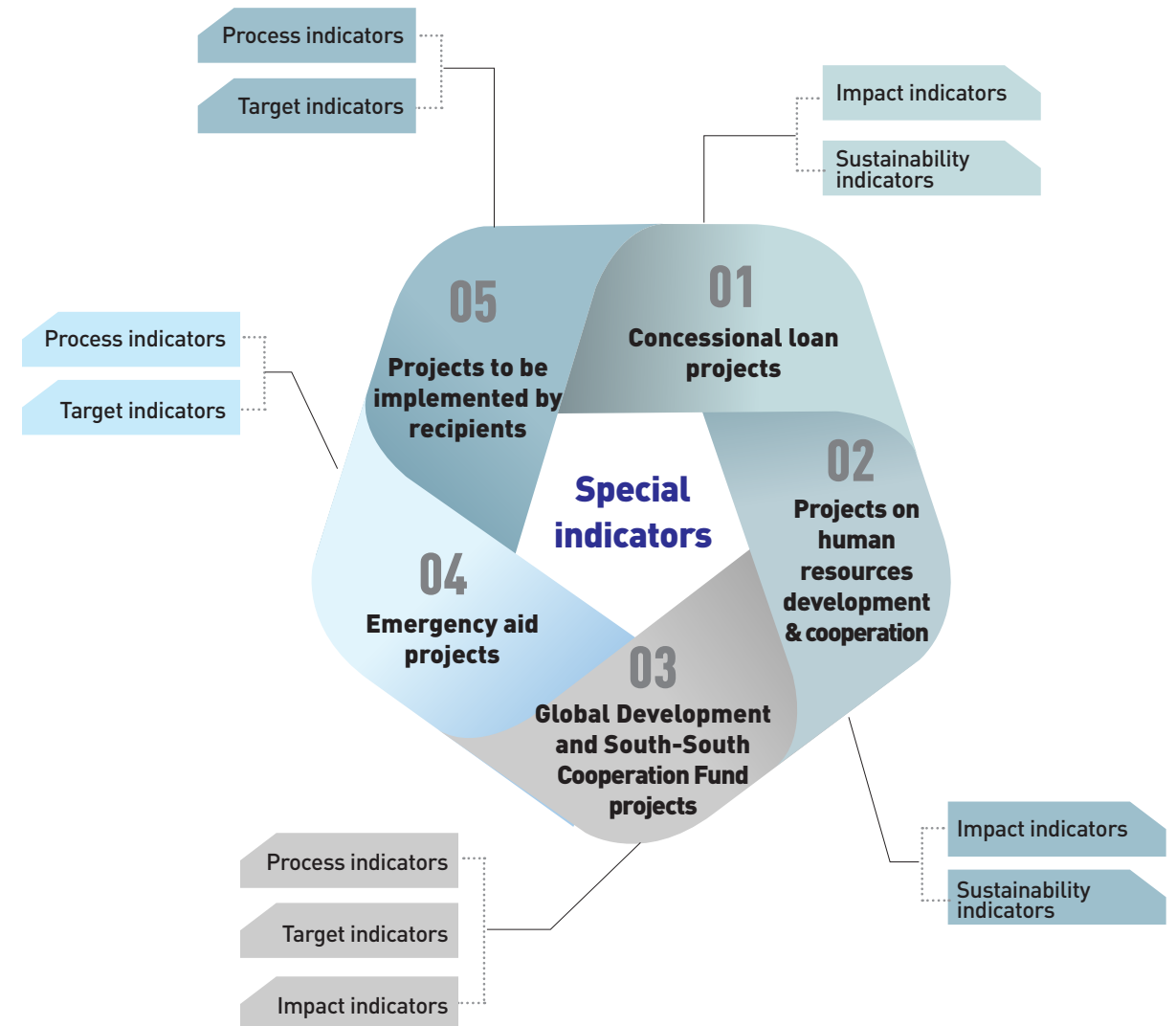


3. Special indicators

Special indicators focus on forms of foreign aid projects that are not within the scope of projects on the aforementioned designated sectors and the aforementioned project types, which can be classified into concessional loan projects, projects on human resources development & cooperation, Global Development and

South-South Cooperation Fund projects, emergency aid projects, and projects to be implemented by recipients (Figure 6). Special indicators serve as supplements to general evaluation indicators and tailored indicators. Evaluators are free to select these indicators according to the corresponding project types and supplement them to general evaluation indicators.

Figure 6 Structure of Special Indicators



Concessional loan projects. An emphasis is placed on effects and sustainability for concessional loan projects. The concessional loan projects provided by China are mainly large infrastructure and production-oriented projects. Therefore, the evaluators develop not only effect indicators to assess the development attributes of these projects, but also sustainability indicators to assess the sustainability and economic returns of these projects.

Projects on human resources development & cooperation. The establishment and maintenance of relationship networks are important means for continuously making projects on human resources development & cooperation effective. Therefore, differing from the situation regarding complete projects, for HR training programs, it is necessary to develop not only effect-related indicators to assess the improvements in the capabilities of individuals or institutions with the aid from China, but also sustainability indicators to assess the impacts of these programs on interpersonal relationships and inter-institutional relationships driven by individuals.

Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund projects. Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund is an important means for China's practices in multilateralism and foreign aid. Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund projects

primarily include earmarked projects to be implemented by international organizations and projects to be implemented by social organizations and Chinese and foreign think tanks, in which the former accounts for the majority. In comparison with the evaluation of bilateral cooperation, for the evaluation of multilateral organizations, it is necessary to develop process indicators and objective indicators to place a focus on the executing capabilities of these organizations in operation, management and partnerships, such as proximity-based resource allocation capability, warehousing capability, and distribution capability. On the other hand, it is necessary to develop effect indicators to inspect the contribution of the relevant projects to the realization of the SDGs.

Emergency aid projects. Agile response and rapid implementation are at the core of emergency aid projects. An emergency aid project generally applies streamlined process, and can buy three to six months compared to the procedure for other types of projects. The emergency projects currently implemented by China are mainly targeted at the response to sudden natural disasters and public health crises. For the evaluation of an emergency aid project, it is necessary to develop not only process indicators to assess whether the project initiation approval, management system and organizational pattern of the project can effectively ensure project implementation, but also objective indicators to assess whether the project has

effectively responded to the urgent needs and concerns of the recipient country.

Projects to be implemented by recipient. In the mode of self-implementation by the recipient, a foreign aid project will be primarily implemented by the recipient, while China only carries out limited supervision. For this kind of project, it

is necessary to develop not only process indicators to assess whether China has effectively supervised and instructed on the progress and quality of project implementation by the recipient, but also target indicators to assess whether the recipient has sufficient capabilities for independent project implementation and the quality of project implementation.

04

Conclusion and Outlook

In today's world, the global development is facing severe challenges, as the gap between the development of the North and the South is widening, and the demand of developing countries for assistance has risen significantly. In view of this, foreign aid is an important approach to solving the problem of uneven and insufficient global development. In recent years, while promoting domestic economic and social development, China has also provided assistance for other countries in need, steadily increased the scale of foreign aid, continuously enriched foreign aid forms, and persistently expanded the scope of foreign aid. In September 2021, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Development Initiative, based on which China and all relevant parties are continuously improving implementation mechanisms, making efforts to establish cooperation platforms for eight key areas, and creating a project pool and fund pool, so as to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This represents that China's practice in international development cooperation has entered a new stage.

China has made significant progress in making its FAPE system more scientific, more effective and more systematic after years of exploration and practice, which has laid a solid foundation for guiding foreign aid and improving the integrated effect of foreign aid. At present, the accelerated upgrading and iteration of evaluation on international development cooperation, and the endless introduction of new ideas and methods are worth close attention and learning. FAPE serves as a scale of the integrated benefits of foreign aid that plays an increasingly important role in promoting the high-quality development of foreign aid and the implementation of the Global Development Initiative. The continuous enhancement of the adjustment, optimization and innovation of FAPE and the acceleration of the development of an "ecological system" for FAPE with the distinctive Chinese characteristics has become the inevitable

requirements for the high-quality development of foreign aid in China.

Facing the future, China will unremittingly promote the development of the FAPE system, effectively make use of FAPE, and steadily improve the integrated effect of foreign aid. First, the FAPE framework and system needs continuous optimization. China will promote the establishment of a cross-departmental coordination mechanism for foreign aid supervision and evaluation, mobilize the participation of all relevant entities, and establish a multi-level, all-round and multidimensional cooperation platform. Second, continuous efforts are needed to enrich and innovate evaluation methods and approaches. China will strengthen the use of informatized, technology-based, and modernized means to promote data collection and comparative analysis in the whole process and for all sectors, and enrich multidimensional evaluation methods. Third, the application of the results of FAPE needs to be continuously strengthened. China will strengthen the whole-process use of the evaluation indicators by applying them to processes such as project initiation, feasibility study, implementation and effect evaluation to create a closed loop of foreign aid evaluation and feedback. Fourth, efforts are needed to accelerate the cultivation and training of international evaluation talent, encourage and promote the participation of more domestic and foreign think tanks, organizations and experts in all fields, and provide strong intellectual support for FAPE. Fifth, considerable efforts need to be invested in facilitating exchanges and mutual learning. China will strengthen the North-South Dialogue and South-South Cooperation in the field of international development cooperation evaluation, seek more wisdom and strength, jointly facilitate the better and faster development of international development cooperation, and promote the realization of the SDGs.

Appendix 1: Major Survey and Research Methods

Type	How to use	Pros and cons
Document Review	The relevant literature and data will be consulted through multiple approaches such as the Internet, publications, and materials from the entrusting party to obtain information related to the target project. The method is generally used in combination with other survey methods to achieve mutual verification.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pros: It's an economical method; and its cost is low.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cons: <i>The credibility of the obtained information and data remains to be checked; and some necessary data may be unobtainable.</i></p>
Questionnaire survey	The respondents will be provided with intended questions in written form, who need to answer the questions in the prescribed format. Then, the interviewers shall collect and statistically analyze the answers to obtain information related to the target project. The three primary types of questionnaires are structured questionnaires, open-ended questionnaires, and semi-structured questionnaires.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pros: It can be used to obtain a lot of information on the target groups at once; the answers from the respondents can be easily compared; and answers to close-ended questions can be quantified.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cons: <i>Interviewers are required to have sufficient capabilities for questionnaire designing; the representativeness of the obtained information is greatly limited by the size of the respondents; some important information may be lost; the response rates are unpredictable; and the respondents have no chance to clarify their ideas.</i></p>
Expert seminar	In view of the major problems identified during evaluations, relevant professionals will be invited to discuss the problems, reveal the underlying problems, and analyze the root causes. The method not only enables the effective secondary extraction of the project information, but also occasionally produce solutions or measures for the problems.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pros: It's easy to operate; information on particular topics can be obtained from plenty of opinions resulting from the interaction among the participants; and adverse opinions are easily seen.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cons: <i>It's not suitable for sensitive topics; the discussion may be dominated by some respondents; if the topic is related to social rules, the discussants may not express their real feelings; and the effectiveness of the discussion is susceptible to the proficiency of the host.</i></p>
Group discussion	Interviewers collect information through direct conversations with stakeholders on the key points of the evaluation. The three primary types of interviews are structured interviews, semi-structured interviews, and open-ended interviews.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pros: Flexible measures can be taken to treat respondents according to the actual circumstances; further information can be obtained from the respondents' reactions, such as their facial expressions, voices, etc.; and additional questions can be raised to get more details.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cons: <i>It's time-consuming; interview results are susceptible to the proficiency of interviewers; interview results may be susceptible to the biases of individuals; and in most cases, the collected information cannot be quantified.</i></p>

Direct observation	Surveyors conduct on-site inventory checking, measurement, calculation, and recording regarding the target project to obtain first-hand information. This method should be used in combination with the methods of data query and questionnaire survey.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pros: The results are normally clear and reliable.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cons: <i>The obtained information may be not representative enough and superficial; and survey results are susceptible to the proficiency and bias of surveyors.</i></p>
Case study	Based on the effective and complete data collected through various approaches, in-depth research or comprehensive overview regarding a specific individual, institution, phenomenon or topic (the "target") will be conducted through the collection, sorting and analysis of the information on the generation, development, internal factors, external factors, and internal-external relationships of the target.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pros: A comprehensive and in-depth understanding of an object or phenomenon can be developed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cons: <i>It's time-consuming; and whether the case conclusions can be generalized remains unpredictable.</i></p>

Appendix 2: Scoring Rules for General Indicators and Tailored Indicators

Indicator type	Tier-1 indicators		Tier-2 indicators		Tier-3 indicators	
	Contents	Score	Contents	Score	Contents	Score
General indicators (the special indicators are incorporated in this type)	1 Process indicators	25	1.1 Reserve stage	4	1.1.1 Project proposal	2
					1.1.2 Project reserve conclusion	2
			1.2 Initiation stage	7	1.2.1 Project initiation management	2
					1.2.2 Feasibility studies	3
					1.2.3 Project initiation efficiency	2
			1.3 Implementation stage	14	1.3.1 Organizational management	2
					1.3.2 Quality and progress management	5
					1.3.3 Risk management	2
					1.3.4 Fund management	2
					1.3.5 Coordination and collaboration	2
	1.3.6 Publicity plans	1				
	2 Target indicators	15	2.1 Target setting	10	2.1.1 Implementation of China's foreign policies	3
					2.1.2 Meeting needs of partner countries	4
					2.1.3 Rationality of the plan	3
			2.2 Target fulfillment	5	2.2.1 Output timeliness	1
					2.2.2 Quality of output	1
					2.2.3 Cost indicators	3
	3 Impact indicators	25	3.1 Impacts on beneficiaries	12	3.1.1 Political effects	3
					3.1.2 Economic effects	3
					3.1.3 Social effects	3
					3.1.4 Environmental effects	3
			3.2 Impacts on China	10	3.2.1 Impact on diplomatic relations	5
					3.2.2 Impact on domestic development	5

			3.3 Contributions to advancing international development agenda	3	3.3.1 No poverty 3.3.2 Zero hunger 3.3.3 Good health and well-being 3.3.4 Quality education 3.3.5 Gender equality 3.3.6 Clean water and sanitation 3.3.7 Affordable and clean energy 3.3.8 Decent work and economic growth 3.3.9 Risk resistance 3.3.10 Climate change 3.3.11 Others (At least one of the above shall be selected)	3	
		4 Sustainability indicators			15		4.1 Support for sustainable investment
			4.2 Sustained aid effectiveness	8		4.1.2 Foreign conditions	
							4.2.1 Sustained effects
					4.2.2 Transformation of aid results	3	
	Subtotal	80 points					
Tailored indicators	Designated sectors	20	Names of tier-2 indicators	20	1.1.1 Output indicators	10	
					1.1.2 Impact indicators 1.1.3 Cross-cutting indicators	10	
	Subtotal	20 points					
Total	100						

Appendix 3: Overview of the Indicator System for Foreign Aid Project Evaluation

Note: Indicators in italics (*) are optional.

General Indicators			
Tier-1 indicators	Tier-2 indicators	Tier-3 indicators	Specific Indicators
1 Process indicators	1.1 Reserve stage	1.1.1 Project proposal	1) Whether the recipient or partner has provided the corresponding project proposal. 2) Whether the recipient or partner has clearly specified its needs. 3) Whether the needs of the recipient or partner are basically reasonable: For example, whether they align with the recipient's development plans and China's foreign aid plans, or whether they follow the initiatives proposed by China's leadership.
		1.1.2 Project reserve conclusion	1) Whether the corresponding embassy or consulate of China has provided advice on the reserved project. 2) Whether the advice is reasonable. 3) Whether the approval of the project reserve follows the complete procedure and complies with the relevant rules and regulations. * 4) <i>Whether the technical study on the preparedness of the project has been conducted.</i> * 5) <i>Whether the management rules and regulations for the project reserve are complete and valid.</i>
	1.2 Initiation stage	1.2.1 Project initiation management	1) Whether the project is a reserved project. 2) Whether the feasibility study and feasibility assessment conducted by the competent department for the initiation of the project comply with the relevant rules and regulations. 3) Whether the task plans for the feasibility study are clearly specified. 4) Whether the approval of the feasibility study documents meets the relevant requirements. 5) Whether the project initiation has followed the corresponding approval procedure in a complete and standard manner, and complied with the relevant rules and regulations. 6) Whether the content of the signed project initiation agreement is complete, and whether the division of responsibilities between China and the foreign party prescribed therein is reasonable. * 7) <i>Whether the competent department for the initiation of the project and the relevant embassy or consulate of China have provided timely and effective guidance, as well as support for, the on-site tasks (if any) of the feasibility studies.</i>

		1.2.2 Feasibility studies	1) Whether the institution in charge of the feasibility study and that in charge of the feasibility assessment qualify for engaging in foreign aid. 2) Whether the institution in charge of the feasibility study and that in charge of the feasibility assessment have sufficient experience in the relevant industry or are professionally relevant to the project. 3) Whether the composition and professional background of the personnel are reasonable, and whether the due investments in all relevant aspects are in place. 4) Whether the conclusions of, as well as recommendations from, the feasibility study are reasonable and feasible, and whether there are any major omissions or deviations. * 5) <i>Whether there are sufficient overseas on-site tasks (if any) of the feasibility study.</i>
		1.2.3 Project initiation efficiency	1) Whether the speed of project initiation meets the anticipation and the expectations of the recipient, and the needs of foreign affairs work of China.
	1.3 Implementation stage	1.3.1 Organizational management	1) Whether the executing agency of the project, the management authority, and the implementation organization have corresponding management systems. 2) Whether the systems are instructive and targeted enough to ensure the implementation of project management. 3) Whether the methods, content and conditions of bidding and procurement of the management authority comply with relevant regulations. 4) Whether the text of the project contract is standardized, legal, precise and complete, and whether the terms prescribed therein meet the requirements of the relevant policies of China and the recipient, and have not provoked any disputes during contract execution.
		1.3.2 Quality and progress management	For a complete project: 1) Whether the design of the project plans is completed in accordance with relevant regulations, and whether the design documents are reasonable and duly sophisticated. 2) Whether the project content that has been implemented is consistent with the approved content of the project, and, if there is any change to the content to be implemented, whether the corresponding approval procedures have been followed as prescribed. 3) Whether the measures for progress management and quality control have taken all due aspects into consideration and are effective. 4) Whether the project construction sites have been managed in a standard and sound manner, and whether the project implementation has any negative impact on the surrounding environment. 5) Whether there is any rule-violating act of complete or partial subcontracting.

		<p>6) Whether the organizational pattern, technical preparation, and duty performance of the project supervisor are effective and reasonable enough to guarantee project implementation.</p> <p>7) Whether the interim check and acceptance, completion check and acceptance, and routine inspections of the project are arranged in a timely and effective manner, and whether the problems identified have been timely resolved.</p> <p>8) Whether the personnel are remunerated in a due and timely manner.</p> <p>9) Whether all relevant documents are timely archived during project implementation.</p> <p>10) Whether all project documents that shall be transferred are standardized and complete, and whether the transfer procedures comply with relevant regulations.</p>
		<p>For a technical assistance project:</p> <p>1) Whether the professional titles and qualifications of the dispatched technical experts are managed in a standard manner.</p> <p>2) Whether the personnel are remunerated in a due and timely manner.</p> <p>3) Whether the check and acceptance and routine inspections of the project are conducted in a timely and effective manner, and whether the problems identified have been timely resolved.</p> <p>4) Whether all project documents that shall be transferred are standardized and complete, and whether the transfer procedures comply with relevant regulations.</p> <p>* 5) <i>Whether the incidental works and material management measures related to the project are compliant with all relevant regulations and effective.</i></p>
		<p>For a project providing goods and materials:</p> <p>1) Whether the quality of the goods and materials complies with relevant requirements.</p> <p>2) Whether the goods and materials have been delivered in a timely manner.</p> <p>3) Whether all project documents that shall be transferred are standardized and complete, and whether the transfer procedures comply with relevant regulations.</p>
		<p>For a project on human resources development & cooperation:</p> <p>1) Whether the training schemes meet relevant requirements.</p> <p>2) Whether the admitted trainees meet the project targets.</p> <p>3) Whether the training is implemented in consistency with the implementation plan and is properly arranged.</p> <p>4) Whether sufficient amenities have been guaranteed for the trainees.</p> <p>5) Whether the training program has undergone satisfaction evaluation, and the scoring of the evaluation meets relevant requirements.</p>

		<p>For a medical team/volunteer project:</p> <p>1) Whether the selection and training of the medical team members/volunteers meet relevant requirements.</p> <p>2) Whether the work content and duration of the medical team members/volunteers meet relevant requirements.</p> <p>3) Whether the work of the medical team members/volunteers has been appraised in accordance with relevant regulations.</p>
		<p>1.3.3 Risk management</p> <p>1) Whether a focus has been placed on risks related to security situation of the recipient country, and to the personnel, materials, and financial safety of the project, and whether the corresponding emergency response plans have been formulated.</p> <p>2) Whether the management and control measures for risks to the project have taken all due aspects into consideration and are effective.</p> <p>3) Whether the emergency response is conducted in an agile and appropriate manner, and whether any safety incidents occur that entail heavy casualties or property losses.</p> <p>4) Whether rules on overseas anti-corruption, integrity and self-discipline have been formulated to effectively prevent integrity risks.</p>
		<p>1.3.4 Fund management</p> <p>1) Whether the budget funds are allocated through the prescribed channels in a due and timely manner.</p> <p>2) Whether the fund management is conducted in a standard manner: For example, whether special accounts are set up for earmarked funds, and whether the funds are embezzled or misappropriated.</p> <p>* 3) <i>Whether the post-lending management of the funds complies with relevant rules (applicable to loan projects).</i></p>
		<p>1.3.5 Coordination and collaboration</p> <p>1) Whether there is a contact mechanism with relevant departments and authorities of the recipient, and whether the communication and coordination with the recipient are conducted in a timely and effective manner.</p> <p>2) Whether the recipient has timely fulfilled the obligations raised in the agreement or contract and ensured the progress of the project.</p> <p>* 3) <i>Whether the recipient has provided other counterpart support.</i></p> <p>* 4) <i>Whether the Chinese side has taken effective measures to ensure the progress of the project if the recipient fails to execute the agreement.</i></p>
		<p>1.3.6 Publicity plans</p> <p>1) Whether the aid logo and emblems are used as prescribed to effectively showcase the image of China Aid.</p> <p>2) Whether relevant publicity events have been held.</p>

2 Target indicators	2.1 Target setting	2.1.1 Implementation of China's foreign policies	1) Whether the objectives of the project meet the development strategies, foreign strategies, requirements for the development of the relevant industries and international cooperation, and other policies of China. 2) Whether they meet the medium- and long-term plans for foreign aid, instructions on country aid, and other relevant requirements of China. 3) Whether they have followed the public commitments made by China's leadership in major diplomatic occasions on aid and development measures.
		2.1.2 Meeting needs of partner countries	1) Whether the objectives of the project are in line with the plans and priorities of the recipient concerning economic and social development. 2) Whether they meet the actual demand of the intended recipient.
		2.1.3 Rationality of the plan	1) Whether the implementation plans, implementation methods, implementation periods, division of labor between China and the recipient, and estimated investment of the project meet the relevant standards and criteria of the recipient or China, incorporate sufficient proof, have undergone scientific demonstration steps, and are feasible.
	2.2 Target fulfillment	2.2.1 Output timeliness	1) Whether the starting time of the project meets the relevant requirements, and whether the project has been timely and completely transferred to the recipient upon completion.
		2.2.2 Quality of output	1) Whether the outputs quality, such as the percent of excellence in project quality assessment and the percent of pass of trainees, of the project meets the relevant requirements.
		2.2.3 Cost indicators	1) Whether the scale and portfolio of project investment are reasonable. 2) The budget completion rate. 3) Whether the integrated unit price of engineering and infrastructure projects, large renovation projects and their supply procurement is within a reasonable range.
3 Impact indicators	3.1 Impacts on beneficiaries	3.1.1 Political effects	1) Satisfaction and recognition of the government of the recipient concerning the project. * 2) <i>Whether the project conduces to the development of the governance system and capabilities of the recipient.</i>
		3.1.2 Economic effects	1) Whether the project has driven the economic and industrial development of the surrounding areas of the project. * 2) <i>Whether the personnel related to the project are better remunerated and employed.</i> * 3) <i>Whether the project has improved the capabilities of the recipient for independent development.</i>

		3.1.3 Social effects	1) Satisfaction and recognition of the local beneficiary groups. 2) Whether the project has brought more employment opportunities for the recipient, alleviated the poverty of its people, and improved their livelihood. * 3) <i>Whether the project coexists harmoniously with local residents, and whether problems such as the relocation of the migrants are properly dealt with.</i>
		3.1.4 Environmental effects	1) Whether the local natural, historical and cultural environments are properly protected, and whether there is any adverse effect on local environment and the health of local people.
	3.2 Impacts on China	3.2.1 Impacts on diplomatic relations	1) Whether the project conduces to the friendship between China and the recipient. 2) Whether it has improved China's international image and influence. * 3) <i>Whether the project helps promote major initiatives or strategies of China, such as the joint building of the "Belt and Road" or international cooperation in industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing.</i> * 4) <i>Whether it provides a bridge or information support for bilateral government cooperation.</i> * 5) <i>Whether it conduces to the people-to-people exchanges between China and the recipient, and makes the public attitude and opinions of the recipient towards China more friendly.</i>
		3.2.2 Impacts on domestic development	1) Whether the project has promoted the integration of China's standards, technical specifications and products with those of the recipient, and whether it has driven the technological innovation in relevant industries of China. * 2) <i>Whether it has facilitated the economic and trade cooperation between China and the recipient, and whether it has driven the overseas market expansion of the relevant entities.</i>
		3.3.1 No poverty (SDG1)	* 1) <i>Whether the project helps end poverty.</i>
		3.3.2 Zero hunger (SDG2)	* 1) <i>Whether the project helps end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.</i>
	3.3 Contributions to advancing international development agenda	3.3.3 Good health and well-being (SDG3)	* 1) <i>Whether the project helps ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</i>
		3.3.4 Quality education (SDG4)	* 1) <i>Whether the project helps ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</i>

		3.3.5 Gender equality (SDG5)	<i>* 1) Whether the project helps achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</i>
		3.3.6 Clean water and sanitation (SDG6)	<i>* 1) Whether the project helps ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</i>
		3.3.7 Affordable and clean energy (SDG7)	<i>* 1) Whether the project helps ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</i>
		3.3.8 Decent work and economic growth (SDG8)	<i>* 1) Whether the project helps promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</i>
		3.3.9 Risk resistance (SDGs 9 & 11)	<i>* 1) Whether the project helps build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. * 2) Whether it helps make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</i>
		3.3.10 Climate change (SDGs 12, 13, 14 & 15)	<i>* 1) Whether the project helps ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. * 2) Whether it helps protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. * 3) Whether it helps conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</i>
		3.3.11 Others	<i>* 1) Whether the project has any contribution to other SDGs.</i>
4 Sustainability indicators	4.1 Support for sustainable investment	4.1.1 China's conditions	1) Whether the project implementation organization has provided the corresponding quality guarantees and the relevant services as prescribed in the contract. 2) Whether China has provided necessary policy support, funds, support in kind and human resources for the operation of the project. 3) Whether the maintenance and use of the project, or the post-training status of the trainees, have been followed up. * 4) <i>Whether the long-term cooperation plan for the project has provided effective guarantees for its continuous operation.</i>

		4.1.2 Foreign conditions	1) Whether the recipient or any other stakeholder has provided necessary policy support, funds, support in kind and human resources for the operation of the project. 2) Whether the legal, policy, economic, and social environments of the country and the region where the project has been implemented meet the requirements of the sustainable development of the project. * 3) <i>Whether there is enough demand for the project in the market of the country where the project has been implemented if the project engages in market operation.</i>
		4.2 Sustained aid effectiveness	4.2.1 Sustained effects
			4.2.2 Transformation of aid results

Tailored Indicators				
Tier-1 indicators	Tier-2 indicators	Tier-3 indicators	Specific indicators	Description
1 Education	1.1 Provision of education for more (applicable to the construction, renovation, and expansion of educational facilities, the dispatch of educational volunteers, etc.)	1.1.1 Output indicators	1) Number of the same type of schools in the region/ country where the project has been implemented	The contribution of the complete project to the enrichment of the local educational resources is to be assessed.
			2) Area of new classrooms/sports grounds/dormitories/laboratories	
			* 3) <i>The student-to-teacher ratio</i>	The contribution of the volunteering teacher project to the enrichment of the local teacher resources is to be assessed.
			* 4) <i>Commute distance or time of students and teachers</i>	The contribution of the complete project to the improvement of the convenient access to the local educational resources is to be assessed.

		1.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Headcount of enrolled students per school year	The contribution of the project to the provision of education for more is to be assessed.
			2) Proportion of enrolled students to the total regional/national population per school year	The contribution of the project to local education is to be assessed.
			3) Area of classrooms/sports grounds/dormitories/laboratories per student	The contribution of the project to the improvement of the sense of gain of students is to be assessed.
		1.1.3 Cross-cutting indicators	* 1) <i>Headcount of enrolled female students per school year</i>	The contribution of the project to gender equality is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Number of barrier-free infrastructure and equipment</i>	The contribution of the project to social integration is to be assessed.
	1.2 Improvement of education quality (applicable to the provision of educational supplies and equipment, technical assistance in vocational education, technical assistance in textbook compilation, etc.)	1.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of new teaching facilities/laboratories/teaching materials	The contribution of the project (as a project providing goods and materials, or a technical assistance project) to the enrichment of the local educational resources is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Proportion of the application of information and communication technologies in the provided goods and materials</i>	The technological content of the project (as a project providing goods and materials) is to be assessed.
		1.2.2 Impact indicators	1) Average test score of students per school year	The effect of the project on the improvement of education quality is to be assessed.
			2) Graduation rate of students per school year	
3) Proportion of graduates who progress to a higher level of education				
* 4) <i>Proportion of grade repetition per school year</i>				
* 5) <i>Proportion of students who meet the national standards for literacy (basic education) per school year</i>				
* 6) <i>Performance of students in skill competitions/disciplinary competitions/academic activities at all levels</i>				

	1.3 Research facilitation (applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of research facilities, the provision of supplies and equipment, technical assistance, etc.)	1.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of the same type of research facilities in the region/country where the project has been implemented	The output of the project (as a facility aid/materials aid/technical assistance project in support of research) is to be assessed.
			2) Annual number of research programs supported by the project	
		1.3.2 Impact indicators	1) Number of domestic and foreign institutions that engage in joint research based on the project	The effect of the project on research facilitation is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Annual number of articles published in journals of the recipient country or international journals as a result of the project</i>	
			* 3) <i>Annual number of research lectures/seminars</i>	
			* 4) <i>Awards for research achievements</i>	
	1.4 Employment facilitation (applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of facilities for vocational education, the provision of supplies and equipment for vocational education, technical assistance in vocational education, etc.)	1.4.1 Output indicators	1) Number of the same type of facilities in the region/country where the project has been implemented	The output of the project (as an employment-related project) is to be assessed.
			2) Number of vocational skills that have been imparted	
		1.4.2 Impact indicators	1) Employment rate of students per school year	The effect of the project on employment facilitation is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Number of employers of graduates</i>	
* 3) <i>Number of cooperation agreements signed between schools and enterprise</i>				
* 4) <i>Proportion of the employed to the total regional/national population</i>			The contribution of the project to local employment is to be assessed.	
* 5) <i>The employment rate of the schools where the project has been implemented to that of other schools of the same type in the region/country</i>				

			<p>* 6) <i>Self-satisfaction of graduates concerning the skills and knowledge that they have learned</i></p> <p>* 7) <i>Satisfaction of employers concerning the skills and knowledge of graduates</i></p> <p>* 8) <i>Contribution of graduates to the industries where they are employed</i></p>	The quality of the project concerning employment facilitation is to be assessed.		
		1.4.3 Cross-cutting indicators	* 1) <i>Annual employment rate of female graduates</i>	The contribution of the project to gender equality is to be assessed.		
2 Hygiene and health	2.1 Improvement of the accessibility of medical and health services (applicable to the provision of aid in the construction, as well as the upgrading and renovation, of medical and health infrastructure, technical assistance in hospital maintenance, the dispatch of medical teams, short-term charity clinical services, the provision of medical supplies, the development cooperation on human resources, etc.)	2.1.1 Output indicators	1) Number of the same type of facilities in the region/country where the project has been implemented	The contribution of the complete project to the enrichment of the local medical resources is to be assessed.		
			2) Number of vocational skills that have been imparted			
			1) Employment rate of students per school year	The contribution of the project (as a long- or short-term medical team project or technical assistance project) to the enrichment of the local medical resources is to be assessed.		
		* 4) <i>Number of itinerant clinical services and charity clinical services</i>				
		* 5) <i>Number of health-related publicity events</i>				
		* 6) <i>Number of ethnic Chinese treated and cured</i>				
					* 7) <i>Number of medical talents trained or cultivated through the project</i>	The achievement of the project in “teaching a man to fish, so that he can feed himself for a lifetime” is to be assessed.
				2.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Annual number of patients who have received outpatient services	The effect of the project on the improvement of medical services is to be assessed.
					2) Annual number of patients who have been hospitalized	
					3) Annual number of patients who have received surgeries	

			* 4) <i>Number of patients who have received medical services</i>	The contribution of the project to the improvement of local healthcare capabilities is to be assessed.	
			* 5) <i>Mortality of patients in the region where the project has been implemented</i>		
			* 6) <i>Number of beds/medical devices and products per capita/10,000 population in the region where the project has been implemented</i>		
	2.2 Enhancement of the prevention and control of infectious diseases (applicable to technical assistance in the prevention and control of infectious diseases, the provision of vaccines and other medical supplies, etc.)	2.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of people who have received medical interventions / coverage of intervention measures	The outputs of the project (as a project on the prevention and control of infectious diseases) is to be assessed.	
					* 2) <i>Number of people who have been immunized</i>
					* 3) <i>Number of samples tested in laboratories</i>
			2.2.2 Impact indicators	1) Morbidity, mortality and case fatality rate of infectious diseases	The effect of the project on the prevention and control of infectious diseases is to be assessed.
				* 2) <i>Number of channels that serve as people's access to health information and services</i>	
				* 3) <i>Average life expectancy in the region where the project has been implemented</i>	
		* 4) <i>Establishment of the monitoring system for infectious diseases</i>			
	2.3 Better healthcare for mothers and babies	2.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of new beds in departments of obstetrics and gynecology and departments of pediatrics	The outputs of the project (as a project on healthcare for mothers and babies) is to be assessed.	
					2) Number of pregnant women, puerpera, neonates and children under five who have received medical treatment

	(applicable to the provision of aid in the construction, as well as the upgrading and renovation, of medical and health infrastructure for maternal and infant health, the provision of maternal and infant related medical supplies and technical training, etc.)	2.3.2 Impact indicators	3) Number of pregnant women, puerpera, neonates and children who have received healthcare services	The outputs of the project (as a project on healthcare for mothers and babies) is to be assessed.	
			4) Rate of hospital delivery for pregnant women		
			5) Number of trainees in, as well as number of, technical trainings on maternal and infant healthcare	The outputs of the project (as a training program on healthcare for mothers and babies) is to be assessed.	
			* 6) <i>Immunization rate of neonates and children under five</i>	The outputs of the project (as an immunization project) is to be assessed.	
			* 1) <i>Mortality of women in pregnancy or childbirth, neonates and children under five</i>	The contribution of the project to the health of local mothers and babies is to be assessed.	
			* 2) <i>Malnutrition rate</i>		
	* 3) <i>Average life expectancy in the region where the project has been implemented</i>				
	* 4) <i>Number of relevant medical products per capita</i>				
	2.4 Improvement of healthcare capabilities	(applicable to the dispatch of medical teams, the development cooperation on human resources, the cooperation mechanism of counterpart hospitals between the recipient country and China, etc.)	2.4.1 Output indicators	1) Number of trainings/academic exchange events/conferences held in the name of the project	The contribution of the project to the improvement of local healthcare capabilities is to be assessed.
				* 2) <i>Number of suitable and new technologies that have been locally introduced and disseminated through the project</i>	
* 3) <i>Number of research achievements as the outputs of the project</i>					
* 4) <i>Number of relevant patent applications</i>					
* 5) <i>Number of relevant published papers and books</i>					

3 Culture and sports	(applicable to the construction, renovation, and expansion of cultural and sports facilities, the provision of cultural and sports supplies, etc.)	2.4.2 Impact indicators	* 1) <i>Improvement of healthcare personnel in professional skills</i>	The effect of the project on the improvement of local healthcare capabilities is to be assessed.		
			* 2) <i>Number of the standards, guidelines and criteria of the recipient formulated with the support of the project</i>			
			* 3) <i>Number of newly established clinical specialties/areas accessed by the recipient for the first time</i>			
		3.1 Expansion of civic participation		3.1.1 Output indicators	1) Number of the same type of facilities in the region/country where the project has been implemented	The contribution of the project to the enrichment of the local cultural and sports resources is to be assessed.
					2) Distance or time needed for the public to reach cultural and sports facilities	The contribution of the project to the improvement of the convenient access to the local cultural and sports resources is to be assessed.
					1) Area of sports fields per capita in the region where the project has been implemented	The contribution of the project to the improvement of the sense of gain of local people is to be assessed.
					2) Number of people who have used the cultural or sports facilities/supplies	The contribution of the project to the expansion of civic participation is to be assessed.
		3) Annual number of sports games, exhibitions, and other events				
		3.2 Improvement of sports competency		3.1.2 Impact indicators	* 4) <i>Annual average participation rate of the aforementioned events</i>	The contribution of the project to social integration is to be assessed.
					3.1.3 Cross-cutting indicators	
3.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of coaches per athlete				The contribution of the project to the enrichment of sports resources is to be assessed.	
	3.2.2 Impact indicators				1) Percentage of pass in training exams	

	[applicable to technical assistance for coaches, the provision of sports supplies, etc.]		2) Number of athletes with a level who have been promoted to a higher level	The effect of the project on the improvement of sports competency is to be assessed.	
			3) Number of participants in sports games and number of the medals that they have won		
			* 4) <i>Record-breaking performance of athletes at all levels</i>		
		3.2.3 Cross-cutting indicators	* 1) <i>Number of female athletes who have participated in sports games</i>	The contribution of the project to gender equality is to be assessed.	
	3.3 Improvement of organizational capabilities for sports		3.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of technical programs supported by the project	The outputs of the project (as a project on technical assistance in the organization of sports events) is to be assessed.
				2) Number of sports games that have been successfully held	
[applicable to technical assistance in the organization of sports events, the provision of sports supplies, etc.]		3.3.2 Impact indicators	* 1) <i>Satisfaction of game participants and the audience</i>	The effect of the project on the improvement of local organizational capabilities for sports is to be assessed.	
			* 2) <i>Improvements in local organizational capabilities</i>		
3.4 Cultural heritage preservation	[applicable to technical assistance in archeology and cultural relic restoration, etc.]	3.4.1 Output indicators	1) Number of discovered and restored cultural relics	The outputs of the project (as a project on cultural heritage preservation) is to be assessed.	
			3.4.2 Impact indicators	1) The effect of the project on the improvement in the cultural consciousness of the recipient and the enhancement of its cultural creativity	The effect of the project on cultural heritage preservation is to be assessed.
	* 2) <i>The economic value added from the contribution of the project to the regional economy, such as the promotion of tourism</i>				

4 Public administration	4.1 Workplace improvement for government offices	4.1.1 Output indicators	1) Area of new offices	The contribution of the project (as a complete project or a materials aid project) to the enrichment of the local public administration resources is to be assessed.
			2) Number of new office equipment	
			* 3) <i>Number of convenience services such as catering and conferences</i>	
	[applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of facilities for public administration, the provision of supporting techniques for complete projects, the provision of office supplies, etc.]	4.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Area of offices per capita	The contribution of the project to the workplace improvement for government offices is to be assessed.
			2) Number of office equipment per capita	
			* 3) <i>Improvement in office informatization, and number of electronic government services for public convenience</i>	
	4.2 Improvement of the governance capacity of the recipient's government	4.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of formulated plans	The outputs of the project (as a planning-related project) is to be assessed.
			2) Number of trainees	The outputs of the project (as a project on human resource development & cooperation) is to be assessed.
		4.2.2 Impact indicators	1) <i>Improvements in the local governance capacity</i>	The contribution of the project to the improvement of the local governance capacity is to be assessed.
	* 2) <i>Applicability of the experience and knowledge from China</i>			
[applicable to expert counseling and planning, and the development cooperation on human resources]	4.2.3 Cross-cutting indicators	* 3) <i>Scope of application and degree of implementation of the plans</i>		
		* 1) <i>Number of female beneficiary government officers</i>	The contribution of the project to gender equality is to be assessed.	
4.3 Expansion of the coverage of public services	4.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of the same type of service facilities in the region/country where the project has been implemented	The contribution of the project (as a complete set of projects) to the enrichment of public service resources is to be assessed.	
		2) Distance or time needed for the public to access the facilities		

	(applicable to the construction, renovation, and expansion of public service facilities, etc.)	4.3.2 Impact indicators	1) Number of people benefiting from the outputs of the project	The effect of the project on the enrichment of public service resources is to be assessed.
	2) Annual proportion of people who have used the public service facilities to the total population in terms of the region where the project has been implemented			
* 3) <i>Annual average occupancy rate of the aforementioned facilities when events are held</i>				
	4.4 Improvement of public safety (applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of public safety facilities, the provision of supplies related to public safety, etc.)	4.4.1 Output indicators	1) Number of facilities and equipment for public safety	The outputs of the project in terms of the enrichment of public safety resources is to be assessed.
		4.4.2 Impact indicators	1) Improvement in public safety capabilities	The effect of the project on the enrichment of safety resources is to be assessed.
* 2) <i>Provision of supports for uncovering and solving smuggling and other illegal activities and crimes</i>				
* 3) <i>Degree of the enhancement of people's sense of safety in the region where the project has been implemented</i>				
5 Transportation	5.1 Improvement of road capacity (applicable to the construction, renewal, renovation, etc. of roads and bridges)	5.1.1 Output indicators	1) Mileage of newly constructed roads/bridges	The contribution of the project (as a road-related project) to the enrichment of the local road resources is to be assessed.
			2) Number of arterials and by-paths in the region where the project has been implemented	
			3) Maximum traffic load	
			4) Vehicle speed per hour	
		5.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Annual passenger volume and annual freight volume	The effect of the project on the improvement of the road capacity is to be assessed.
			2) Reduction in the unit cost of transportation	
3) Reduction in the duration of freight and passenger transport				

			* 4) <i>Reduction in the number of impassable road segments</i>	The economy-driving spill-over effect of the project is to be assessed.	
			* 5) <i>Annual number of traffic accidents</i>		
			* 6) <i>Reduction in freight damage or freight package fees</i>		
			* 7) <i>Number of villages and businesses along the roads</i>		
		* 8) <i>Promotion of economic growth and tourism in the surrounding areas of the project</i>			
		5.2 Improvement of port capacity (applicable to the construction, renewal, renovation, etc. of ports)	5.2.1 Output indicators	1) Annual cargo throughput	The outputs of the project (as a port-related project) is to be assessed.
				2) Berth occupancy	
				3) Port tonnage	
4) Annual ship visits					
5) Total tonnage of incoming ship					
5.2.2 Impact indicators	1) Improvements in the overall service capabilities of port facilities		The effect of the project on the improvement of the port capacity is to be assessed.		
	* 2) <i>Quality of freight handling (freight damage, freight loss rate, etc.)</i> ②				
	* 3) <i>Average wait time for ship visits</i>				
	* 4) <i>Freight handling speed</i>				
	* 5) <i>Safety in freight handling</i>				
* 6) <i>Connectivity with the surrounding transport network</i>	The economy-driving spill-over effect of the project is to be assessed.				
* 7) <i>Promotion of economic growth and tourism in the surrounding areas</i>					

	5.3 Improvement of air transport capacity (applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of airports and terminals)	5.3.1 Output indicators	1) Annual passenger throughput	The outputs of the project (as an airport-related project) is to be assessed.
			2) Annual cargo throughput	
			3) Annual cargo turnover and annual passenger turnover	
			4) Daily number of take-offs and landings	
		5.3.2 Impact indicators	1) Reduction in the turn-around time of aircrafts	The effect of the project on the improvement of the air transport capacity is to be assessed.
	2) Reduction in the duration of passenger transport			
	* 3) <i>Accident rate of runways and aprons</i>			
	* 4) <i>Connectivity with the surrounding transport network</i>			
	* 5) <i>Promotion of economic growth and tourism in the surrounding areas</i>		The economy-driving spill-over effect of the project is to be assessed.	
	(Applicable to the donation of aircrafts)	5.3.1 Output indicators	1) Annual frequency of the use of the aircrafts	The outputs of the project (as an aircraft-related commodity aid project) is to be assessed.
2) Number of available airways for the aircrafts				
5.3.2 Impact indicators		1) Safety performance	The effect of the project is to be assessed.	
		* 2) <i>Satisfaction of pilots and passengers</i>		
5.4 Improvement of railway transport capacity	5.4.1 Output indicators	1) Annual freight volume and annual passenger volume	The yield of the project (as a railway-related project) is to be assessed.	
		* 2) <i>Railway line speed per hour</i>		
	5.4.2 Impact indicators	1) Reduction in the duration and cost of transportation compared to the original line	The effect of the project on the improvement of the railway transport capacity is to be assessed.	
		2) Number of urban and rural areas connected to the railway line		

	(applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of railways, the provision of railway supplies, technical assistance for railways, etc.)		* 3) <i>Connectivity with other railways and roads</i>	The effect of the project on the improvement of the railway transport capacity is to be assessed.	
			* 4) <i>Improvement in transport safety</i>		
* 5) <i>Improvement in the comfort level of passengers</i>					
			* 6) <i>Promotion of economic growth and tourism in the surrounding areas of the project</i>	The economy-driving spill-over effect of the project is to be assessed.	
6 Energy	6.1 Increasing electricity generation, as well as reducing the cost of electricity generation and energy consumption during electricity generation (applicable to the construction, renovation, and expansion of electricity generation facilities, technical training in the energy sector, the provision of energy-related supplies, etc.)	6.1.1 Output indicators	1) Total installed capacity of the electricity system	The outputs of the project (as an energy-related complete project) is to be assessed.	
			2) Annual effective electricity generation		
		6.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Changes in the electricity gap of the region where the project has been implemented, and the degree to which the regional energy shortage has been solved	The effect of the project on increasing electricity generation is to be assessed.	
			2) Reduction rate of the cost of electricity generation	The effect of the project on reducing the cost of electricity generation is to be assessed.	
				* 3) <i>Reduction in the electricity imports of the recipient</i>	
				* 4) <i>Reduction rate of energy consumption per unit of GDP</i>	The effect of the project on reducing energy consumption during electricity generation is to be assessed.
	6.2 Improvement of economic returns	6.2.1 Output indicators	1) Changes in electricity prices and the prices of electricity for (domestic and cross-border) sale	The effect of the project on the improvement of the economic returns of the electricity sector is to be assessed.	
			2) Changes in the output value and returns of major electricity consumption sectors		

	(applicable to the construction, renovation, and expansion of energy facilities, technical training in the energy sector, etc.)	6.2.2 Impact indicators	* 1) <i>Improvement in local industrial production due to the project</i>	The effect of the project on the promotion of local industrial production is to be assessed.
6.3 Improvement of energy affordability	(applicable to the construction, renovation, and expansion of facilities for electricity generation, transmission and distribution, the provision of energy-related supplies, etc.)	6.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of households that have newly gained access to the power grid in the region where the project has been implemented	The contribution of the project to the enrichment of energy resources is to be assessed.
			2) Increases in the installed capacity of the power grid	
6.4 Improvement of energy structure and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions	(applicable to the construction, renovation and	6.3.2 Impact indicators	1) Electricity availability in the region where the project has been implemented	The effect of the project on the improvement of energy availability is to be assessed.
			2) Annual average number of power outages	
			* 3) <i>Coverage of electric appliances or gas services in the region where the project has been implemented</i>	
			* 4) <i>Number of regions within the power grid in which the region where the project has been implemented is located</i>	
6.4.1 Output and impact indicators	(applicable to the construction, renovation and	1) Proportion of renewable energy in energy supply and consumption in the recipient country/region	* 2) <i>Proportion of exploited renewable energy to the proved reserves</i>	The effect of the project on the improvement of the energy structure is to be assessed.
			* 3) <i>Proportion of electricity consumption to primary energy consumption</i>	
			* 4) <i>Major air pollutant emissions and greenhouse gas emissions</i>	

	exploration, the provision of energy-related supplies, etc.)		* 5) <i>Proportion of the budget for the R&D of new energy technologies to the budget for the energy sector</i>	
6.5 Improvement of administrative and research capabilities of energy administrations	(applicable to joint planning, research, exploration, etc.)	6.5.1 Output indicators	1) Number of reports or academic papers on planning, exploration or research	The outputs of the project (as a planning-related project or a project on human resources development & cooperation) is to be assessed.
			2) Number of domestic and foreign institutional participants in the joint research	
6.5.2 Impact indicators			* 1) <i>Improvement in the management capabilities of personnel in energy administrations</i>	The effect of the project on capability improvement is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Number of the results of joint planning, exploration and research that have been included in the development plans of the energy administrations of the recipient</i>	
			* 3) <i>Performance of service by project participants to the competent department of the recipient for the decision-making in the energy sector</i>	
7.1 Improvement of communication coverage and informatization	(applicable to the installation of fiber optic backbone networks and fiber optic cables, the building of smart cities, etc.)	7.1.1 Output indicators	1) Number of installed devices	The contribution of the project to the enrichment of the local informatization resources is to be assessed.
			2) Coverage area of the communication network	
7.1.2 Impact indicators			*3) <i>Number of intelligent devices</i>	The effect of the project on communication coverage is to be assessed.
			1) Population covered by the communication network	
			2) Number of the population who have access to the communication network to the total regional/national population	
			* 3) <i>Improvement in the digitalization capabilities of the recipient</i>	The effect of the project on the improvement of communication quality is to be assessed.

			* 4) <i>Reduction rate of communication line interruptions</i>	
	7.2 Improvement of broadcasting capabilities (applicable to broadcast and television centers)	7.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of audience	The effect of the project on the enrichment of broadcast and television resources is to be assessed.
2) Number of broadcast and television channels				
* 3) <i>Annual number of independently produced programs</i>				
7.2.2 Impact indicators		1) Coverage rate of broadcast and television signals	The effect of the project on the improvement of broadcast and television attractiveness is to be assessed.	
			* 2) <i>Improvements in the capabilities of broadcast and television technologies</i>	
			* 3) <i>Annual advertising revenues from broadcast and television</i>	The economy-driving spillover effect of the project is to be assessed.
8 Agriculture	8.1 Promotion of agricultural production (applicable to the construction, renovation, and expansion of agricultural projects, the provision of agricultural supplies, etc.)	8.1.1 Output indicators	1) Number of newly built facilities, equipment and projects, as well as newly provided devices	The contribution of the project to the enrichment of the local resources for agricultural production is to be assessed.
			2) Land area covered by the project	
			3) Annual output and output value of agricultural products in the demonstration zone	
		8.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Number of farmers/farmer households benefiting from the project	The effect of the project on the promotion of local agricultural production is to be assessed.
	2) Annual income growth rate of the demonstration farmer households			
	* 3) <i>Engel coefficient of the region where the project has been implemented</i>			
	* 4) <i>Malnutrition rate of people in the region where the project has been implemented</i>			

	8.2 Dissemination of agricultural production techniques (applicable to the provision of agricultural supplies, the dispatch of experts on agricultural technologies, the development cooperation on human resources, etc.)	8.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of officials with sufficient capabilities for agricultural techniques and agricultural technicians cultivated through the project	The outputs of the project (as a technical assistance project or a project on human resources development & cooperation) is to be assessed.
2) Number of new agricultural techniques that have been demonstrated and disseminated through the project				
3) Number of intellectual achievements formulated in the name of the project				
8.2.2 Impact indicators		1) Number of beneficiary groups who have mastered the new agricultural techniques	The effect of the project on the dissemination of agricultural production techniques is to be assessed.	
2) Area of the land that has adopted the new agricultural techniques				
* 3) <i>Growth rate of the coverage of agricultural mechanization in the region where the project has been implemented</i>				
* 4) <i>Growth rate of the efficiency of food production in the region where the project has been implemented</i>				
	8.3 Provision of support for industrial chains of agricultural processing (applicable to agriculture-related engineering projects, the provision of agricultural supplies, the dispatch of experts on agricultural technologies, etc.)	8.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of newly built facilities, equipment and projects, as well as newly provided devices	The contribution of the project to the enrichment of the agricultural processing resources is to be assessed.
8.3.2 Impact indicators		1) Post-production loss ratio	The effect of the project on the provision of support for industrial chains of agricultural processing is to be assessed.	
		2) Proportion of sales in agricultural output value		
			* 3) Farmers' income in the region where the project has been implemented ③	

9 Environmental protection	9.1 Provision of support for biodiversity protection and natural relic preservation (applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of facilities or parks for the protection of the ecological environment)	9.1.1 Output indicators	1) Number of protected species 2) Changes in the area and quality of habitats	The outputs of the project (as a biodiversity aid project) is to be assessed.
		9.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Proportion of the area of natural reserves to the territorial area of the recipient	The effect of the project on biodiversity protection and natural relic preservation is to be assessed.
			2) Number of species in the recipient country or the region that are included in the Red List of Threatened Species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or the red list of threatened species of the recipient	
			* 3) <i>Forest stock volume</i>	
			* 4) <i>Frequency of incidents that are detrimental to biodiversity</i>	
			* 5) <i>Generation of profits through ecological tourism or national parks</i>	
* 6) <i>Proportion of the output value of ecological tourism or other relevant sectors to GDP</i>				
9.2 Pollution governance (applicable to the construction of pollution governance facilities, technical assistance in the ecological environment, the provision of supplies for environmental protection, etc.)	9.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of pollution governance facilities 2) Annual pollution abatement and waste treatment capacity	The outputs of the project in terms of the enrichment of pollution governance resources is to be assessed.	
	9.2.2 Impact indicators	1) Geological coverage, as well as population covered by, pollution abatement and waste treatment services	The effect of the project on pollution governance is to be assessed.	
		* 2) <i>Density of pollutants/hazardous elements in the region where the project has been implemented</i>		
		* 3) <i>Incidence rate of environmental pollution and environmental and health risks caused by hazardous matters</i>		

9.3 Climate change mitigation or adaptation (applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of facilities or parks for the protection of the ecological environment, technical assistance in the ecological environment, the provision of supplies for environmental protection, etc.)	9.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of facilities/supplies with the capabilities of the early warning for, as well as prevention and mitigation of, climate-related disasters provided through the project	The outputs of the project in terms of the provision of support for tackling climate change is to be assessed.
	9.3.2 Impact indicators	1) Improvement in climate change adaptability concerning agriculture, forestry and the ecological system, water resources, infrastructure and other relevant sectors	The effect of the project on climate change mitigation or adaptation is to be assessed.
		* 2) <i>Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions</i>	
		* 3) <i>Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP</i>	
		* 4) <i>Energy consumption per unit of GDP</i>	
	9.4 Improvement of the administrative and research capabilities of relevant administrations (applicable to the construction, renovation and expansion of environmental research centers, joint planning, research and exploration, etc.)	9.4.1 Output indicators	1) Number of reports or academic papers on planning, exploration or research
2) Number of international exchange events and South-South cooperation events in terms of the ecological environment held by the recipient with the support of the project			
* 3) <i>Number of investigations or comprehensive surveys implemented in the name of the project</i>			
* 4) <i>Number of memorandums of understanding on cooperation in terms of the ecological environment signed between the recipient and the relevant departments of China</i>			
* 5) <i>Number of the administrative departments of the recipient concerning the ecological environment that have been provided with the services of the project</i>			

		9.4.2 Impact indicators	1) Improvement in the management capabilities of personnel in administrations for the ecological environment	The effect of the project on capability improvement is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Number of patent applications based on the joint research of the technical assistance project</i> ②	
			* 3) <i>Performance of service by project participants to the competent department of the recipient for the decision-making regarding the ecological environment</i>	
			* 4) <i>Number of the results of joint planning, exploration and research that have been included in the development plans of the administrations of the recipient for the ecological environment</i>	
10 Humanitarian assistance	10.1 Humanitarian emergency response (applicable to the construction of humanitarian facilities for emergencies, the provision of supplies for urgent disaster relief, urgent food assistance, the dispatch of emergency rescue teams and expert groups, etc.)	10.1.1 Output indicators	1) Types and number of distributed supplies	The outputs of the project (as a humanitarian goods aid project) is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Number of facilities for temporary or normal settlement and relevant infrastructure</i>	The outputs of the project (as a humanitarian facility-related project) is to be assessed.
			* 3) <i>Number of medical and health services provided for disaster-affected groups</i>	The outputs of the project (as a humanitarian medical and health project) is to be assessed.
		10.1.2 Impact indicators	1) Number of beneficiaries among refugees and the displaced	The effect of the project on the response to humanitarian needs is to be assessed.
			* 2) <i>Malnutrition rate of disaster-affected groups</i>	
			* 3) <i>Coordination with other countries or organizations in disaster relief actions</i>	
		10.1.3 Cross-cutting indicators	*1) <i>Number of female beneficiaries</i>	The contribution of the project to gender equality is to be assessed.

			* 2) <i>Number of beneficiaries in vulnerable groups such as the disabled, children and the aged</i>	The contribution of the project to social integration is to be assessed.	
10.2 Improvement of disaster prevention and mitigation (applicable to facilities for disaster prevention and mitigation, the provision of supplies for disaster prevention and mitigation, planning and capability improvement, etc.)	10.2.1 Output indicators	1) Number of the same type of facilities in the region/country where the project has been implemented		The outputs of the project (as a project on facilities for disaster prevention and mitigation) is to be assessed.	
		10.2.2 Impact indicators	1) Improvements in the capabilities of the recipient for the forecast, monitoring and early warning of disasters	The effect of the project on the improvement of the capabilities for disaster prevention and mitigation is to be assessed.	
	* 2) <i>Improvements in the response mechanism of the recipient for humanitarian crises</i>				
	10.3 Provision of support for post- disaster reconstruction (applicable to facilities, supplies, capability improvement, etc. related to post-disaster reconstruction)	10.3.1 Output indicators	1) Number of facilities/supplies for post-disaster reconstruction		The outputs of the project (as a facility aid/commodity aid project for post-disaster reconstruction) is to be assessed.
		10.3.2 Impact indicators	1) Number of beneficiaries from the post-disaster reconstruction	The effect of the project on the provision of support for post-disaster reconstruction is to be assessed.	
			2) Contribution of the project to the overall progress of the recipient in post-disaster reconstruction		
3) Contribution of the project to the progress of the recipient in post-disaster economic and social recovery					

Special Indicators		
Aid modality	Indicator type	Description
1 Concessional loan projects	Sustainability indicator	1) Annual financial internal returns of the project if it is a project with economic benefits
	Impact indicator	2) Benefits to social development, such as reductions in travel distance and time and improvement in tourism capabilities of the region where the project has been implemented, if it is a project without economic benefits
	Sustainability indicator	3) Impacts of project implementation on the solvency of the recipient
2 Projects on human resources development and cooperation	Impact indicator	1) Number of institutional trainees and improvement in the capabilities of academies and institutions of the recipient
	Sustainability indicator	2) Follow-up status of the trainees regarding database development and liaison maintenance, especially their status regarding post promotion and their role in bilateral cooperation
	Sustainability indicator	* 3) <i>Promotion of the bilateral liaison and cooperation between relevant institutions of China and the recipient country</i>
3 Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund projects	Process indicator	1) Whether China has effectively supervised and controlled the progress and quality of project implementation by the recipient/partner and provided necessary guidance to ensure project implementation
	Process indicator	2) Whether relevant international organizations, social organizations, enterprises, and domestic and foreign think tanks comply with the relevant international conventions
	Target indicator	3) Whether the objectives of the project are consistent with the responsibilities, policies and priority areas of the relevant international organizations, social organizations, enterprises, and domestic and foreign think tanks
	Target indicator	4) Whether the implementation capabilities of the relevant international organizations, social organizations, and domestic and foreign think tanks, such as resource allocation, warehousing capacity, distribution, transfer, and partnership networks, conduce to the successful completion of the project
	Impact indicator	5) Whether the project has facilitated the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations and constitutes a useful supplement to bilateral aid
	Impact indicator	6) Whether the project has enhanced China's international presence regarding aid, its image in the international community as a responsible major power, and multilateral cooperation
	Impact indicator	7) Response to and implementation of Chinese elements (such as experts, supplies, technologies, and standards from China)

	Target indicator	* 8) <i>Whether the relevant international organizations, social organizations, and domestic and foreign think tanks have placed a focus on performance management and cost economy</i>
4 Emergency aid projects	Target indicator	1) Whether the project has responded to the urgent needs and concerns of the recipient country
	Process indicator	2) Whether the project initiation approval, management system and organizational pattern of the emergency aid project have effectively ensured project implementation
	Target indicator	3) Whether the project has been implemented in an agile manner, or whether the commodity aid has arrived at the recipient country in a timely manner to meet its urgent needs
	Target indicator	* 4) <i>Whether the synergy between the objectives of the project and the needs of the recipient country for long-term development has been taken into consideration</i>
5 Projects to be implemented by recipients	Process indicator	1) Whether China has effectively supervised and controlled the progress and quality of project implementation by the recipient and provided necessary guidance to ensure project implementation
	Target indicator	2) Whether the model for project implementation adopted by the recipient is suitable for the local conditions and the actual situations
	Target indicator	3) Whether the recipient has sufficient capabilities for independent project completion, such as organizational capabilities for project implementation, organizational capabilities for project bidding and tendering, capabilities for supplying building materials, and capabilities for industry development
	Target indicator	4) Whether the policies and regulations of the recipient on construction projects are reasonable and complete, and whether its specifications and technical systems for design and construction are standard and transparent

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