

# Defining and Accounting South-South Cooperation

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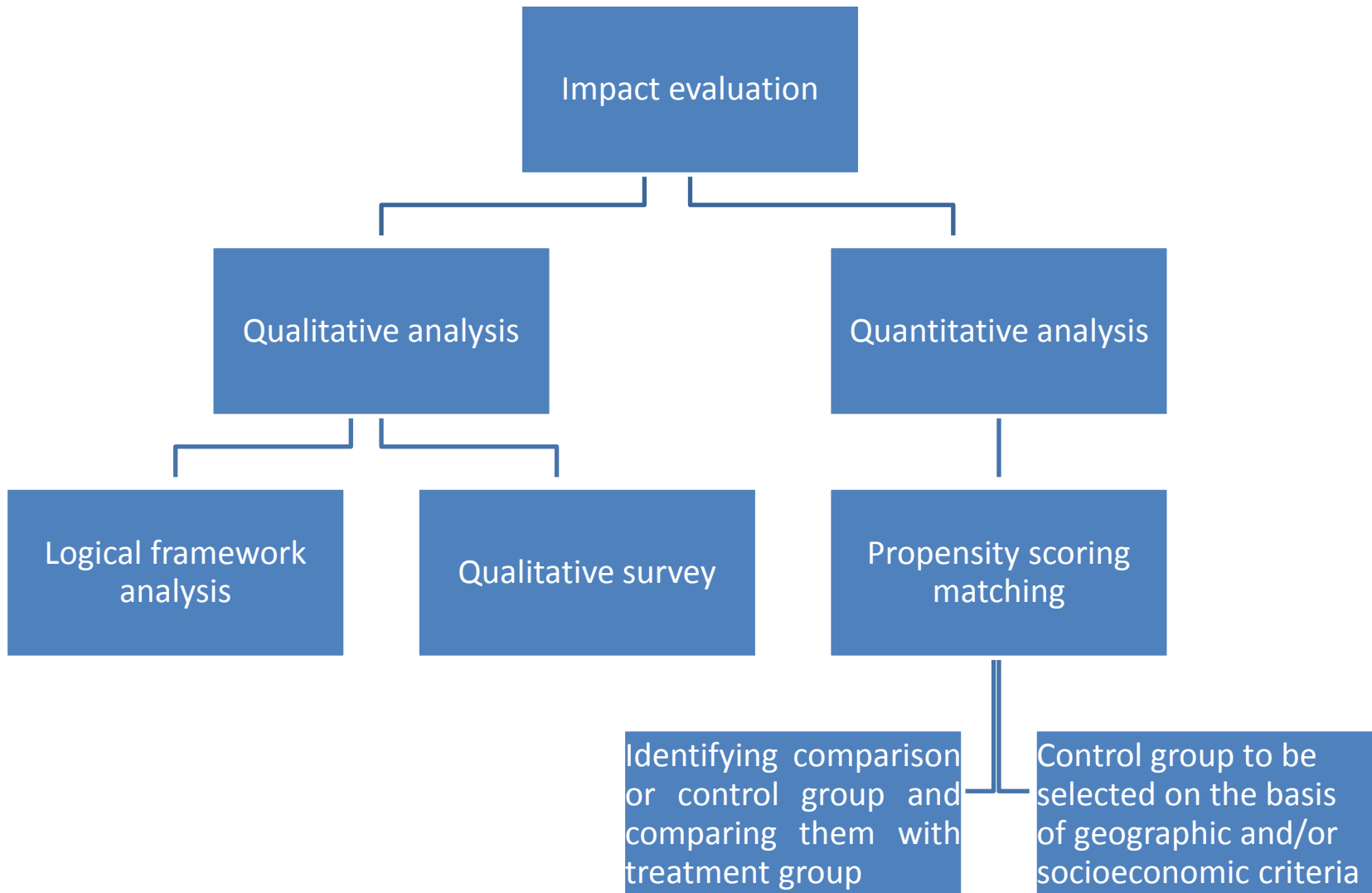
**RIS**

**Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries**

# Strengthening systematic collection and analysis of evidence

- Evidence-based analysis offers a powerful tool for policy and strategy development.
- Evidence-based analysis of SSC is limited, which partially hinders the translation of good practices into international standards.
- Need for a demand-driven and structured data collection and information analysis system in order to support the growth and impact of SSC, with a focus on developing corresponding support institutions.
- Due to the diversity of SSC approaches, SSC is meant differently in different contexts. (trade; investment; grant; finance; technology)

# Impact Evaluation



# Logical Framework Analysis

- LFA is a designing tool that can be used for planning, designing, implementing and evaluating projects.
- Logical Framework is represented through a matrix approach.
- Project Goal, outcome and outputs are placed in each row.
- Columns provide different types of information about the events in each row and logically connect to each row unit.

A log frame summarizes, in a standard format:

- What the project is going to achieve?
- What activities will be carried out to achieve its outputs and purpose?
- What resources (inputs) are required?
- What are the potential problems which could affect the success of the project?
- How the progress and ultimate success of the project will be measured and verified?

Log frame is not intended to show or explain every detail of the project but rather it is a summary of key factors involved in the project

# Propensity scoring matching (PSM)

**Propensity scoring matching (PSM)** - Match program participants with non participants using individual observable characteristics. Each program Participant is paired with a small group of non participants in the comparison group that are most similar in the probability of participating in the program. This probability (called propensity score) is estimated as a function of individual characteristics. Logit/probit model can be used to calculate such probability.

With the propensity scores generated, the outcomes of interest (such as health status) between the treatment group and the matched control group are now compared to see whether the project affect the outcome of interest.

$$Y_i = \beta + \alpha X_i + \epsilon_i$$

**$Y_i$**  =  $Y_i$  is a binary variable equal to one for a treatment group and zero for a comparison group.

**$\beta$**  = constant

**$X_i$**  is a vector household characteristic (age, formal years of education, type of vehicle owned, per capital expenditure on consumption, on which to run propensity matching.

**$\epsilon_i$**  = error term

# Average treatment effect

The term ‘treatment effect’ refers to the causal effect of a binary (0–1) variable on an outcome variable of scientific or policy interest. Treatment effects can be estimated using social experiments, regression models, matching estimators, and Instrumental variables.

The following equation measures the average gain in socio-economic indicator as a result of particular treatment.

$$T = E(V_{1,i} | P_i = 1) - E(V_{0,i} | P_i = 1)$$

Here, the term  $E(V_{0,i} | P_i = 1)$  is a counterfactual which is defined as what would have happened in the treatment group in the absence of the program.

# **RIS Database**

# AFRICA

<b>Continent</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>USD Million</b>
Africa	2007	20
	2009	143
	2010	25.5
	2011	321.17
	2012	336



# AFRICA: PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (2007-14)

Country	Number of Cases
South Africa	20
India	18
China	14
Brazil	11

# AFRICA

<b>Year</b>	<b>Modality</b>	<b>USD Million</b>
2007	Technical and financial assistance	20
2009	Grants	88
	LOC	55
2010	Grants	25.5
2011	Grants	14.17
	Loans	307
2012	Grants	14
	LOC	192
	Debt Cancellation	130

# AFRICA

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>USD Million</b>
2007	Environment conservation	20
2009	Finance	143
2010	Infrastructure	21.2
	Peace/Humanitarian	2
	Training/Capacity Building	2.342
2011	Archeological Preservation	1.83
	Training/Capacity Building	1.948
	Infrastructure	307
	Humanitarian Assistance	10.4
2012	Finance	130
	Trade	192
	Agriculture	14

# ASIA

<b>Continent</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>USD Million</b>
<b>Asia</b>	2005	24.2
	2007	15.94
	2008	30.06
	2009	1
	2010	11818.6
	2011	1413.3
	2012	76.5
	2013	3
	2014	10336.7

# ASIA

Year	Modality	USD Million
2005	Loan	24.2
2007	Loan	15.94
2008	LOC	30
	Knowledge Share	0.006
2009	Grants in Kind	1
2010	LOC	175
	Grants	12
	Concessional Loans	10420
	Investment	1200
	Loan	11.6
2011	Joint Prog	25
	Loan	75.3
	Grant	1313
2012	LOC	76.5
2013	Joint Prog	3
2014	Grant	738.524
	LOC	90
	Loan	52.7
	Investment	9400
	Financial Support	56

# ASIA

Year	Sector	USD Million
2005	Health	24.2
2007	Health	15.94
2008	Agriculture	30.06
2009	Agriculture	1
2010	Health	12
	Agriculture	50
	Infrastructure	11756.6
2011	Trade	13
	Agriculture	25
	Infrastructure	1375.3
2012	Agriculture	76.5
2013	Space Exploration	3
2014	Climate Change	6
	Food Security	50
	Health	0.524
	Infrastructure	10280.17

# ASIA: MAJOR PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (2007-14)

Country	Number of Cases
India	8
China	5
Brazil, Chile and Israel	3
Singapore, Vietnam	2

# Latin America

<b>Continent</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>USD Million</b>
Latin America	2006-07	0.027
	2006-08	0.04
	2009	0.455
	2010	20.373
	2010-11	0.127
	2011	0.829



# Latin America

Year	Modality	USD Million
2006-07	Knowledge Sharing	0.027
2006-08	Knowledge Sharing	0.04
2009	Training	0.455
2010	Scholarships	0.301
	Training	0.594
	Grants	14.07
	Grants in Kind	0.25
	Technical Assistance	0.1
	Technical Assistance and Grants in Kind	5.058
2010-11	Grants in Kind	0.12
2011	Grants	0.22
	Technical Assistance	0.06
	Grants in Kind	0.549

# Latin America

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>USD Million</b>
2006-07	Rural Electrification	0.027
2006-08	Recycling Facility	0.04
2009	Education	0.02
	Health	0.435
2010	Diplomatic Training	0.301
	Administrative support and Training	0.447
	Health	0.147
	Humanitarian Assistance	19.478
2010-11	Humanitarian Assistance	0.127
2011	Humanitarian Assistance	0.829

## LATIN AMERICA : MAJOR PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (2007-14)

Country	Number of Cases
Argentina	76
Brazil	23
Columbia	15
South Korea	7