

# Results of SSC Quantification

## Capabilities Survey



South-South  
Cooperation

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# Objectives

- Conducted as per UNCTAD's mandate of co-custodian for SDG 17.3.1
- Target support needed by member states and establish the necessary global data reporting mechanisms, especially from the perspective of SSC
- Inform the implementation of the UNDA activities around SSC measurement, in collaboration with other implementing entities (RCs, UNSD)

# Survey Design

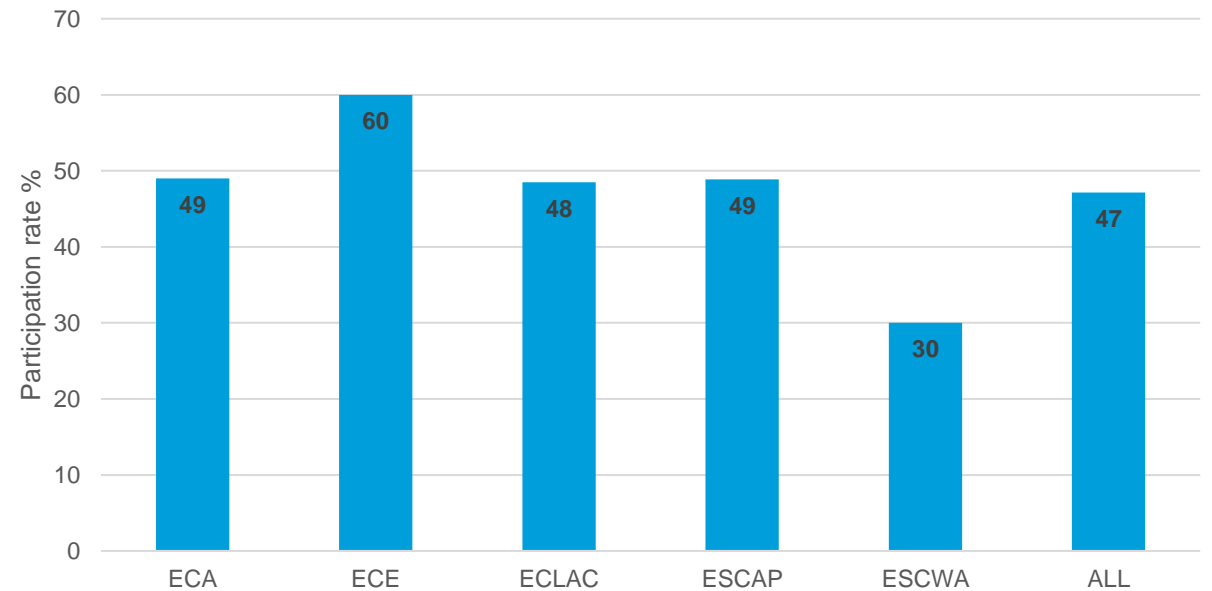
- Online questionnaire elaborated by UNCTAD in collaboration with UNRCs, UNSD and with advice from UNOSCC
- Sent to all NSOs of non-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (Development Assistance Committee) countries
- Based on an initial list of contacts provided by UNSD, along with a cover letter by UNCTAD Secretary- General, Ms. Rebeca Grynspan. NSOs invited to engage communication with relevant agencies (MoFAs, MINEFIS, DCAs, etc...)
- Both the questionnaire and the official letter were initially written in English and translated in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.
- The letter as well as the copy of the questionnaire were also sent by UNOSCC to its network of Development Cooperation Agencies to ensure appropriate coordination and communication
- Also, circulated among other key stakeholders who registered to any of the four events that UNCTAD Statistics organized on measuring SSC throughout 2022.

# Timelines

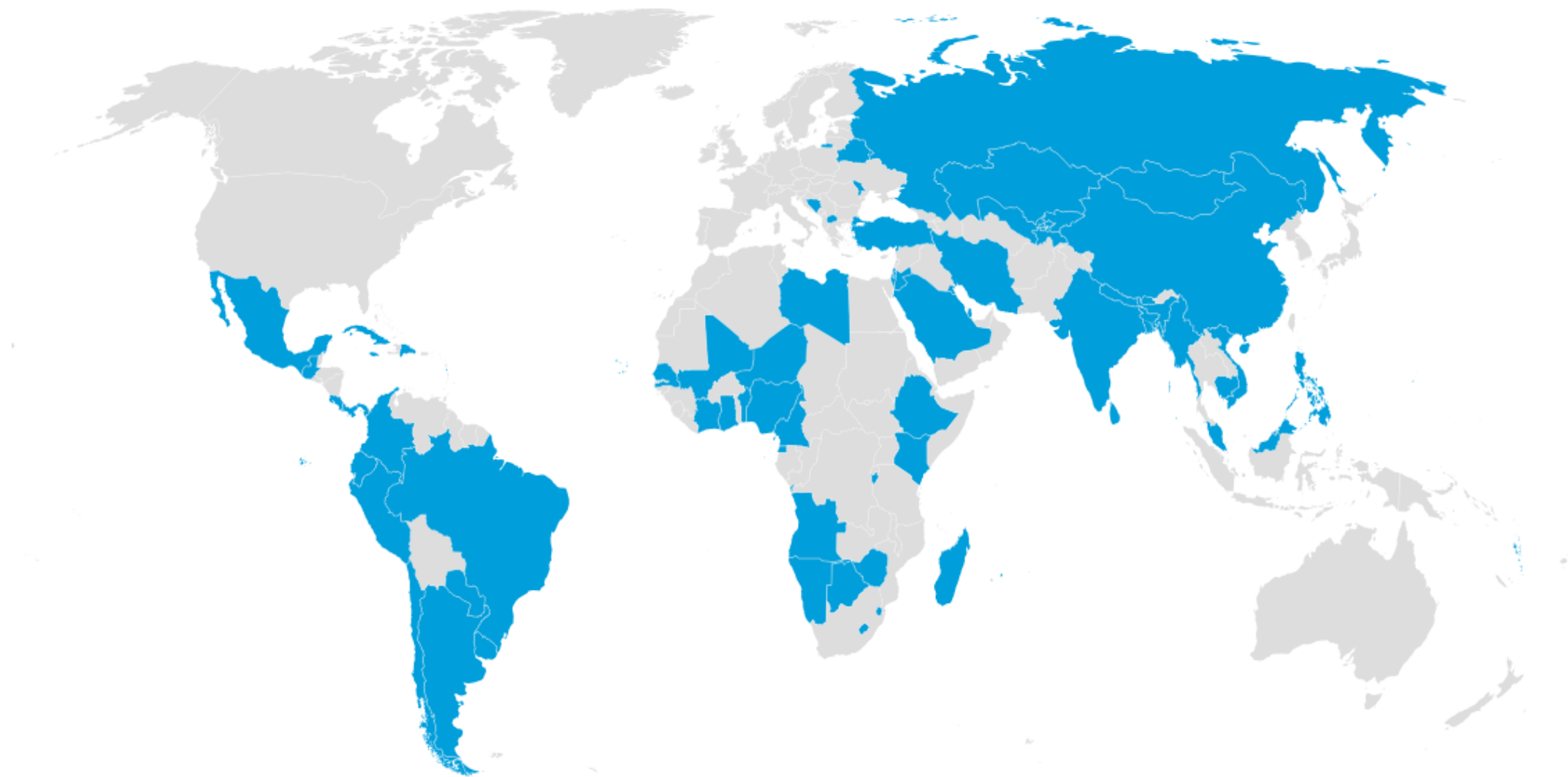
- Sent on 6 December 2022
- First wave of data collection until end of February 2023
- Presentation of preliminary results in UNSC side event in March 2023
- Decision to leave the survey open under the request of countries and RCs
- Second wave of data collection until June 2023, which is included in my presentation today
- The survey is still open for those countries which have not replied yet especially if desire for being considered for the selection of “pilot countries”

# Response rate

- 74 countries from all continents representing a response rate of 47%
- Consistent response rate in ECA, ESCAP and ECLAC
- Higher in ECE and lowest in ESCWA also because of volatility due to the smallest number of countries
- Survey still open, especially for the selection of pilot countries

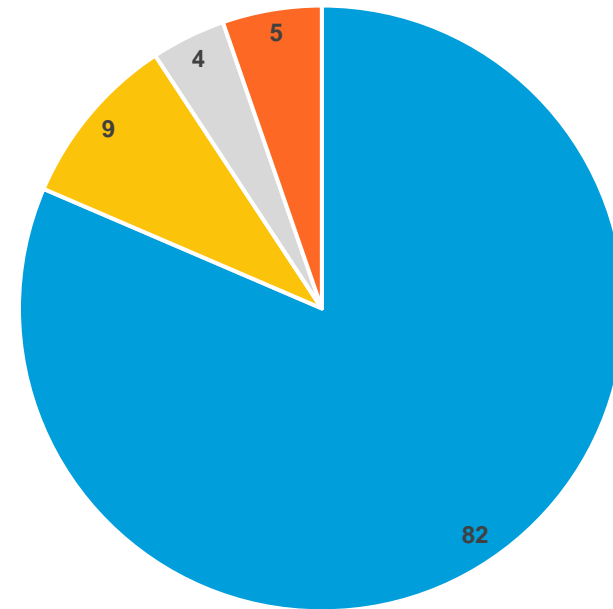


# Response rate



# Participation in SSC

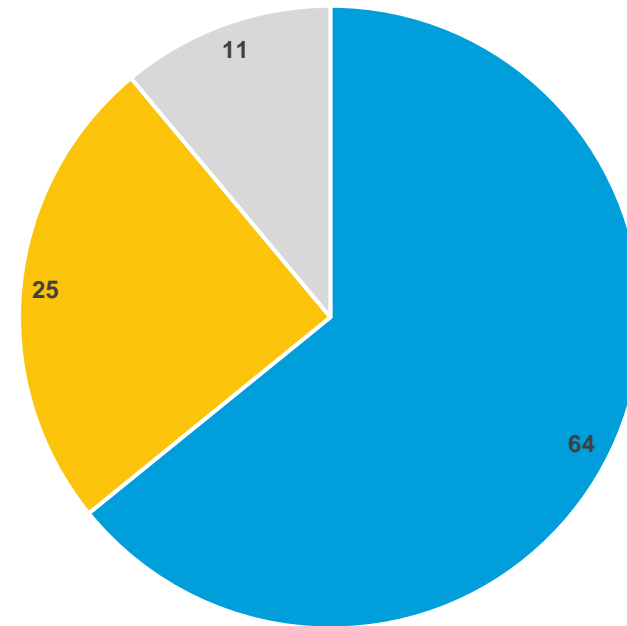
- In total, 82% of responding countries reported that they participate in SSC
- Nearly 9% noted that while they do not currently participate, they may do so in the future
- 4% said they do not currently participate, but participated in the past
- 5% of the responding countries do not participate in SSC at all



■ Yes ■ No, but may participate in the future ■ Not now, but has participated in the past ■ No

# Role in SSC

- Self-identification
- 64% of respondents reported that they engage as both providers and recipients
- 25% reported their role as mainly being a recipient of SSC support
- 12% mainly have a provider role.

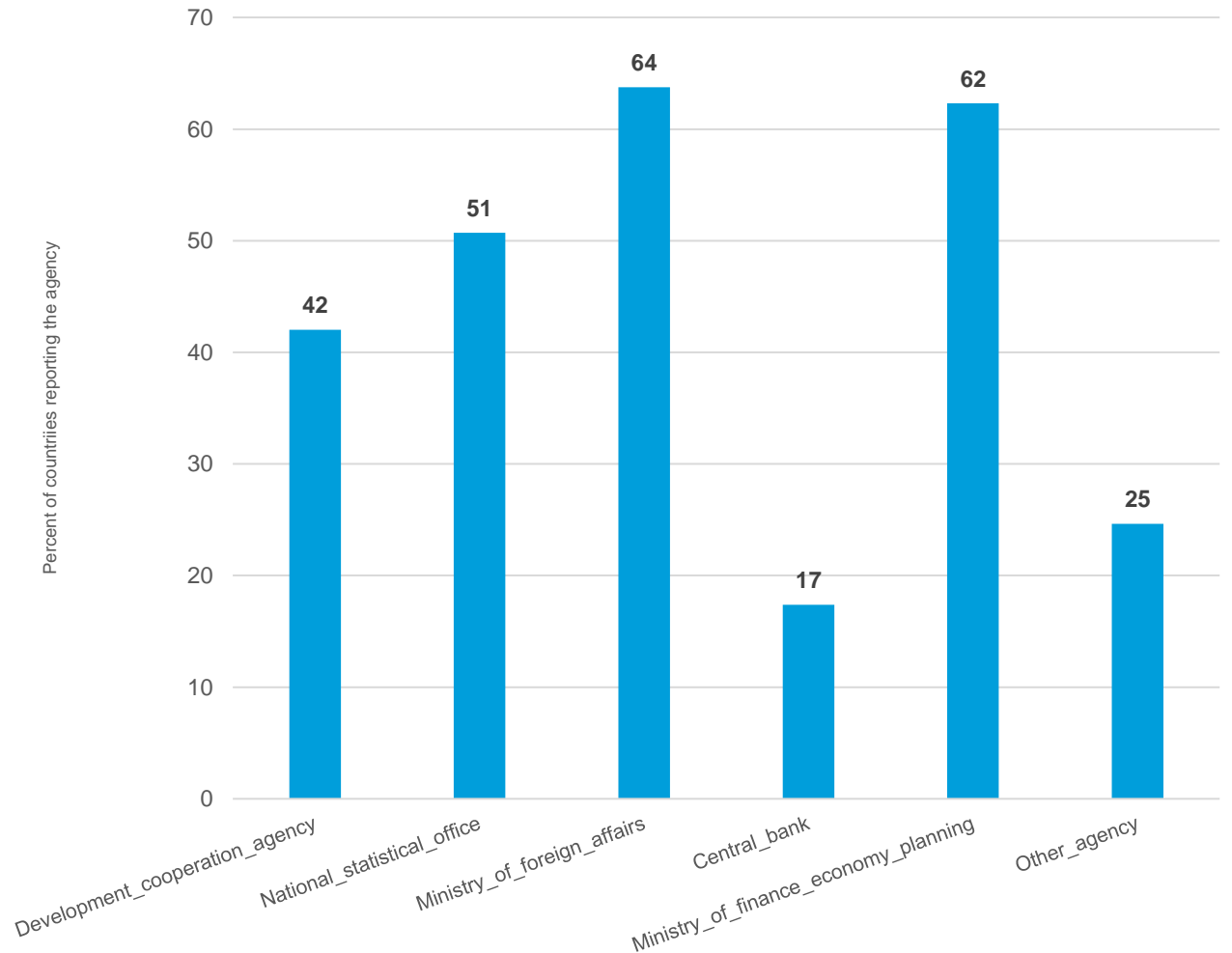


■ Both as provider and recipient ■ Mainly as a recipient in SSC ■ Mainly as a provider in SSC



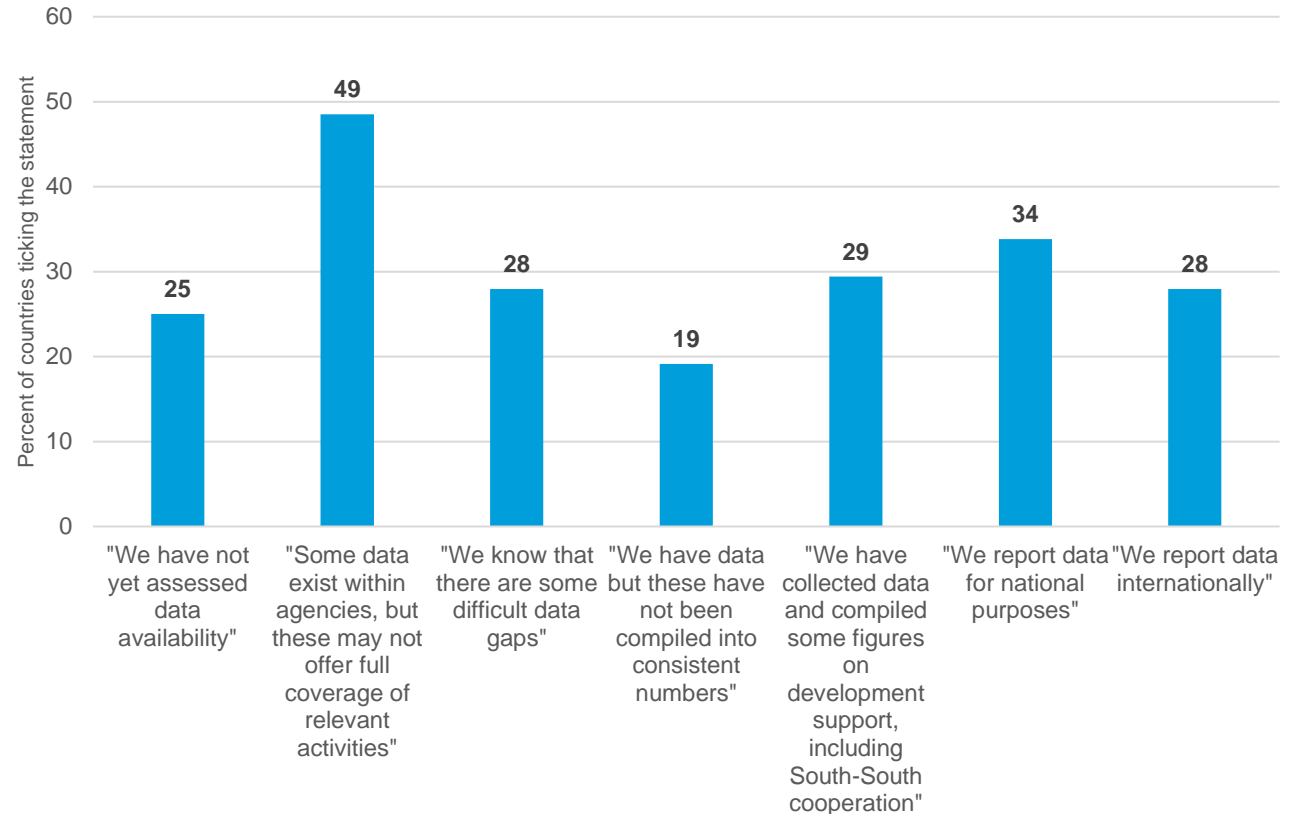
# Government agencies involved in coordinating activities related to SSC

- Very fragmented mandate across national institutions: 71% reported at least 2 institutions; 50% at least 3; more than 5 institutions for a dozen of countries
- Very specific to SSC
- MOFAs come 1st (64%), then 2<sup>nd</sup> MINEFIs/Planning (62%), NSOs 3<sup>rd</sup>
- 42% DCAs but not all countries have them (part of MOFA)
- A myriad of other agencies (25%): mostly other agencies; country specific (SDGs, Affiliates from Ministries...)



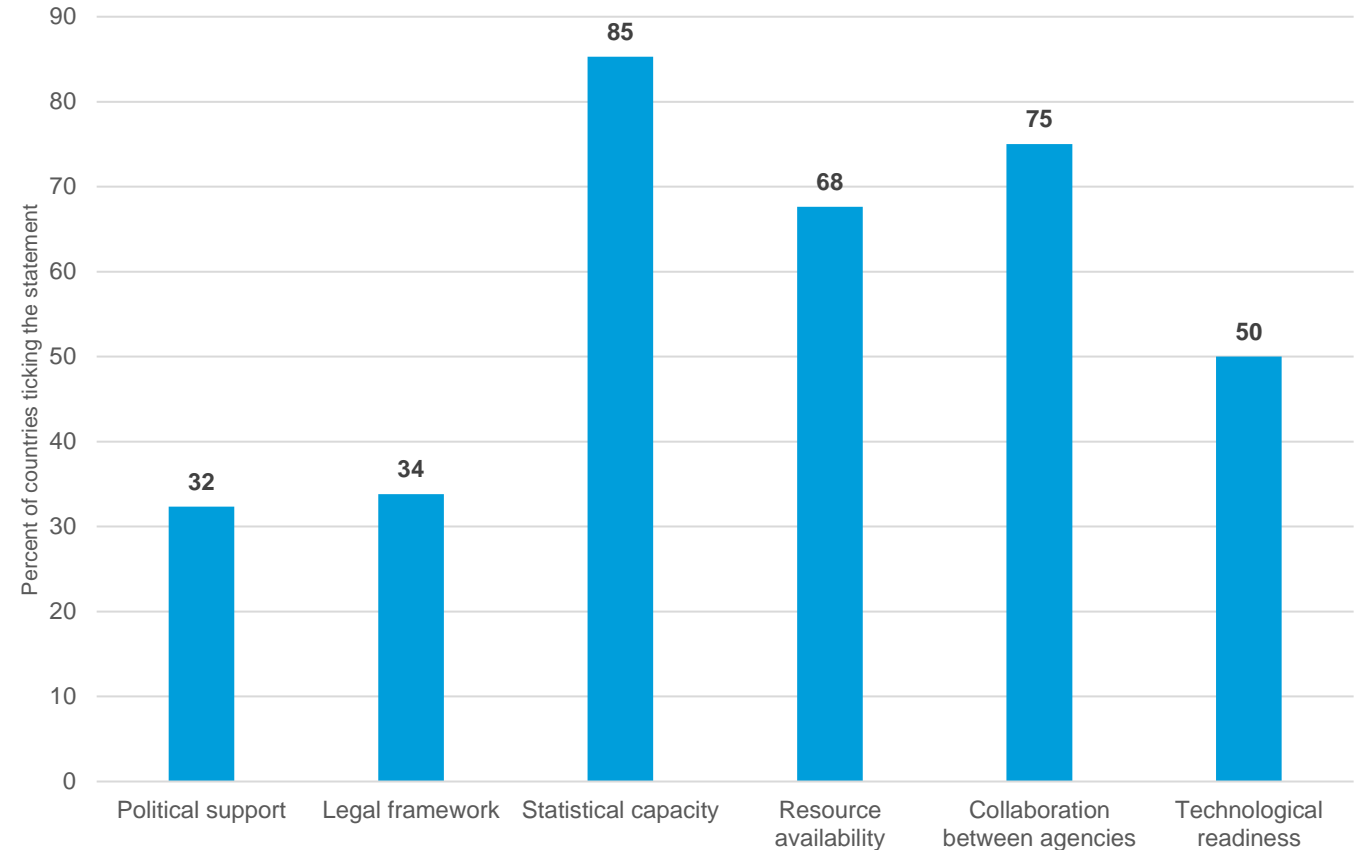
# Status of data on development support

- **What is the status of data on development support, including South-South cooperation, in your country?**
- Multiple answers possible on different components
- Almost half of the countries reported “Some data...”
- A decent amount on national and international reporting (34% and 28%): promising
- A significant number (one quarter) “no availability assessment”
- Significant regional disparities (cf. RCs) with ECLAC distribution “right-skewed”, ECA and ESCAP “left-skewed” and ESCWA bi-modal with some countries ahead of the curve



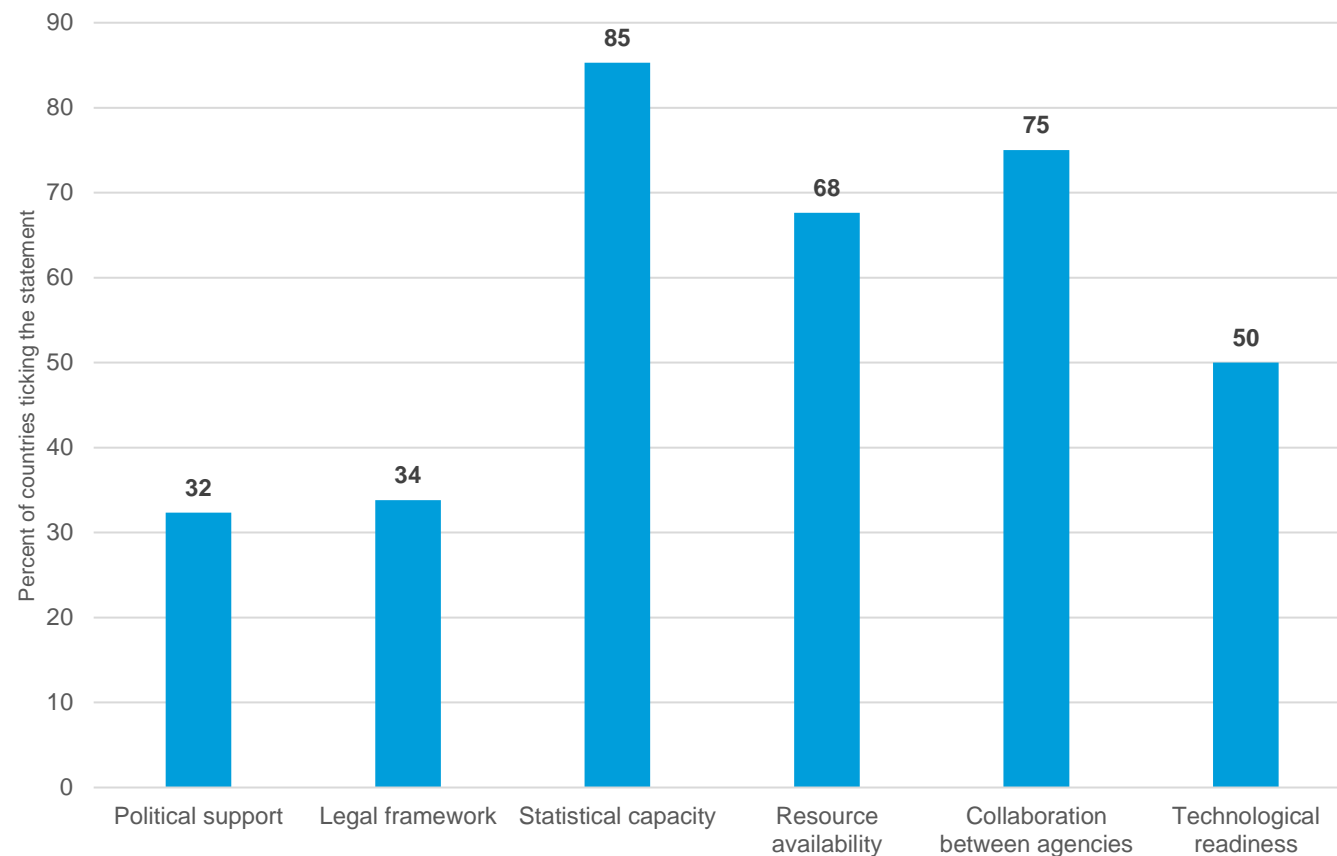
# Key areas to be improved for the collection of data (1/2)

- The large majority of countries selected **statistical capacity** (85%): shows how critical the work on the dissemination of the CF and capacity building is
- **2<sup>nd</sup> collaboration between agencies** (75%): apparent through our regular communication with countries. Spillover effect of UNCTAD's project.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> resource availability** (68%): concern about how to mobilize different forms of resources
- Technological readiness comes 4th (50%). Political support and Legal framework bring up the rear but maybe biased for less advanced countries.



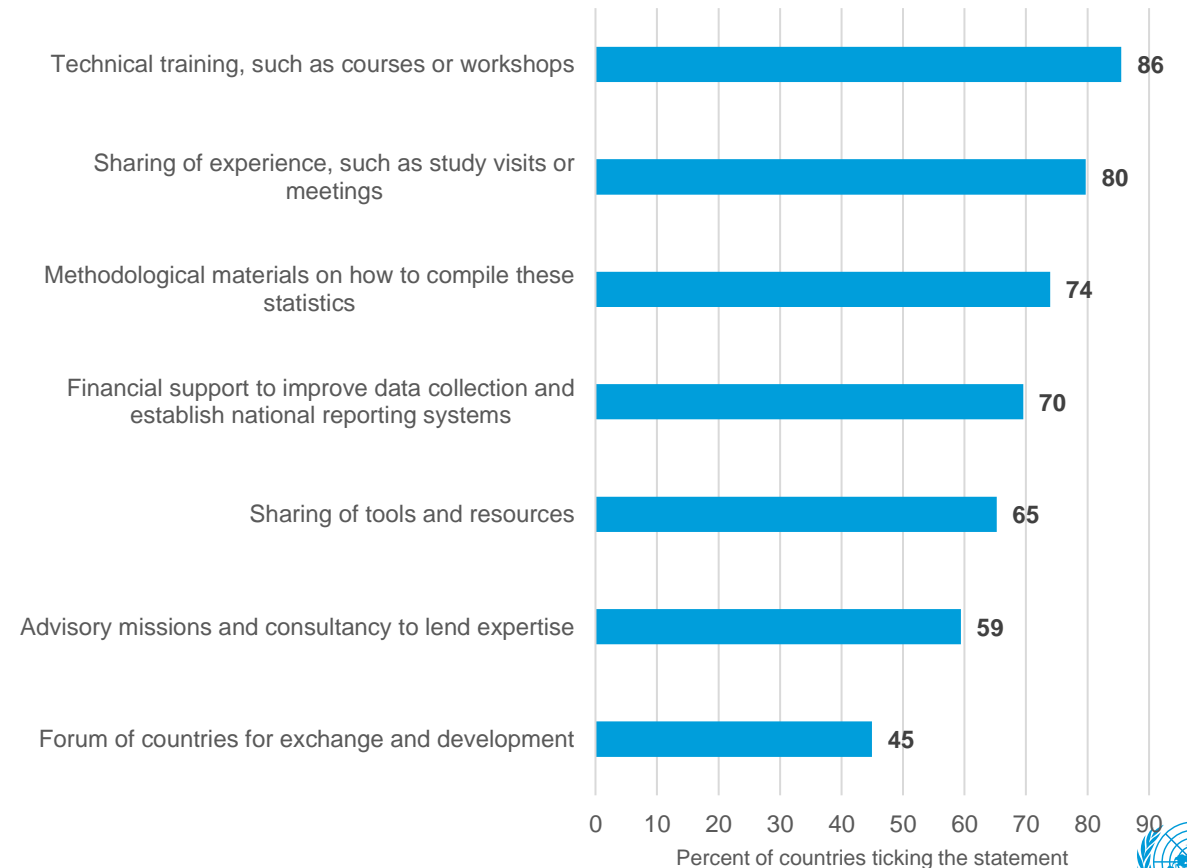
# Key areas to be improved for the collection of data (2/2)

- **Regional disparities:**
- ECLAC , and to lesser ESCWA countries, tend to list lesser items than those in ECA and ESCAP
- In ECLAC, needs are more balanced across items
- In ECA very high need for statistical capacity (96%), Collaboration and resource are also beyond world average
- IN ESCAP: Collaboration particularly high (86%)



# Capacity development support needed

- *What kind of capacity development support would be needed?*
- Top position: **technical trainings** (courses, workshops...) with 86%
- Followed closely by **sharing of experience** through study tours, meetings. Hence need for support from “champions” in each region and globally
- 3<sup>rd</sup> position: **methodological materials** on how to compile. Ex: final outcome document but need to flesh it out with outcomes of this meeting and others.



# Main takeaways

- Strong messages that comes out: strengthening statistical capacity, improving collaboration across SSC entities and mobilizing resources
- Very high demand for technical training, sharing of experience and methodological materials
- In most southern countries: still need a big technical push for enabling international reporting
- Yet, a strong core of countries who are ready or near, hence the implementation of SDG reporting by “waves”
- Differences across regions, the implementation should be customized accordingly with the support of UN RCs: LA more countries ahead of the curve, MENA too but more heterogeneity, Asia and Africa less experienced with impact on identifying “regional champions” to act as “pioneering countries”
- Survey continues to be open, country-level data will be used for guiding pilots
- Some brief results are published in UNCTAD statistical publication: SDG Pulse 2023 but deeper analysis for global patterns will be published soon (format still pending)

**Thank you!**

