

Quantifying South-South Cooperation with data of the South

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StatsTalk - Africa

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Outline

- South-South cooperation on the SDG indicator Framework
- Survey to Member states
- DA15 project to measure SSC
- Manual to measure SSC
- SDG indicator 17.3.1 reporting on SSC
- African perspective

2030 Agenda

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Goal 17 – Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

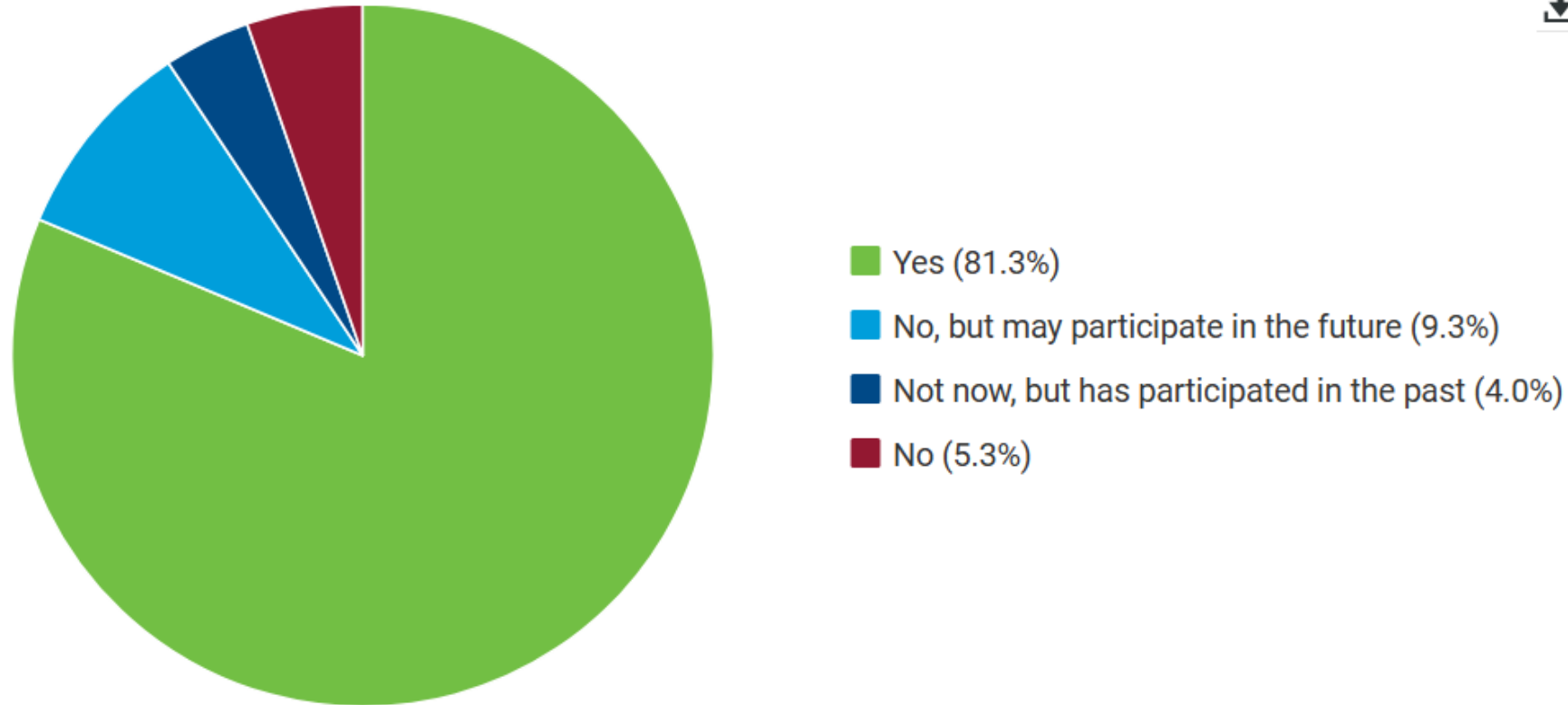
- **Target 17.3:** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- **Indicator 17.3.1:** Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

South-South cooperation on the SDG indicator framework

- UNCTAD and OECD co-custodians of the indicator for different flows
- Voluntary Conceptual Framework on South-South Cooperation endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2022
- Developed by southern countries for southern countries under the umbrella of the UN. In itself a success in SSC!
- From 9 Southern countries: Tanzania, South Africa, Ghana, Egypt, China, India, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Russia being an observer
- UNSC asked UNCTAD to enable reporting of South-South cooperation, and related capacity development



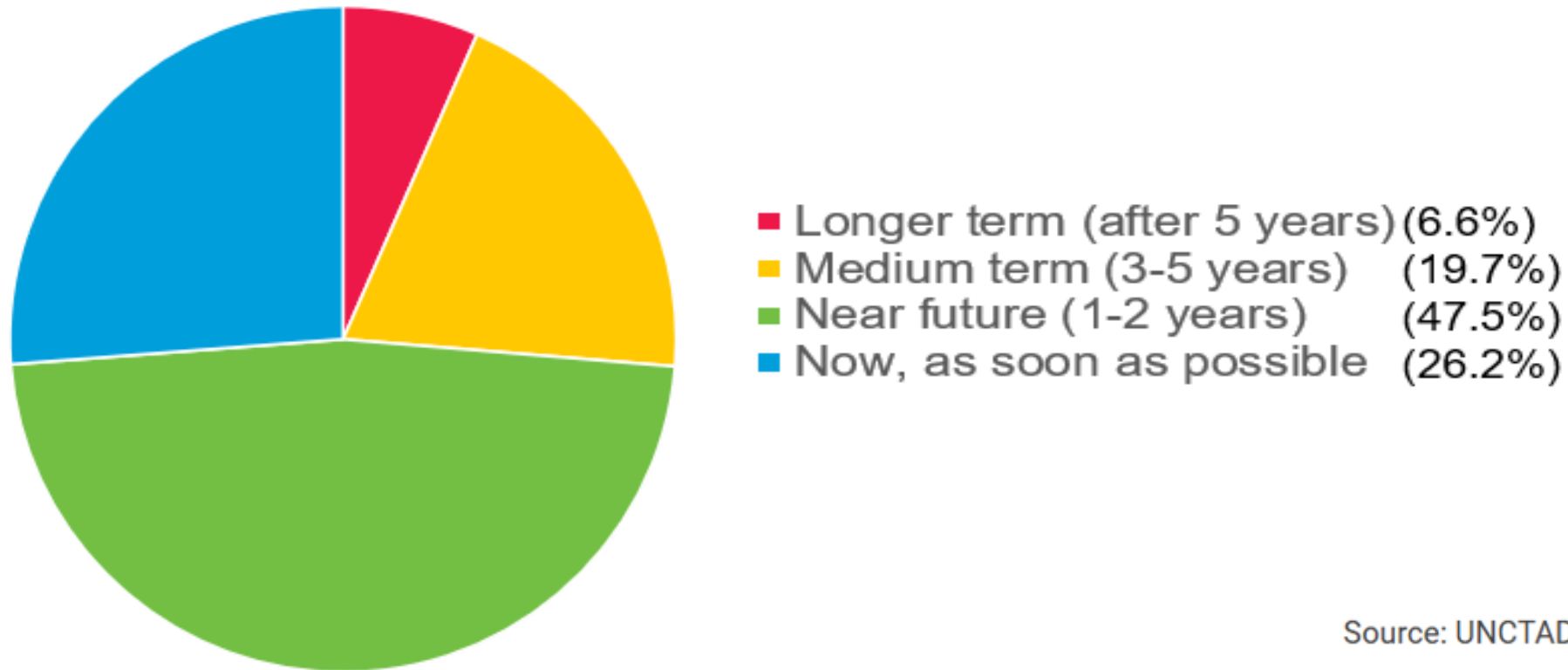
Survey to Member states



Out of 80 responses, 95% of developing economies play a role in South-South cooperation

Source: UNCTAD.

75% countries interested to report data soon but need support

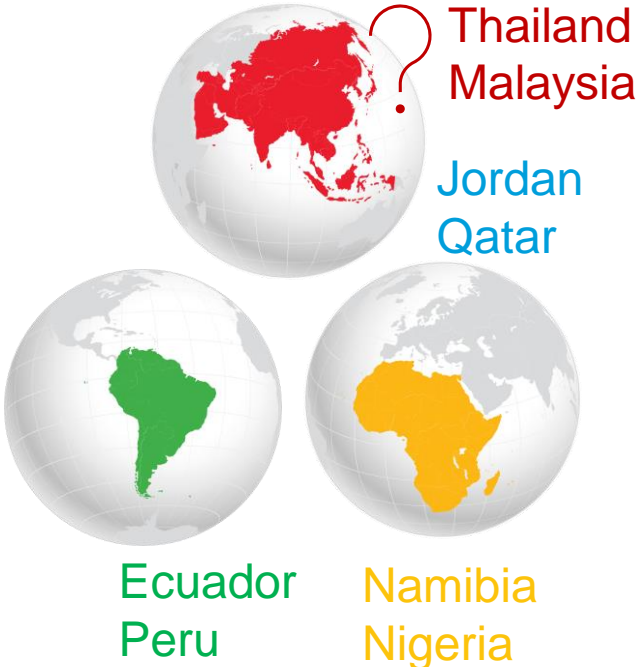


Source: UNCTAD.

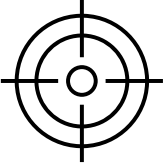
Global project to enhance capacities under the UN Development Account



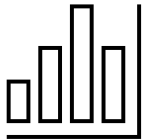
Team: UNCTAD with UNSD, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA
Partners welcome!



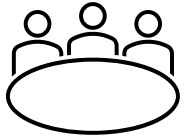
Support 8 developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America to measure SSC



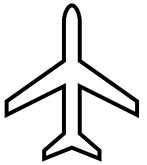
To strengthen developing countries' capacity to measure and report data on South-South cooperation to manage and mobilize resources for the 2030 Agenda



Outcomes of the first international expert meeting hosted by Brazil



- 16 pioneering and pilot countries attended from across regions
- UN Regional Commissions, UN Statistics Division, UN Office on South-South cooperation attended, and OECD joined for a session on the SDG indicator
- Regional and specialized agencies: Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
- **Strong support and intention to apply the first framework that is made by the South for the South** – three first countries will report by early-2024
 - Serves many data needs as it makes activities comparable
 - Manual being developed in a country-led process
- **Countries asked for a platform for inter-regional exchange to ensure comparability and make decisions about methodologies**
 - UNCTAD's custodianship – a channel for all stakeholders



Manual to measure SSC

Guidance to national authorities

Manual for the Framework to Measure South-South Cooperation

Technical and procedural aspects

- Draft by the countries for the countries
- UNCTAD and partners' support



Draft

V1.5 – 15 Dec 2023

Outline

- 1 Introduction (concept and historical background)
 - 2 Importance to measure SSC (including SDG indicator 17.3.1)
 - 3 Framework to measure SSC
 - 4 National institutional set-up needed for quantifying SSC
 - 5 Data sources
 - 6 Quality assurance and validation
 - 7 Data analysis
 - 8 Dissemination and reporting
 - 9 Glossary
- Annexes Resources and tools

Contents

- Concepts
- Flexible Framework to account for both financial and in-kind flows
- Tables, glossary, guidance on how to populate
- Provider/Recipient reporting: now, provider only.

Framework to measure South-South Cooperation

- Developed by Brazil with Mexico and Colombia, tested and supported by the subgroup on SSC, including testing by China and India.
- Measures both financial (A) and in-kind support (B, C) mobilized by providers of SSC.
- Intends to quantify inputs and outputs, does not measure or evaluate results or impact.
- The criteria for reporting: sustainable development purpose, concessional nature, provision through official channels and voluntary reporting
- The framework was endorsed globally as an initial framework subject to pilot testing and technical refinement
- Further testing will ensure the validity of the framework to varying country contexts

Framework – Group A. Financial modalities

Group A: Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (to be reported directly through monetization):	
A.1 - Loans	
A.2 - Concessionality (grant element) in credit operations between developing countries	
A.3 - Interest-free loans	
A.4 - Non-refundable grants	A.4.1: developmental purposes
	A.4.2: humanitarian purposes
A.5 - Contributions to International Organizations, Development Banks and Funds	A.5.1: Regular contributions to international organizations
	A.5.2: Voluntary contributions (excluding self-benefit)
	A.5.3: Capital paid-in to IFI and Regional/Multilateral Funds
A.6 - Direct cash transfers under social development public programmes in partner countries (approved by the partner country)	

Framework – Group B. Non-financial modalities, part I

Group B: Non-Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (suitable for monetization):	
B.1: Infrastructure projects	
B.2: Goods and materials	
B.3: Scholarships	
B.4: Humanitarian assistance (between developing countries)	B.4.1: Donations of food, medicine, medical supplies and or other materials
	B.4.2: Assistance to refugees
	B.4.3: Dispatch of humanitarian missions: health professionals; first-aid workers; teachers
B.5: Training	

Framework – Group B. Non-financial modalities, part II

Group B: Non-Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (suitable for monetization):	
B.6: Participation in Peace Keeping Operations	
B.7: Technical cooperation	B.7.1: Experts - technical hours / opportunity costs
	B.7.2: Per Diems, daily allowances, and airfares
	B.7.3: Services; materials; equipment; supplies
B.8: Volunteers	
B.9: Joint Research	B.9.1: Scientific-related infrastructure (labs, equipment, supplies)
	B.9.2: Research personnel - working hours / opportunity costs
B.10: Administrative/Operational/Management/Coordination associated with the provision of SSC	

Framework – Group C. Non-financial non-monetized, part I

Group C: Non-Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (quantification through non-monetized methodologies):	
C.1. Infrastructure projects	
C.2. Goods and materials	
C.3. Scholarships	
C.4. Humanitarian assistance (between developing countries)	C.4.1. Type: donation of food, medicine, medical supplies and or other needed materials in case of humanitarian distress situations
	C.4.2. Type: assistance to refugees
	C.4.3. Type: dispatch of humanitarian missions: health professionals; first-aid workers; teachers
C.5. Training	

Framework – Group C. Non-financial non-monetized, part II

Group C: Non-Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (quantification through non-monetized methodologies):	
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C.9: Joint Research	C.9.1: Scientific-related infrastructure (labs, equipment, supplies)
	C.9.2: Research personnel - working hours / opportunity costs
C.10. Administrative/Operational/Management/Coordination associated with SSC	

Process and status

- Work with pioneering countries: BRA, COL, MEX
- Inputs/feedback from partners: UNOSSC, UNSD, IsDB, SEGIB, ...

When												
Year	2023				2024							
Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	...
What												
Draft outline												
Draft Manual, V1												
Use of Manual to report on 17.3.1												
Refine Manual, V2												
Discuss Manual at expert meeting												
Refine Manual, V3												
Pilot test Manual within DA15												

SDG indicator 17.3.1 reporting on SSC

Comprehensive and aligned

- Ensure alignment among reporting efforts by countries
- Avoid overlaps (e.g., cooperation with OECD)
- Build on expertise, inclusive process!

- Significant investment required to build countries' own data collection and establish necessary information systems for data sharing
- Develop national collection – analysis – reporting information system

African perspective

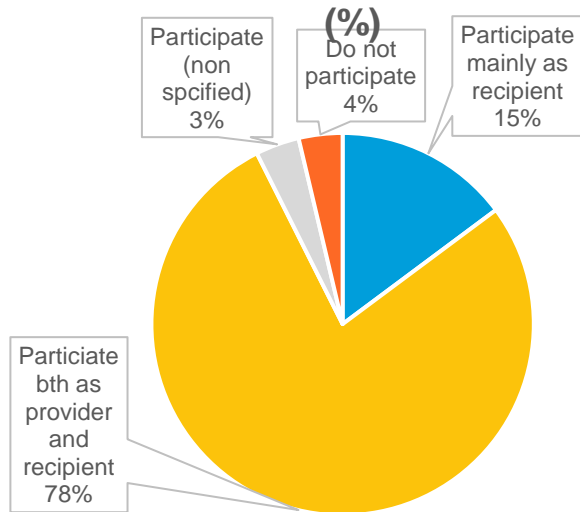
SSC Participation - Needs - Regional Implementation of DA Project

South-South Cooperation in Africa

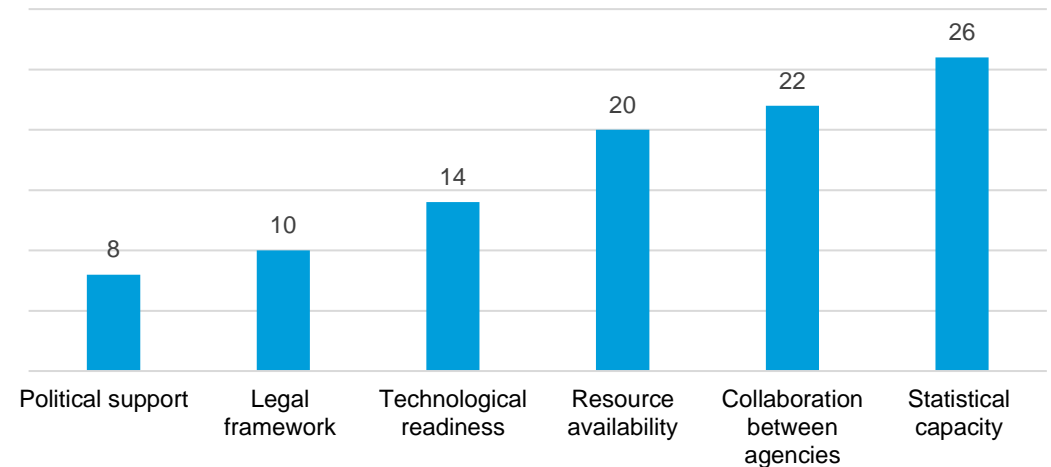
- SSC is well taken up in Africa owing to its contribution to developing solutions to challenges that are specific to Africa, fostering self-reliance and ownership of development processes.
- Key players:
 - African Union Commission: promotes and coordinates SSC
 - Africa Development Bank: financier of SSC initiatives in Africa
 - UNECA:
 - African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC): supports African countries in implementing the AfCFTA and other trade agreements
 - Regional Economic Communities: facilitate regional cooperation and implementing SSC initiatives within their regions
 - UNDP's Regional Service Centre for Africa: provides support to countries on aid and development effectiveness and South-South Cooperation
 - Example: Guidelines for building National South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategies

Countries' perspective of needs

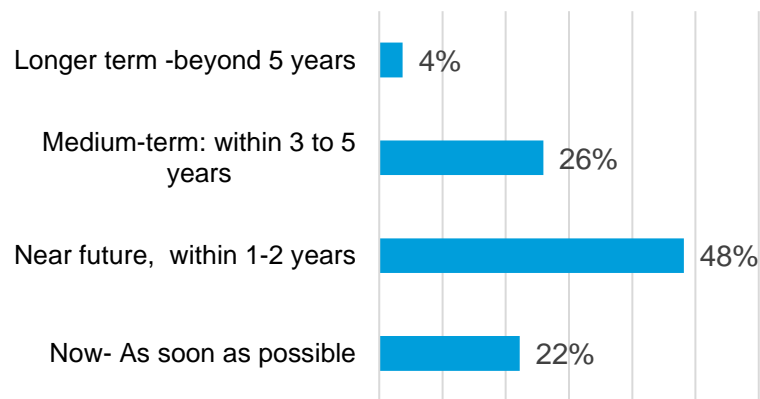
Countries' participation in SSC



Areas of improvement (number of countries)



Readiness/plan to report on SSC



Capacity support needed (number of countries)



Source: UNCTAD survey, 2023

Regional Implementation of the DA Project

- Objective: Strengthen the capacity of countries in Africa to measure and report the contribution of South-South Cooperation to the SDGs
 - Support the process of development of the manual and e-learning course through feedback and lessons learnt
- Two pilot countries: Namibia and Nigeria
- Activities:
 - National workshops
 - Experimentation of the Framework (data collection)
 - Study tours
- Period: 2024-2025



More...

Project web page: <https://unctad.org/project/quantifying-south-south-cooperation-mobilize-funds-sustainable-development-goals>

