

Measuring South-South Cooperation

Associated Event of the 6th DGs Annual forum for South-South
Triangular Cooperation of Asia and the Pacific

Mr Alick Mjuma Nyasulu

Statistician, ESCAP Statistics Division

Why measure South-South Cooperation?

Complements traditional development assistance

- Evolution of the development landscape
- Critical for wider policy analysis and SDGs

Extends beyond financial aid to include non-financial collaboration,

- knowledge sharing and joint development strategies



Groups of South-South Cooperation

Financial Support

- Financial modalities

Non-Financial Support

- Possible monetisation

Non-Financial Support

- Non-monetized means

South-South cooperation on the SDG indicator framework



In 2020, the UN Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators established a Working group on development support.

The Working Group developed a proposal for SDG Indicator 17.3.1. defining key measurement principles and main components of development support, including South-South cooperation.

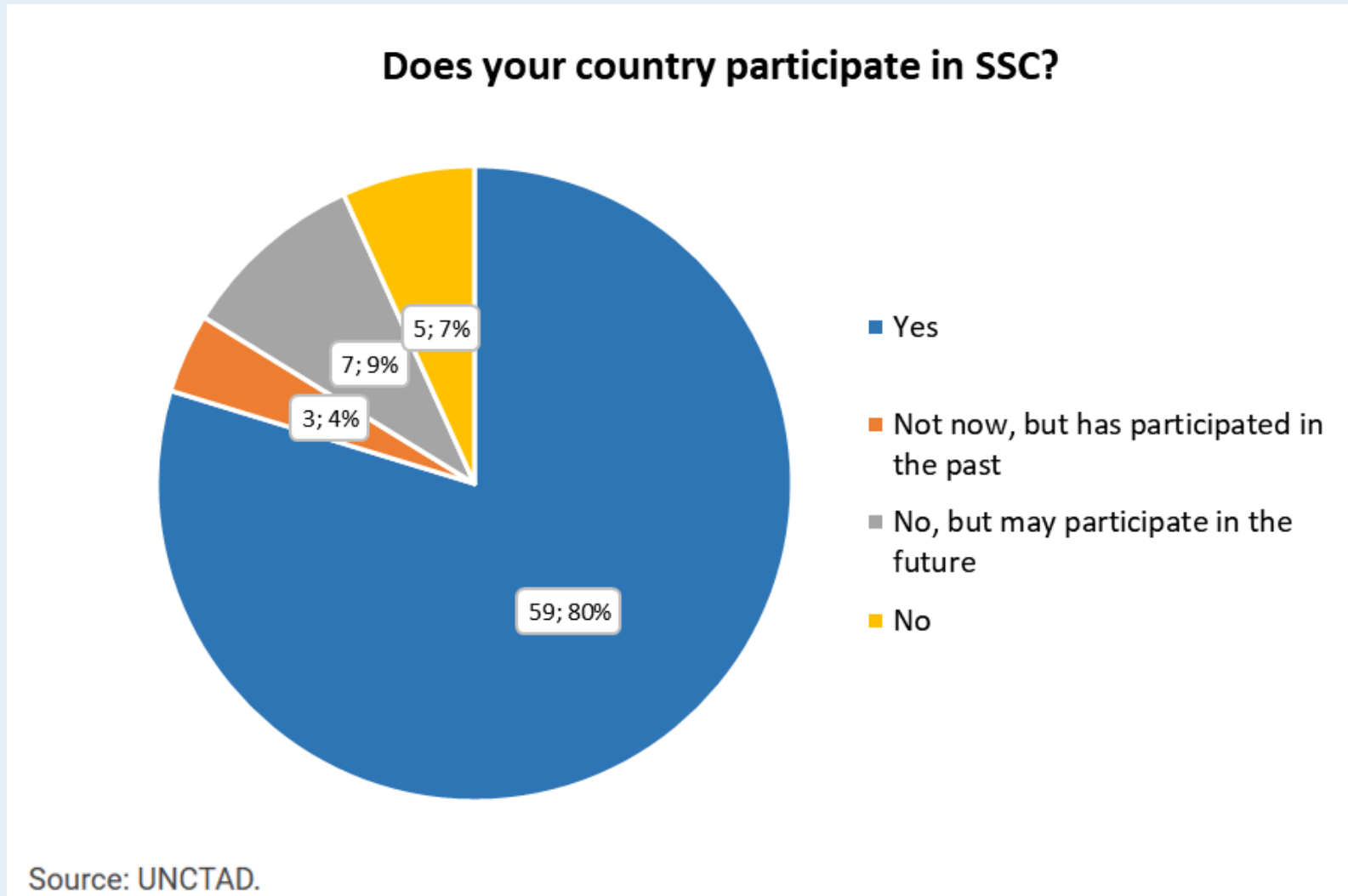
17.3.1 'Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources'

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

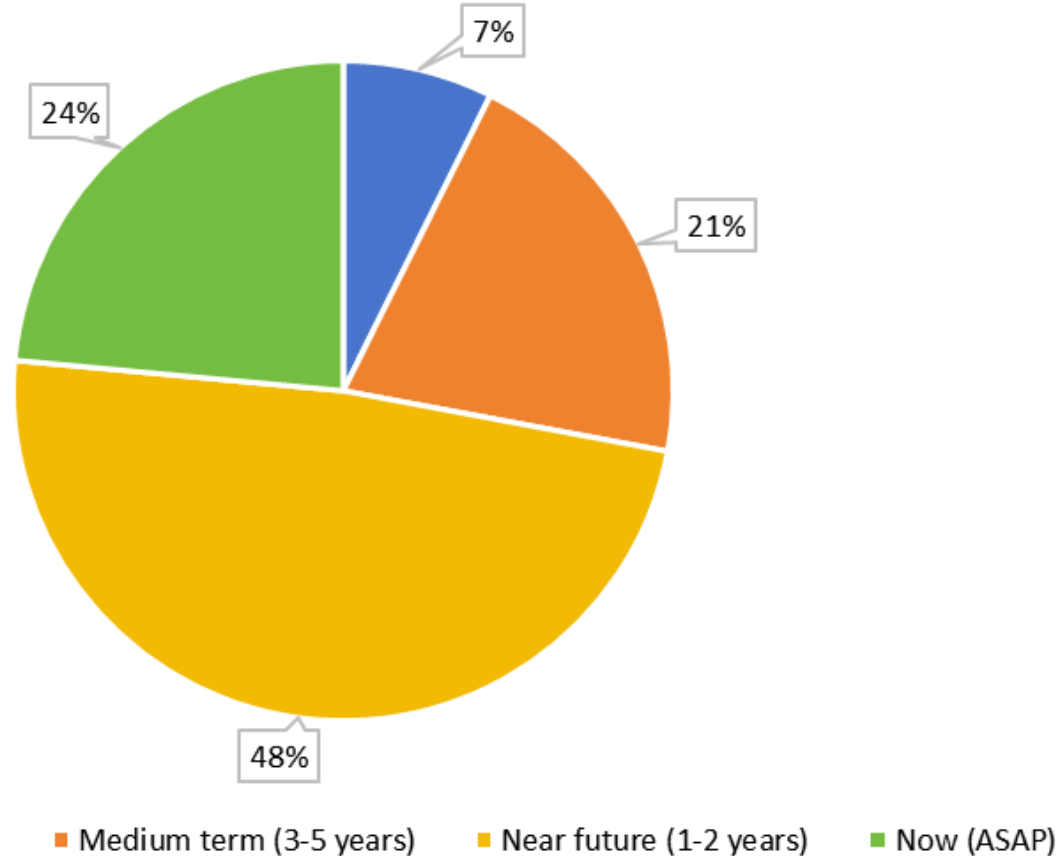
UNSC asked UNCTAD to enable reporting of South-South cooperation, and related capacity development

80% of developing economies play a role in South-South cooperation



48% of responding countries are planning or wish to report data on South-South cooperation in the next 1-2 years with technical support

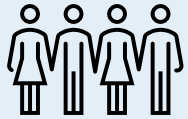
When do you plan to report data on SSC for SDG indicator 17.3.1?



Source: UNCTAD.

Key findings

- Countries showed strong willingness to engage, strengthen capacities and start measuring South-South cooperation for the SDGs.



- Collaboration will be key to measuring South-South cooperation.
- Most often the key agencies to participate in collecting or sharing data are the **ministries of foreign affairs, finance, economy and planning, national statistical offices, development cooperation agencies and central banks.**



- Overall, countries asked for technical training, sharing of experience (study visits and meetings), methodological materials, financial support, advise and tools.

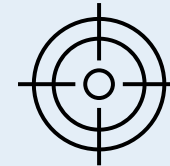


- The **statistical capacity** (80%) and **collaboration between agencies** (71%) and **resource availability** (62%) were identified as the key areas for improvement.

Global project to enhance capacities under the UN Development Account



Team: UNCTAD, UNSD,
ESCAP, ECA, ECLAC,
ESCWA



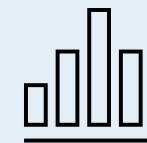
To strengthen developing countries' capacity to measure and report data on South-South cooperation to manage and mobilize resources for the 2030 Agenda

Jordan
Qatar

Malaysia



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



Ecuador
Peru

Namibia
Nigeria

Pilot studies to test the Framework

Depending on country context, pilots will involve the following steps:



Mapping of agencies and data sources

Identify agencies with mandates and data

Review information that exists on South-South cooperation

Assess the legal framework for measuring South-South cooperation

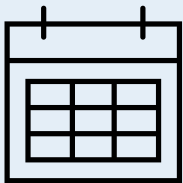


Pilot data compilation

Form a technical inter-agency cooperation group and mechanisms

Collect data and identify gaps to test the framework

Compile aggregates on South-South cooperation flows



Future planning

Share outcomes and lessons learned

Provide feedback to refine the framework, methods and tools

Inform national action plans to address priority data gaps

Project components

- The first phase (create) will consist of preparing the ground for action by raising awareness in regional events and testing the framework, tools and resources for data collection, compilation and reporting.
- The second phase (master) will apply these resources to pilot countries starting with peer learning in an inter-regional workshop, e-learning, study tours to pioneering or other countries as useful, and national workshops to build the capacity of national stakeholders to measure and report SSC.
- The third phase (expand) will share the tools, findings and resources with national and global stakeholders.

Key national collaborators

- **Ministries of foreign affairs, finance, economy and planning**
- **Development cooperation agencies**
- **National statistical offices,**
- **Central banks**

THANK YOU

Follow us:



unescap

unitednationsescap



www.unescap.org



unescap



unescap



united-nations-escap



ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific