

Measuring South-South cooperation

South-South cooperation

Institutional setup and training on the SSC measurement framework
Abuja, Nigeria: 17-19 Dec 2024

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. What is SSC?
3. Why is it important?
4. SSC in 2030 Agenda
5. Framework
6. Manual

Overview of SSC



➤ Overview of SSC

01

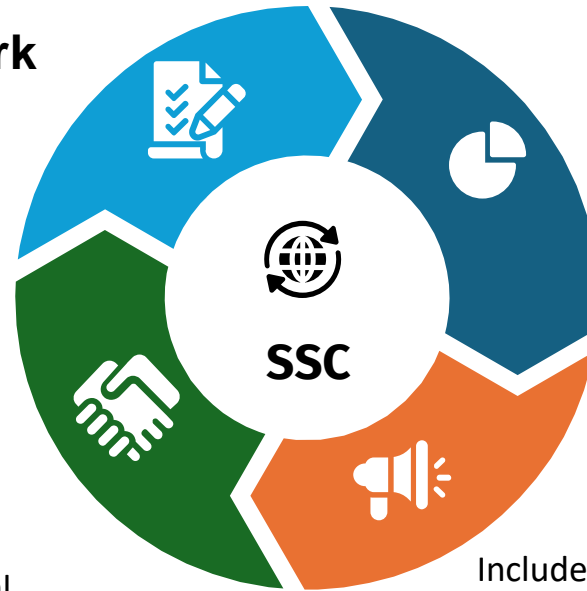
Comprehensive framework of collaboration

political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and technical domains

04

SSC forms

Include bilateral agreements, regional initiatives, and trilateral/triangular and multilateral collaborations



02

Complement of NSC

It signifies the willingness and capacity of emerging and developing economies to move beyond the reliance on ODA.

03

Guiding principles

Include horizontality, solidarity, respect for sovereignty, country ownership, complementarity, mutual benefit, equity, transparency, and accountability



SSC is pivotal in achieving Target 17.3 of the SDGs, which aims to “mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”.

Concepts

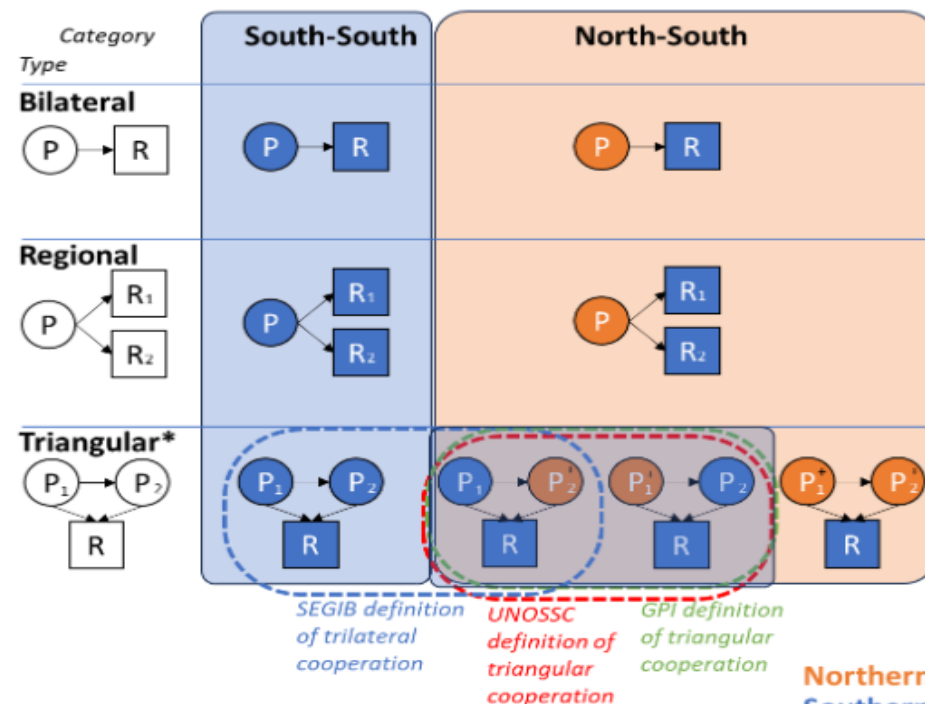
ODA also known as North-South Cooperation

ODA is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries.
(Source: OECD)

SSC

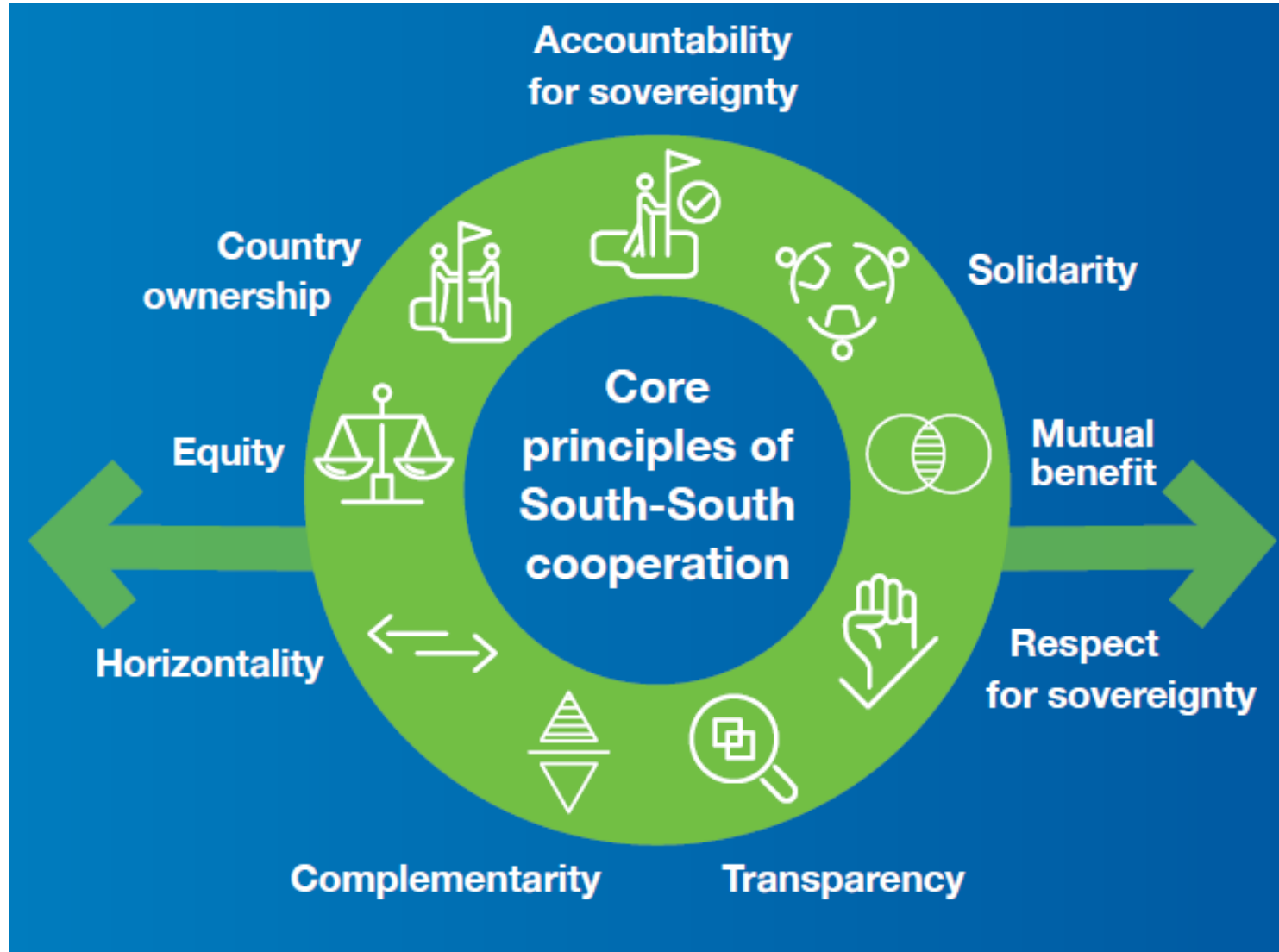
“a process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual and/or shared national capacity development objectives through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how, and through regional and interregional collective actions, including partnerships involving Governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, for their individual and/or mutual benefit within and across regions. South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North–South cooperation.”

TrC

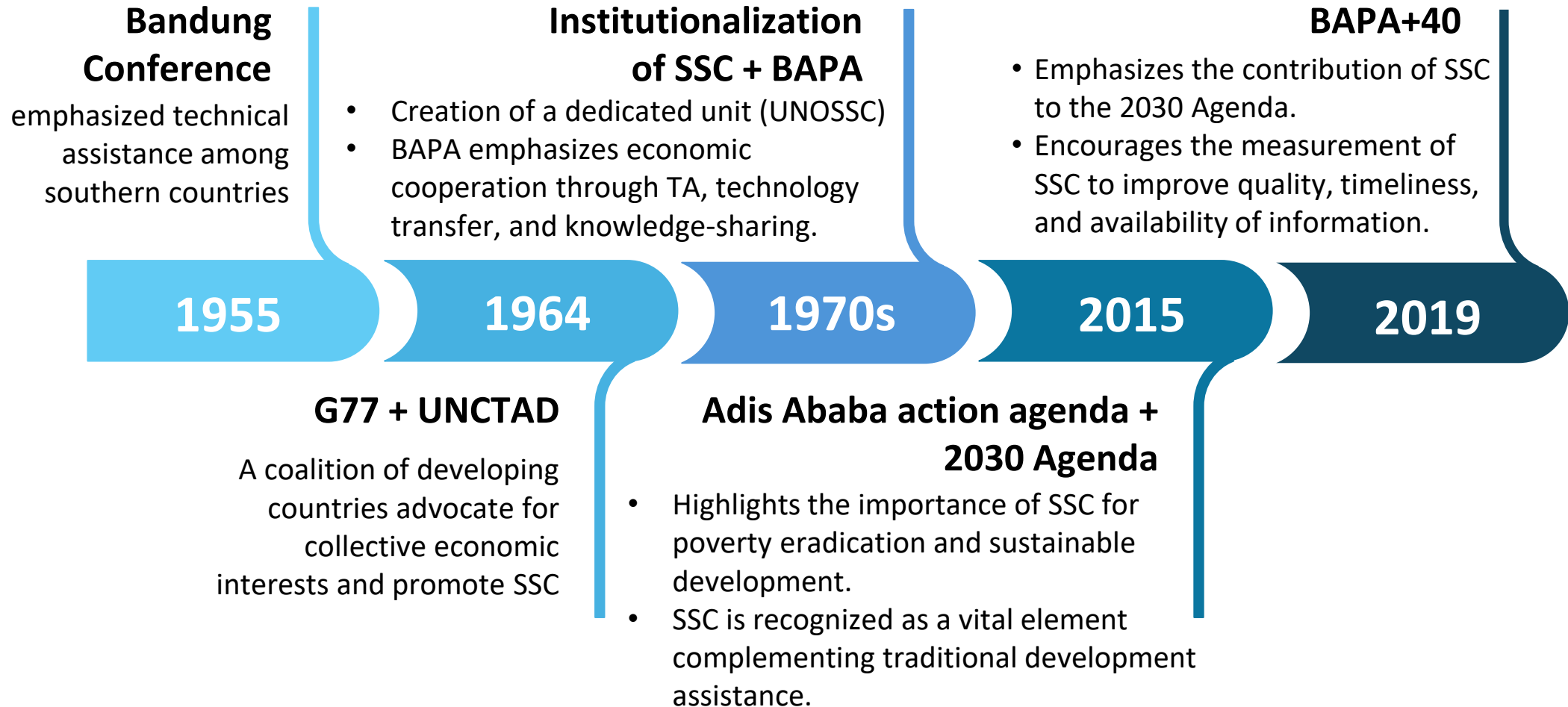


* Extension of adding providers/recipients into multilateral
* Northern provider could also be a multilateral organization

➤ Core principles of South-South cooperation



➤ Historical background of SSC



Why measure SSC and challenges



➤ Why measure SSC

01

2030 Agenda

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda necessitated a measurable framework to monitor progress, including development support from SSC.

02

Strategic Management of Development support

Data on SSC flows allow for effective planning, risk mitigation, and systematic allocation of resources in alignment with national and partner-country agreements.

03

Evidence-based policymaking

Provides evidence to guide public policies, foster transparency in public budgets, and mobilize resources effectively to address gaps.

04

Monitoring and Evaluation

Data facilitate tracking project activities, gauging outcomes, and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions to ensure alignment with development objectives.

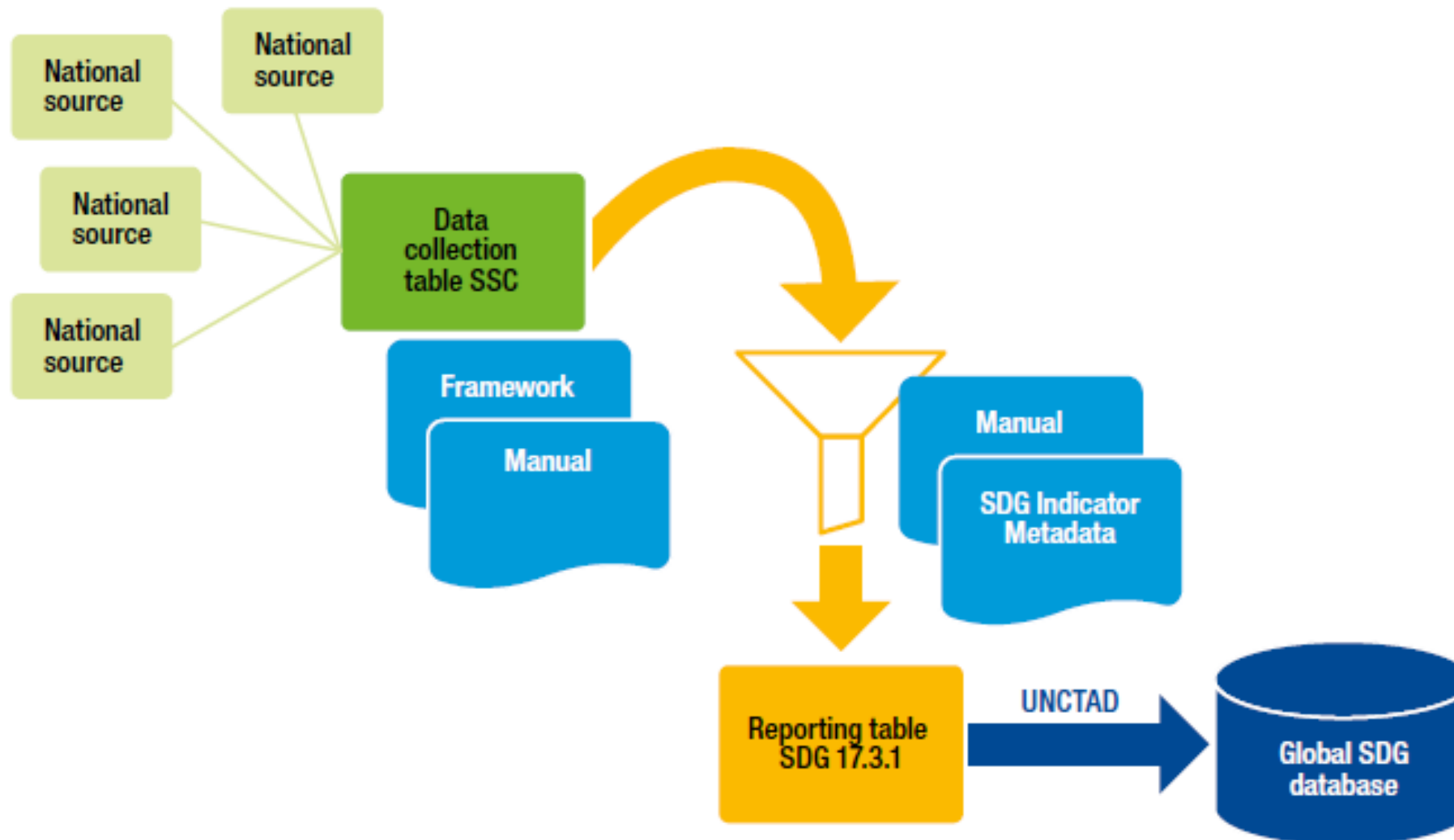
Challenges in measuring SSC

- 1.The need to track diverse actors.**
- 2.Absence of legal frameworks for reporting SSC data**
- 3.Definitional and methodological gaps:** No universally agreed definitions or indicators for SSC, complicating standardization and comparability.
- 4.Limited monitoring systems**
- 5.Voluntary reporting:** Current systems often rely on voluntary frameworks, leading to incomplete or inconsistent data collection.

Measuring SSC



➤ Collecting and reporting South-South data



Data collection table

Reporting Item	Description
Section I - Identification data	Fields for basic identification of the activity being reported.
0 - Database ID	Unique ID of the entry in the database.
1 - Reporting year	Calendar year for which data is reported.
2 - Provider partner	Unique code identifying the reporting country partner.
3 - Provider agency	Unique name or code identifying the agency within the provider partner that has budget responsibility and controls the activity for its own account.
4 - Provider ID number of the project reported	Unique code for identifying the project reported in the provider's internal databases.
4.1 - Provider ID number of the action reported	Unique code for identifying the action reported in the provider's internal databases (if applicable).
Section II - Basic data	Fields for basic identification of the activity being reported.
5 - Cooperation Framework	Multiple codes identifying specific frameworks of collaboration such as bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral co-operation.
6 - Recipient Partner/Organization	Unique code identifying the recipient partner country or institution.
6.1 - Number of additional partners	The count of additional partners (next to reporter/provider and recipient) in case of trilateral or multilateral cooperation.
6.2 - Additional Cooperation Partner	Unique code identifying the (other) Triangular or Multilateral cooperation partner country(ies) or institution(s).
7 - Title	Free text indicating the official title of the action reported.
8 - Description	Free text describing the activity, including its objectives, planned outputs and outcomes, time frame, and budget (limit of 500 characters).
9 - External link	Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or link to a web page (of the provider, recipient, or other partner) containing detailed information on the activity.
10 - Main SDG Goal	Codes identifying the goal in the UN list of SDG Goals (e.g. 2).
10.1 - Additional SDG Goals	Multiple codes identifying the target(s) in the UN list of SDG Goals (e.g. 2, 5, 13).
11 - Main SDG Target	Codes identifying the main target in the UN list of SDG targets (e.g. 2.1).
11.1 - Additional SDG Targets	Multiple codes identifying the target(s) in the UN list of SDG targets (e.g. 2.1, 5, 13.3).
12 - Sector	Code identifying the main sector that the resource transfer is intended to foster (ISIC Codes).
12.1 - Additional Sector(s)	Multiple codes identifying the sector(s) that the resource transfer is intended to foster (ISIC Codes).
13 - Modality	Unique code specifying the South-South modality of co-operation used to implement the activity.
14 - Observation	Additional Information and keywords to identify activities of specific policy interest such as #COVID-19 (limit of 500 characters).
Section III - Financial data	
15 - Currency	ISO code for the currency in which the transaction has been undertaken. Data reported in currencies other than USD to be converted to USD using IMF annual average exchange rates.
16 - Amount Disbursed (in thousands)	Amount disbursed (expenditure) by the provider partner during the reporting year.
Section IV - Non-financial Data	
17.1 - Non-financial Delivery_unit	Unit group as one of the following: hour, individual (by gender), unit, sq.metres or tonnes.
17.2 - Non-financial Delivery_quantity	Amount of inputs provided by the reporting partner and/or outputs (deliverables) attributable to the beneficiary partner during the reporting year.
17.2 #ByGender_female	Non-financial Delivery_quantity #ByGender: number of females

➤ Measuring SCC in the context of SDG 17.3.1

TOSSD will focus on reporting data pertaining to Northern countries, while **UNCTAD** will report data on/from Southern countries.

SDG 17.3.1

The indicator “*measures additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.*”



**Official
sustainable
development
grants**



**Official
concessional
loans**



**Official non-
concessional loans**



FDI



**Mobilized private
finance (MPF)**



Private grants

The Framework will allow reporting by both SSC providers and recipients on all sub-indicators, except for FDI and private finance and grants

➤ Measuring South-South cooperation

Mechanisms for measuring South-South cooperation

Related achievements

1

The Conceptual Framework to Measure South-South Cooperation was collaboratively developed by countries of the global South.



- ✓ Adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and the General Assembly in 2022.
- ✓ Elaborates both financial and non-financial modalities of South-South cooperation.

2

Manual for South-South data

The Manual provides practical guidance to countries for pilot testing collection of data for the Framework and reporting to SDG indicator 17.3.1.



The Manual now enables:

- ✓ The collection of South-South data to achieve more globally balanced, inclusive and representative information on development support.
- ✓ South-South data to be reported to SDG indicator 17.3.1 alongside long-existing North-South flow data for the first time.

➤ Framework to measure SSC

- **Developed, tested and supported by** the subgroup on SSC, including by Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, China, India.
- Intends to **quantify inputs and outputs**, does not measure or evaluate results or impact.
- 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.

South-South Cooperation



Group A: Financial support reported directly through monetization



Group B: Non-financial support that may be monetized



Group C: Non-financial support quantified by non-monetized methods)

➤ South-South Cooperation

Is the action/project between countries classified as developing nations from the designated list?

NO

Not
SSC

YES

General criteria:

- Concessional
- Aimed at sustainable development
- Official, i.e., government- to-government

Eligibility

YES

NO

Financial disbursement or inputs/outputs in the reporting year

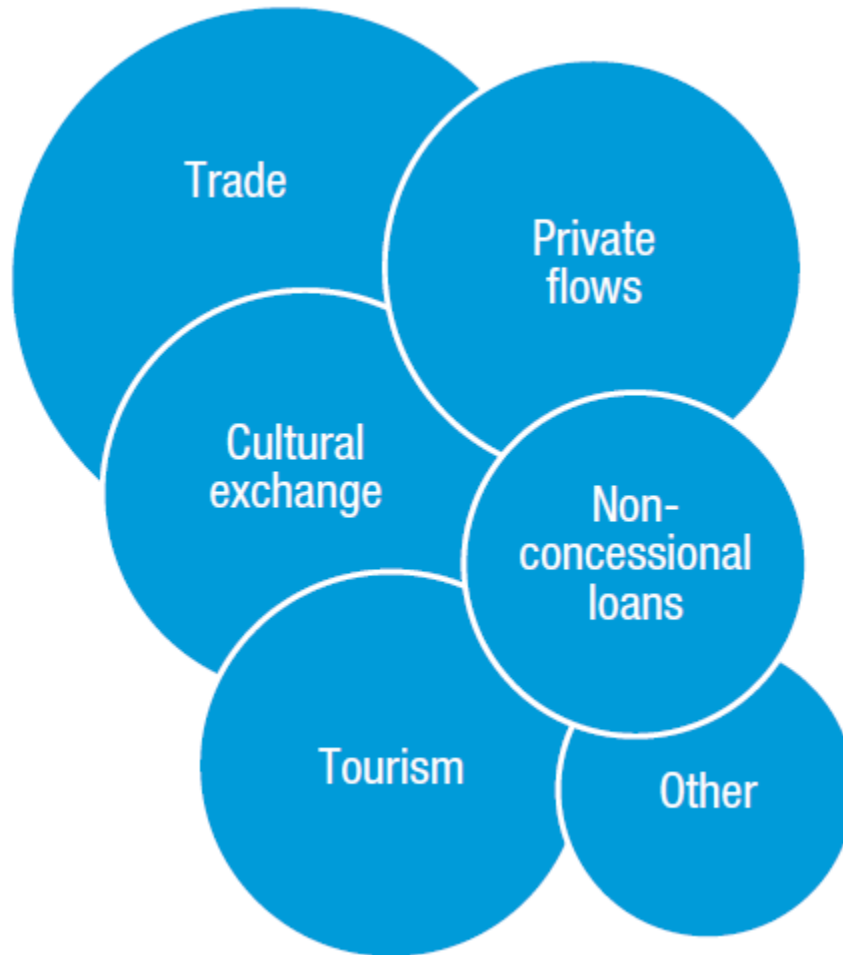
- Disbursement of \$1M to Kenya for a solar energy project between developing countries
- 10 experts deployed for agricultural training in Zambia
- 500 farmers trained in sustainable farming techniques

Future or cumulative disbursements

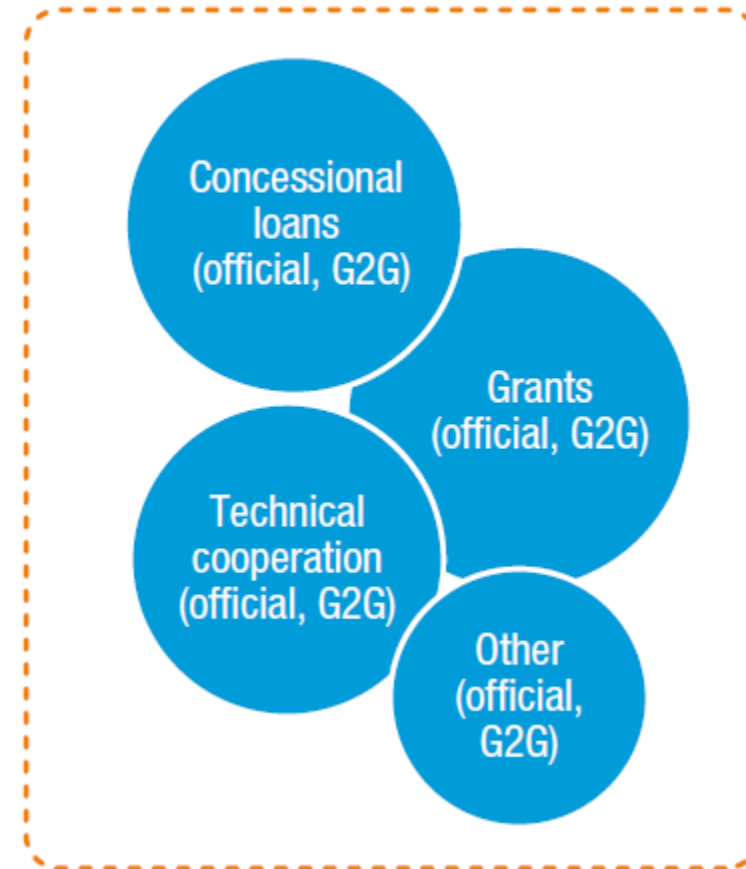
- Project approved in 2023, but funds to be disbursed in 2024.
- \$5M disbursed for a project spanning 2019-2023
- \$10M received from international donors
- Cultural exchange programs or trade agreements

➤ South-South cooperation for measurement

South-South cooperation (theoretical approach)



South-South cooperation (Framework)



Manual for the framework to measure SSC

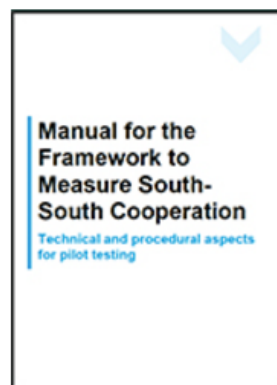


➤ 2

Manual for South-South data



Manual for the Framework to Measure South-South Cooperation aspects for pilot testing



[ADVANCE COPY]

HIGHLIGHT

DOWNLOADS

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

<https://unctad.org/publication/manual-framework-measure-south-south-cooperation-technical-and-procedural-aspects-pilot>

Guidance to National Authorities

1

Living document

Provides detailed and practical guidance on measuring SSC to meet reporting requirements of SDG indicator 17.3.1.

2

Collaborative effort

Led by Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia, with support from UNCTAD.

3

Target Audience

National development cooperation agencies, statistical offices and related stakeholders.

4


Focus

Provider's perspective of SSC, and later will include recipients

5

Pilot testing

By Southern countries engaged in SSC activities within the United Nations Development Account (UNDA) project "Quantifying South-South cooperation to mobilize funds for the Sustainable Development Goals."



Manual for the Framework to Measure South-South Cooperation

Technical and procedural aspects for pilot testing

➤ Structure of the Manual





 <https://stats.unctad.org/measuringSSC>