

Draft Manual for the Framework

Training workshop

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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."

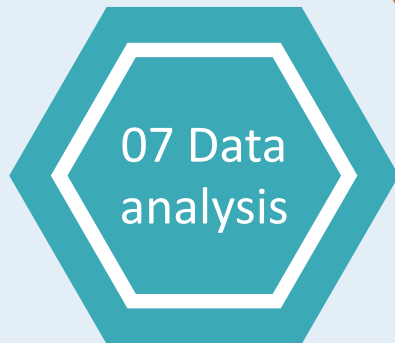
Manual for the Framework to Measure South-South Cooperation

Technical and procedural aspects



Draft
V1.13 - 28 May 2024

Structure



Concepts

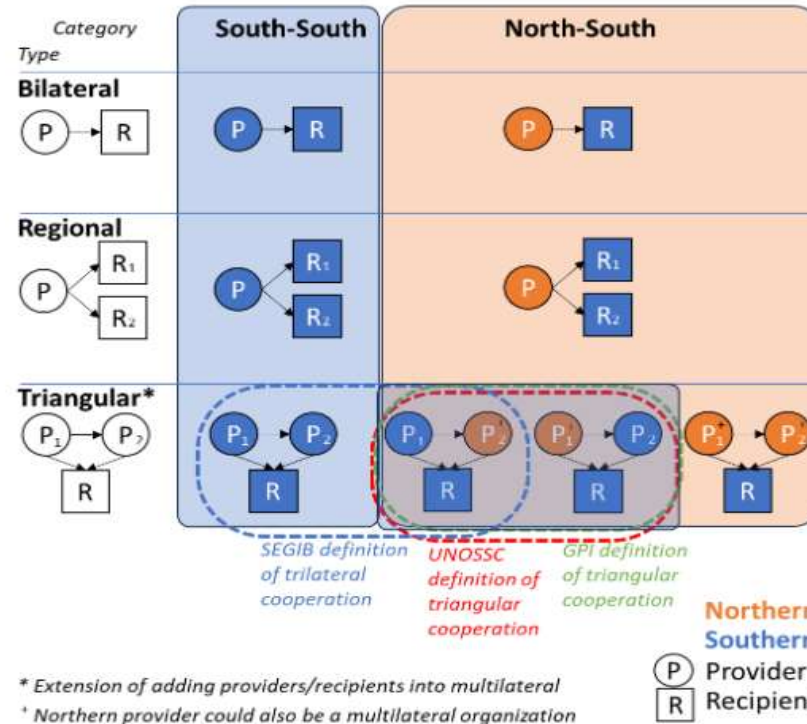
ODA also known as North-South Cooperation

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



Overview of SSC

01

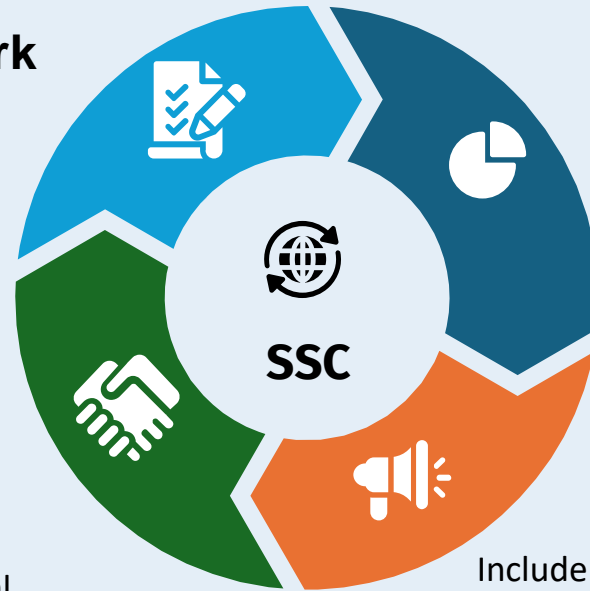
Comprehensive framework of collaboration

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

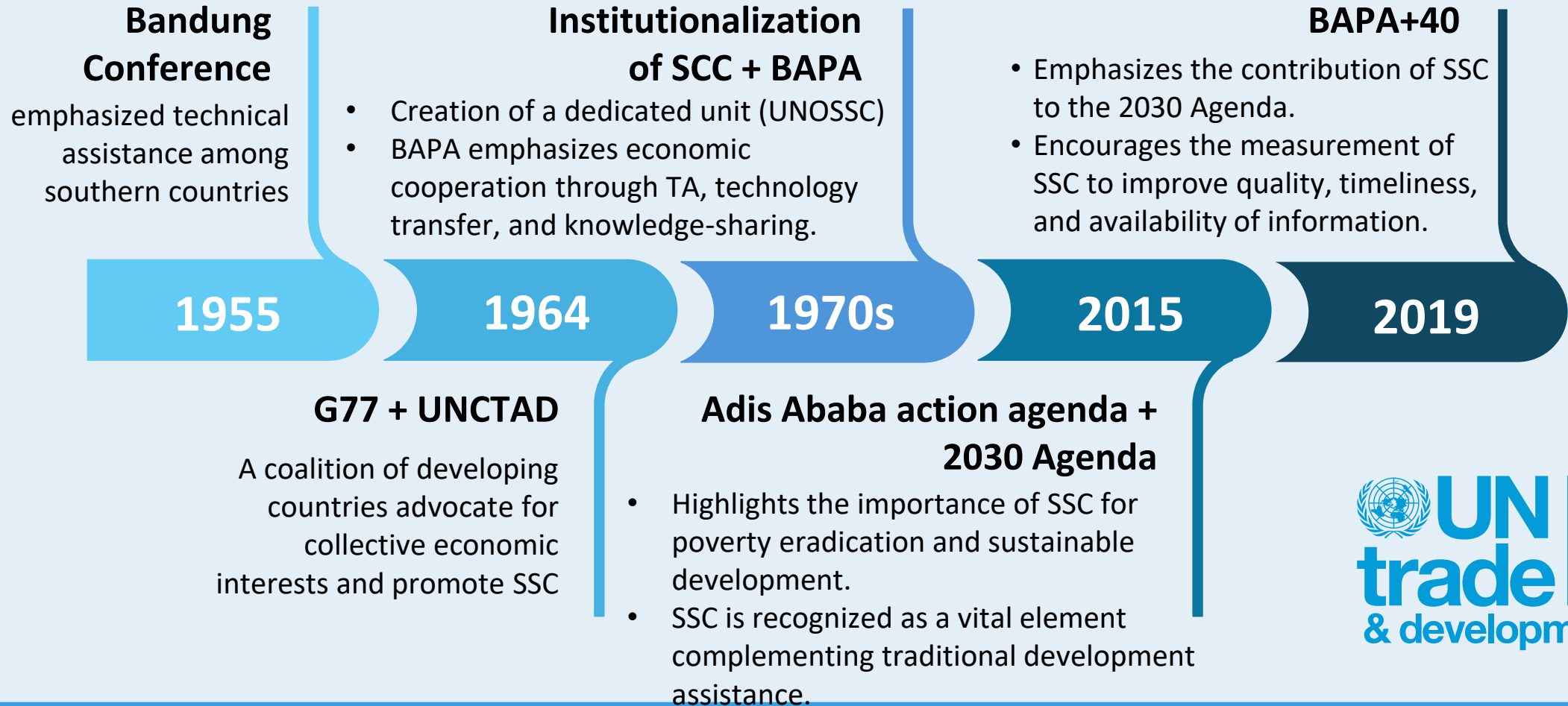
Include horizontality, solidarity, respect for sovereignty, country ownership, complementarity, mutual benefit, equity, transparency, and accountability



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



Historical background of SSC



Chapter 3: Framework to measure SSC



Framework to measure SSC

- **Developed, tested and supported by** the subgroup on SSC, including by Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, China, India.
- Measures both financial and in-kind support mobilized by providers of SSC.
 - **Group A:** Financial modalities
 - **Group B:** Non-financial modalities (monetized)
 - **Group C:** Non-financial modalities (quantification by non-monetized methods)
- 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.

Group A. Financial modalities

Group A: Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (to be reported directly through monetization):

A.1 - Loans	A.1.1 – Unconcessional loans
	A.1.2 – Concessionality (grant element) in credit operations between developing countries
	A.1.3 – Interest-free loans
A.2 - Grants	A.2.1: developmental purposes
	A.2.2: humanitarian purposes
A.3 - Contributions to International Organizations, Development Banks and Funds	A.3.1: Regular contributions to international organizations
	A.3.2: Voluntary contributions (excluding self-benefit)
	A.3.3: Capital paid-in to IFIs and Regional/Multilateral Funds
A.4 - Direct cash transfers under social development public programmes in partner countries (approved by the partner country)	

Glossary: Group A

A.1 Loans	A.2 Grants	A.3 Contributions	A.4 Direct cash transfer
Transfers, whether concessional or non-concessional, for which the recipient partner incurs legal debt	Grants are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient.	It includes 3 modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular - only portion used for development activities in developing economies. • Voluntary - occasional contributions for development projects, excluding self-benefit activities. • Capital paid-in - Funds used for projects in developing economies reported in the year the payment is made. 	Direct payments to individuals or households with the consent of the partner country
Concessional* Non-concessional Interest free	Development or humanitarian purposes	Regular Voluntary Capital paid-in	Conditional or unconditional

*Concessional terms involve favourable conditions such as low interest rates, extended repayment and grace periods. Loans are considered concessional if they include at least a 35% grant element, calculated using a 5% discount rate, in accordance with the definition of the IMF (2018).

Group B. Non-financial modalities (monetized)

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

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



Glossary: Group B – B1, B2, B4, B4, B5

B.1 Infrastructure

Expenses

B.2 Goods and materials

Donations of goods and materials

B.3 Scholarships

Financial awards for individual students from developing economies; contributions to trainees; and indirect (“imputed”) costs of tuition in provider partner countries to nationals from developing economies.

B.4 Humanitarian assistance

- Expenses with the donation of food, medicine, medical supplies and or other materials in case of humanitarian distress circumstances.
- Expenses with temporary assistance to refugees and individuals in refugee-like situations in the provider country, as well as material or technical support to refugees in other host countries. Also includes support to refugees returning voluntarily to their countries of origin.
- Dispatch of missions: Covers operational expenses, salaries, and all non-salary costs of experts (including those of public officials from the reporting country) such as airfare, per-diems, accommodation, and other transportation costs.

B.5 Training

- All non-salary costs of experts such as airfare, per-diems, accommodation, domestic transportation in the recipient country and training.
- Training, research, and several capacity building activities such as conferences, seminars, workshops, and exchange visits.

Glossary: Group B – B6, B7, B8

B.6 Peacekeeping

- Disbursements related to operations mandated or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution.
- Operations support the creation of conditions for lasting peace, with no belligerent nature and approach.
- Comply with the 3 basic principles of UN peacekeeping operations: consent of the parties; impartiality; and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate.

B.7 Technical Cooperation

- Experts - technical hours / opportunity costs - Expenses related to the mobilization of experts/specialists from developing economies, government officials' technical working time and opportunity costs.
- Per Diems, daily allowances, and airfares – Expenses related to per diems, daily allowances, and airfares that stem from technical cooperation activities between developing economies.
- Services; materials; equipment; supplies - Expenses regarding the acquisition of services, materials, equipment, and supplies that are needed to deliver technical cooperation activities/projects between developing economies.

B.8 Volunteers

Non-remuneration costs of experts (e.g., airfare, per diems, accommodation, insurance etc.).

Glossary: Group B – B9, B10

B.9 Joint research

- Disbursements with joint research projects between two or more developing economies, covering the working time of scientists/specialists from the reporting country, opportunity costs and expenses with services, materials, equipment and supplies mobilized to develop them.
 - B.9.1 Scientific-related infrastructure (labs, equipment, supplies)
 - B.9.2 Research personnel - working hours / opportunity costs

B.10 Administrative/Operational/Management/Coordination

- In-kind expenses (human and physical inputs) of administrative, operational and coordination activities that are related with SSC, however not to a specific bilateral activity.
- Includes all human and physical inputs associated with technical cooperation projects, scholarships, volunteer management, training, humanitarian assistance, and any other South-South (and triangular) cooperation modalities.

Group C. Non-financial modalities (non-monetized)

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

C.6. Participation in Peace Keeping Operations

C.7. Technical cooperation

C.7.1. Type: Experts - technical hours

C.7.2. Type: services; materials; equipment; supplies

C.8. Volunteers

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



Quantifying non-monetary SSC inputs and/or outputs

- 1. Hour: 1.1 Numbers of hours worked
- 2. Individual: 2.1 Number of Individuals directly benefited (# by Gender) (as OUTPUT)
2.2 Number of volunteers dispatched
2.3 Number of disaster relief personnel dispatched
2.4 Number of foreign students (# by Gender) (as OUTPUT)
- 3. Unit: 3.1 Number of jobs created (# by Gender) (as OUTPUT)
3.2 Number of patents registered (as OUTPUT)
3.3 Number of documents published (studies, research etc.) (as OUTPUT)
3.4 Number of technical cooperation and/or initiatives implemented
3.5 Goods, equipment, materials and supplies donated
3.6 Number of infrastructure or public equipment units built (as OUTPUT)
3.7 Number of Operations Humanitarian assistance
- 4. Volume: 4.1 Infrastructure or public equipment built (Sq. meters) (as OUTPUT)
4.2 Goods, materials and supplies donated (Tons)
4.3 Goods, materials and supplies donated (Sq. meters)

Chapter 4: National institutional set-up for quantifying SSC



SSC institutional ecosystem



Stakeholder Mapping

- 01** Designate an official reporting entity for overseeing data collection, analysis, and reporting related to SSC
- 02** Designate supporting entities involved in data collection, analysis and reporting
- 03** Identify and categorize institutional actors with clear roles and responsibilities
- 04** Standardize guidelines covering principles, objectives, cooperation modalities, and measurement methodologies for SSC.
- 05** Ensure alignment with national goals and promote shared understanding among stakeholders.
- 06** Assess frameworks for data sharing and plan needed changes (legal and institutional barriers to data sharing)
- 07** Establish a network of focal points to spearhead SSC initiatives (interagency working group)
- 08** Provide incentives to build and maintain a skilled team



Development of Clear Guidelines



Data sharing and collaboration

Stakeholder mapping

1

Development cooperation agency

2

National statistical office

3

Public entities responsible for socioeconomic studies and research

4

Line ministries, public agencies, enterprises and other offices

5

Subnational entities

6

Civil society and the private sector

Identification criteria include:

- **Sectors:** categorize institutions based on the sectors they operate in (e.g., health, education, agriculture).
- **SDGs:** determine institutions contributing to different SDGs' achievement.
- **Cooperation modality:** based on the type of SSC they engage in (e.g., technical assistance, knowledge sharing, academic or financial cooperation, etc.).

Mapping of agencies should be annually updated to identify new institutions or any changes.

To enhance institutional participation

Capacity building

Offer workshops to exchange best practices to enrich learning and foster collaborative growth



Participatory approach

Encourage a culture of open dialogue where institutions partake in the decision-making processes



Progress report

Disseminate the results of the overall data collection process



Technical support

Provide technical assistance during data collection to alleviate burden



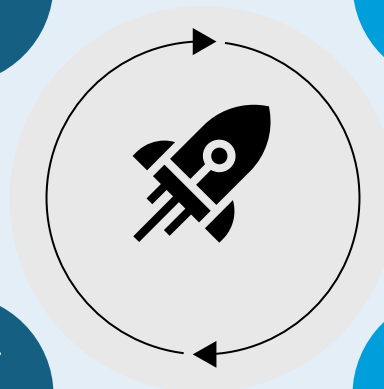
Recognition

Share success stories to bring recognition and build support and enthusiasm for ongoing data sharing and collaboration efforts.



Funding

Share internal and external funding and scholarship opportunities



<https://unctad.org/meeting/inter-regional-expert-meeting-measurement-south-south-cooperation>

