

Update of efforts and progress on SSC in pilot countries

Training workshop

5 June 2024

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South cooperation



Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana



Ecuador

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South cooperation



Institutional set-up



MFA / Office IC – RESPONSIBILITIES

- Articulate and organize IC through the implementation of policies and strategies to achieve national development objectives.
- Negotiate, sign, register and monitor agreements, programs and projects on behalf of the Ecuadorian state.
- Gather strategic information from cooperation agencies, public institutions, and NGOs in Ecuador.
- Support and assist public institutions throughout the entire project cycle management process: planning, negotiation, implementation, and evaluation.

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION FUND

Created in 2019 to finance SSC initiatives enhancing the participation of Ecuadorian experts and mobilizing human and technical resources in the region.

- allows Ecuador to pay airfares, daily allowances and per diems.
- Our SSC offer has increased as we have more capability to allow interchanges and missions abroad.



Data



- Gathers strategic information on IC implemented in Ecuador.
- The available data in 2024 corresponds to 2022. The registration process for 2023 is currently underway.
- Registering is mandatory but it is not complied.

Data availability:

- SSC bilateral programs and projects are directly registered by the MFA.
- The excel template used to register SSC has been updated to include additional columns with information related to TOSSD and UNCTAD requirements.
- Ecuador's SSC is mainly technical assistance / non – financial modalities → (Framework Group B and C)

Data gaps / limitations:

- Improve quality standards in our registration process. (INEC)
- Methodology to measure SSC including virtual and on-site activities; non-monetary inputs and outputs; and administrative costs associated with the provision of SSC.
- Underreporting of SSC negotiated by public institutions.
- Limited Human Resources to collect, register, analyze and report SSC information.
- Incomplete system to register SSC. It is originally set up for registering IC as a recipient country.

Analysis

- Data of SSC is centrally analyzed in the MFA. (SSC bilateral projects)
- SSC data is registered at a granular level with a breakdown of information of project activities.
- To increase the effectiveness of SSC data:
 - ✓ Need to find sources, collect data and quantify humanitarian assistance, training, technical cooperation, assistance to refugees, among others
 - ✓ Foster effective collaboration to gather information on SSC.
 - ✓ Technical exchanges with partners in the región.

TOSSD
.....

- In 2023, Ecuador presented its first report with 2022 data of SSC to TOSSD.(MFA Excel template)
- It represents the first quantifying exercise of SSC / technical hours done by Ecuador.
- In 2024, the MFA will present its second report to TOSSD.

 **SIDICSS** |

- Ecuador has been reporting regularly for several years.
- The data is cross – checked by the information registered by other Ibero-American countries.

Project “Quantifying South-South cooperation to mobilize funds for the Sustainable Development Goals”

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION MEASUREMENT: PERU

Luis Calle Rosasco (INEI)
Wilfredo Loredo Huaman (APCI)

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South cooperation



Junio 2024

International Cooperation in Peru: key actors

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs – MRE (Law N° 29357 of April 30, 2009)
- Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation – APCI (Law N° 27692 of April 11, 2002) – Responsible of SSC
- National Institute of Statistics and Informatics-INEI (Legislative Decree N°604, April 30, 1990) (Decree Law N° 21372, Dec 31, 1975 – Head of Peruvian NSS)

Legal framework on SSC

- Legislative Decree No. 719 and its regulation
- Law No. 28875, creates the Decentralized National System of International Technical Cooperation
- Supreme Decree No. 008-2023-RE, establishes National Policy for International Technical Cooperation by 2030 (PNCTI)

Collecting Data

Administrative records (APCI)

- Annual declaration - SIGDI (Integrated Management System for International Technical Cooperation). Gathering data ODA and Triangular Cooperation.
- Online platform performed by APCI (Peruvian Agency of Technical Cooperation)
- Data is requested at the close of each year. (Jan-Mar: data SSC, Triangular and ODA is requested)
- Data analysis involves financial, technical and effectiveness/efficiency measurement aspects.
- Data analysis at institutions-involved level. Coverage: 80%.

Statistical sources (INEI)

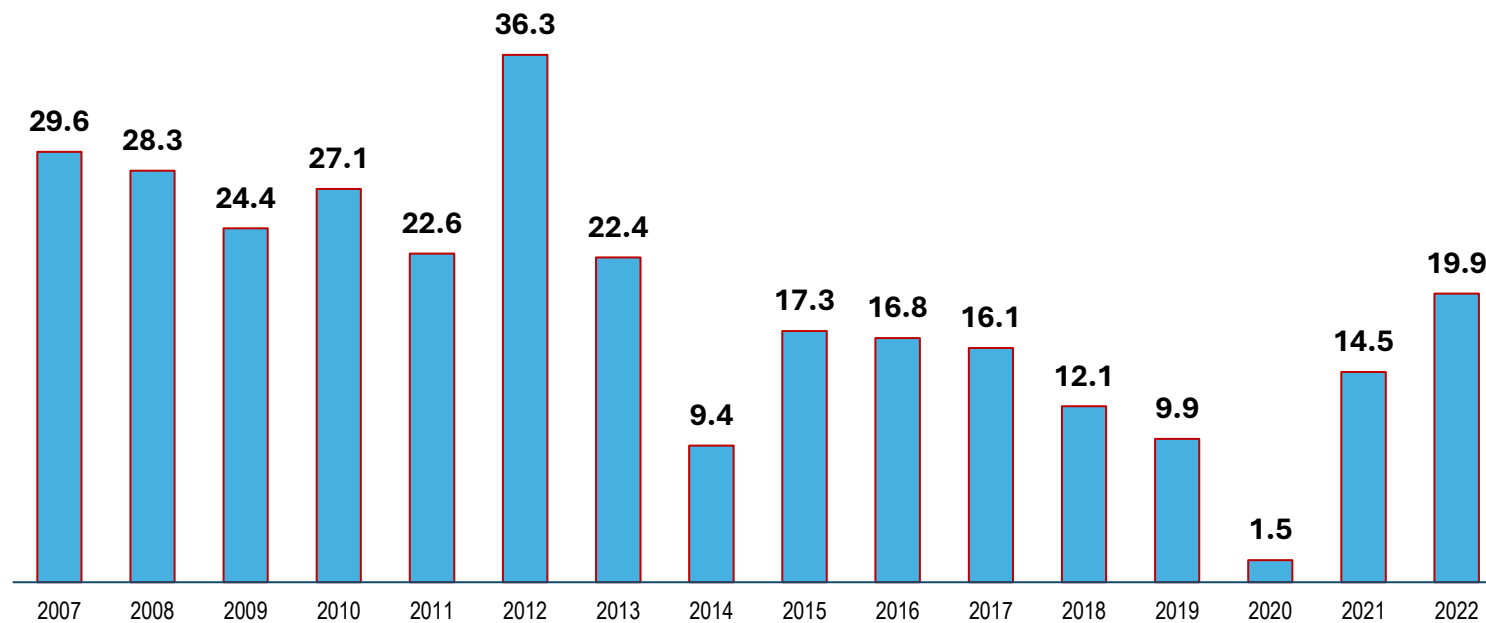
- Annual data collected from Central Bank and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
- Aggregated information used for SDGs purposes

Data release: SDG 17.3.1 (INEI)



South-South
Cooperation

Direct Foreign Investment (FDI) as share of total National Budget, 2008 – 2022
(Percentage)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

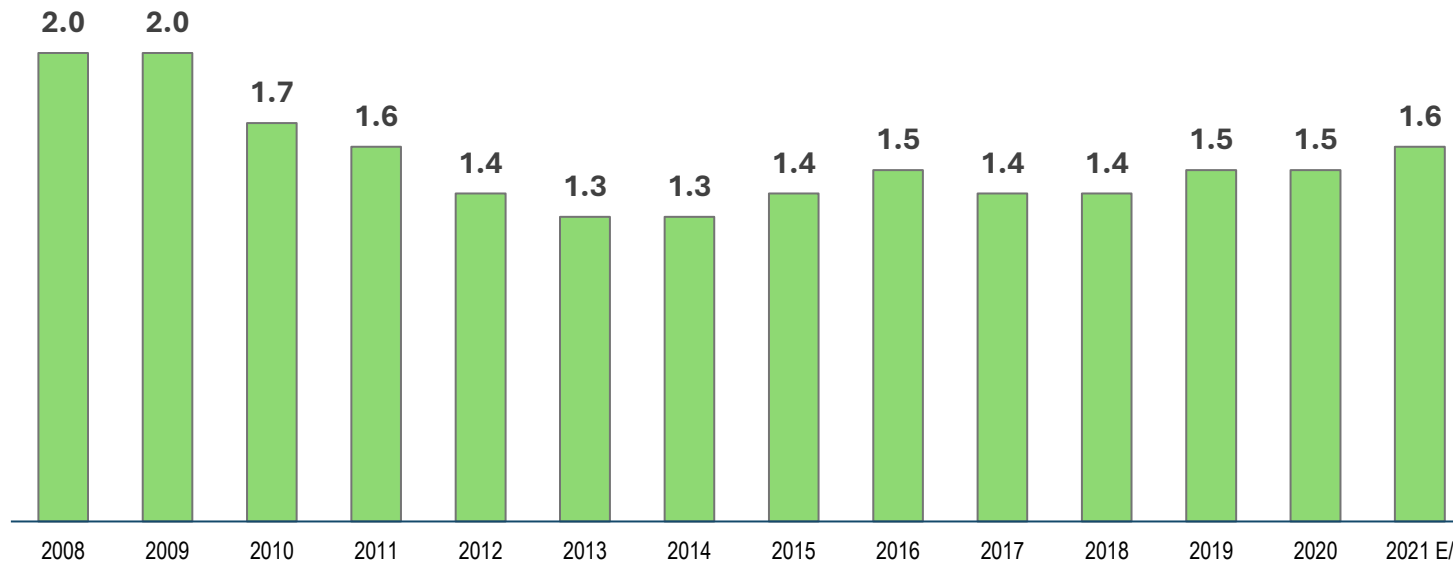


Data release: SDG 17.3.2 (INEI)



South-South
Cooperation

17.3.2: Remittances in USD as a proportion of GDP, 2008-2021
(Percentage)



Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)
National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)



Source: Peru [SDG Monitoring System](#)

Peruvian SSC report (APCI)

SIDICSS REPORT (Offerer / Receiver / Dual)	
YEAR	N° INITIATIVES
2022	116
2023	87

TOSSD REPORT (Offerer / Dual)	
YEAR	N° INITIATIVES
2022	175
2023	91

PERUVIAN OFFER OF INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION (OPCTI)		
YEAR	N° INITIATIVES	USD
2022	8	33,466.21
2023	8	33,866.76

SSC challenges...

- A more effective coordinating role of INEI is needed, as head of the NSS.
- Multisectoral difficulties: delay in data release for other agencies (MEF, Central Bank) or granularity for measuring SSC activities.
- Around 20% of informants present data out of time (APCI)
- Incorporate APCI data. Imminent changes in ODS report data series are expected (SDG 17.3.1)

Opportunities

- Peru reports SSC data to SEGIB (since 2007), SIDICSS (since 2015) and TOSSD (since 2022).
- Going deeper in administrative data. [Ambitious INEI-APCI joint work on SSC started in 2023.](#)
- Disseminating a shared SSC framework among agencies (INEI and APCI)
- Having support UN agencies and Pioneer countries

Update of efforts and progress on SSC in pilot countries: Republic of Namibia

by

Anastasia Johannes

Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South cooperation



Outline



INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP



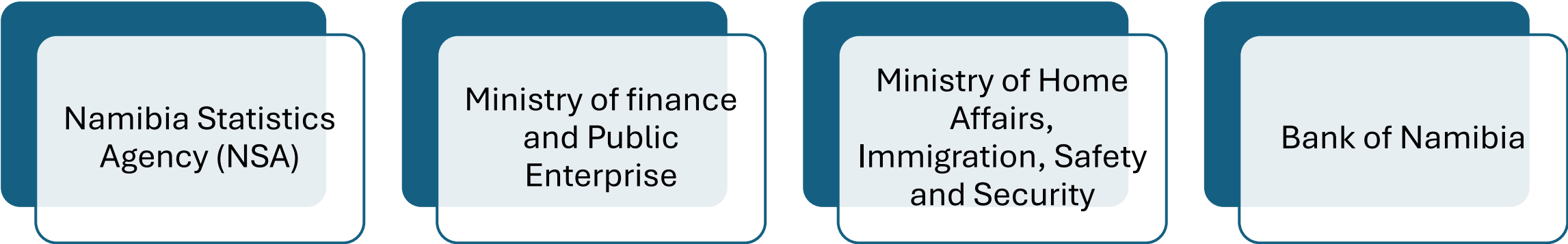
DATA



ANALYSIS

Institutions oversees SSC





Namibia Statistics
Agency (NSA)

Ministry of finance
and Public
Enterprise

Ministry of Home
Affairs,
Immigration, Safety
and Security

Bank of Namibia

Legal basis for institutional set-up on SSC

- **National Development Plans (NDPs):** These outline Namibia's development strategies and include provisions for international cooperation.
- **Acts of Parliament:** Specific legislation governing international cooperation and foreign affairs.
- **Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements:** Treaties and agreements between Namibia and other countries for cooperation.
- **Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA):** Namibia's participation in international conventions that promote SSC.
- **Vision 2030:** Vision 2030 underscores the significance of international cooperation, including SSC.

Data ecosystem

The Ministry of International Relations as depository for SSC data and NSA is responsible for reporting of the SSC data

Administrative data in different stakeholders
Lack of Standardization, Capacity Constraints

Currently there is no ongoing data collection for SSC: Data available for administrative purpose

No data exchange/sharing arrangement yet for SSC.
MoUs

Data validation is done through stakeholder workshops

Data is collected systematically. Sometimes at an activity or project level.

Analysis



Ideally, data analysis for SSC should be coordinated centrally to ensure consistency and standardization. Hence, NSA will be analyzing the SSC data.



The analysis will be done every second year, inline with the updating and reporting of Namibia SDGs Indicator Framework (IF). Current SSC data is used for administrative purpose.



Analysis will be encompassing both financial and non-financial support to capture the full scope of SSC activities.



For transparency and accountability, it is beneficial to share and discuss SSC analysis and data publicly. The SDGs data are made available on the SDG portal and the IF is disseminated after every launch.

Analysis ...

- The SDG data are disseminated regionally and globally (e.g., International organization request NSA to report on SDGs indicators.)



Update of Efforts and Progress on SSC in Nigeria

By

Simon Ode

National Bureau of Statistics

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South cooperation



Institutional set-up

- The Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning oversees SSC in Nigeria
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Defense are involved SSC activities
- A bill initiated by the Executive and pass by the legislature or
- An executive order by the President

Data

- There was no data collection and report on SSC before now
- It is however the statutory responsibility of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to Collate, compile and disseminate official statistics in Nigeria
- The NBS power to carry out the above is enshrined in the Statistical Act of 2007
- Data availability and gap are estimated
- This is based on interaction with relevant stakeholders after the meeting in Brazil last year 2023
- Reporting on SSC was not being done before now but we hope that such data can be collected through institutional collaborations as data exist in other agencies
- This can be determined when a Technical Working Group for measurement of SSC is constituted
- Validation and consolidation in other similar projects were achieved by stakeholders coming together to resolve differences
- At activity/project level? Yes, NBS collected data systematically when there is need for that

Analysis

- The manual and the outcome of this meeting will provide the nature of analysis for this project

Jordan

By

Anas Abu Ghunmi

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South cooperation





وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي

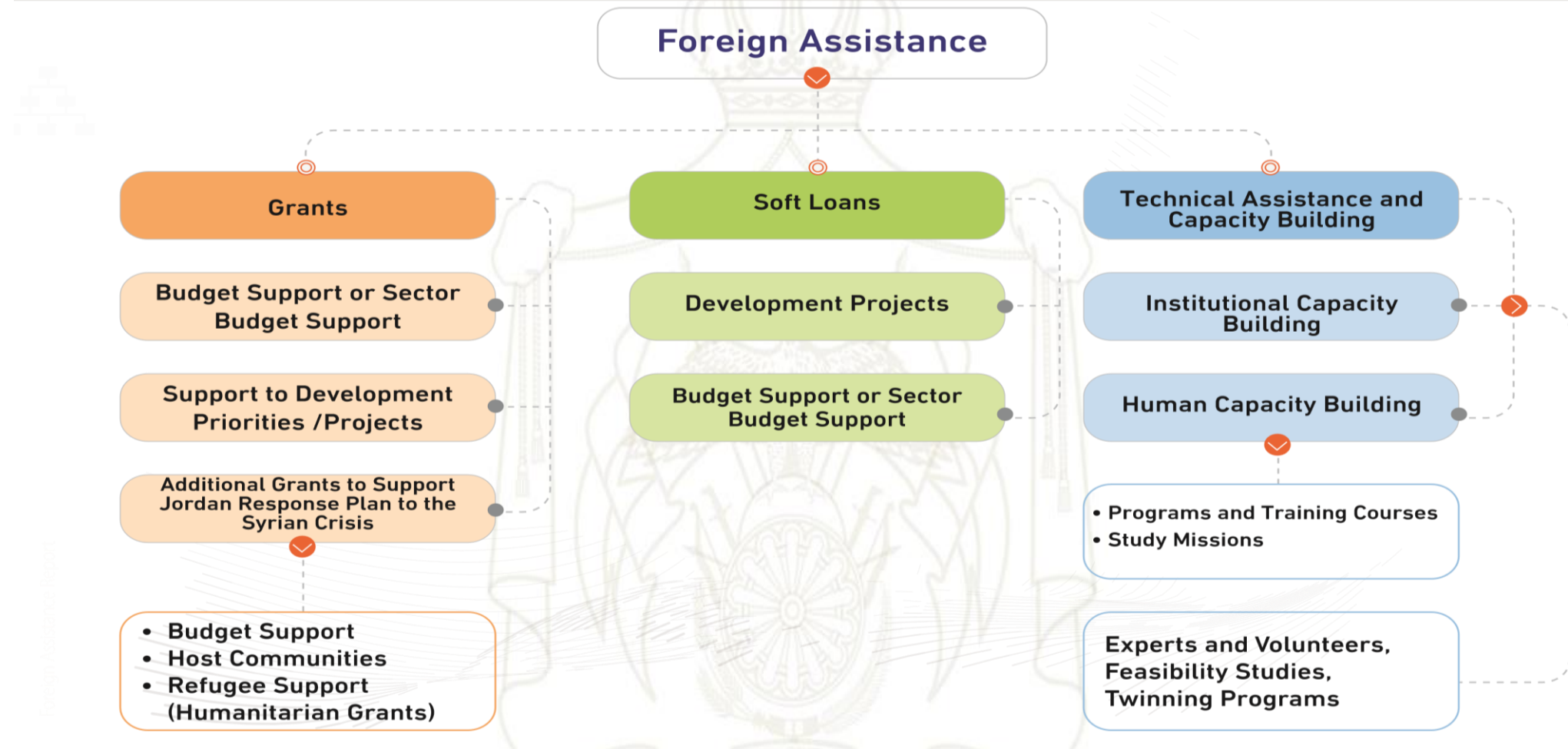
International cooperation, especially with the countries of the South (Arab, African and Asian)



Anas Abu Ghanmi/Head of the Aid Coordination Unit

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Types of Foreign Assistance

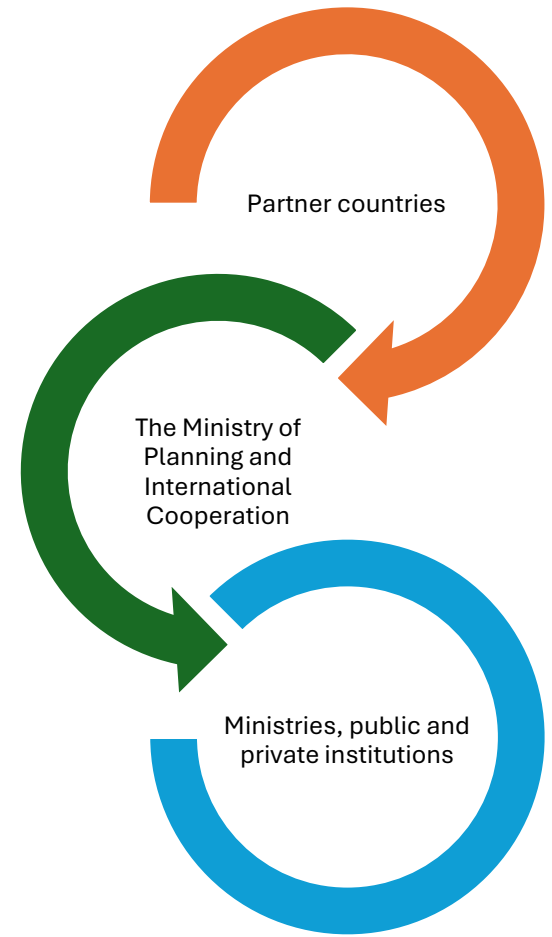


Article (19) of Planning Law No. (68) of 1971 stipulates that the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation is the link between all ministries, governmental and private institutions, and between sources of external funding from other countries, foreign and international institutions, and others. This article requires the prior approval of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation before Any ministries, public or private entities obtaining foreign funding or receiving technical or financial assistance from international bodies and donors.

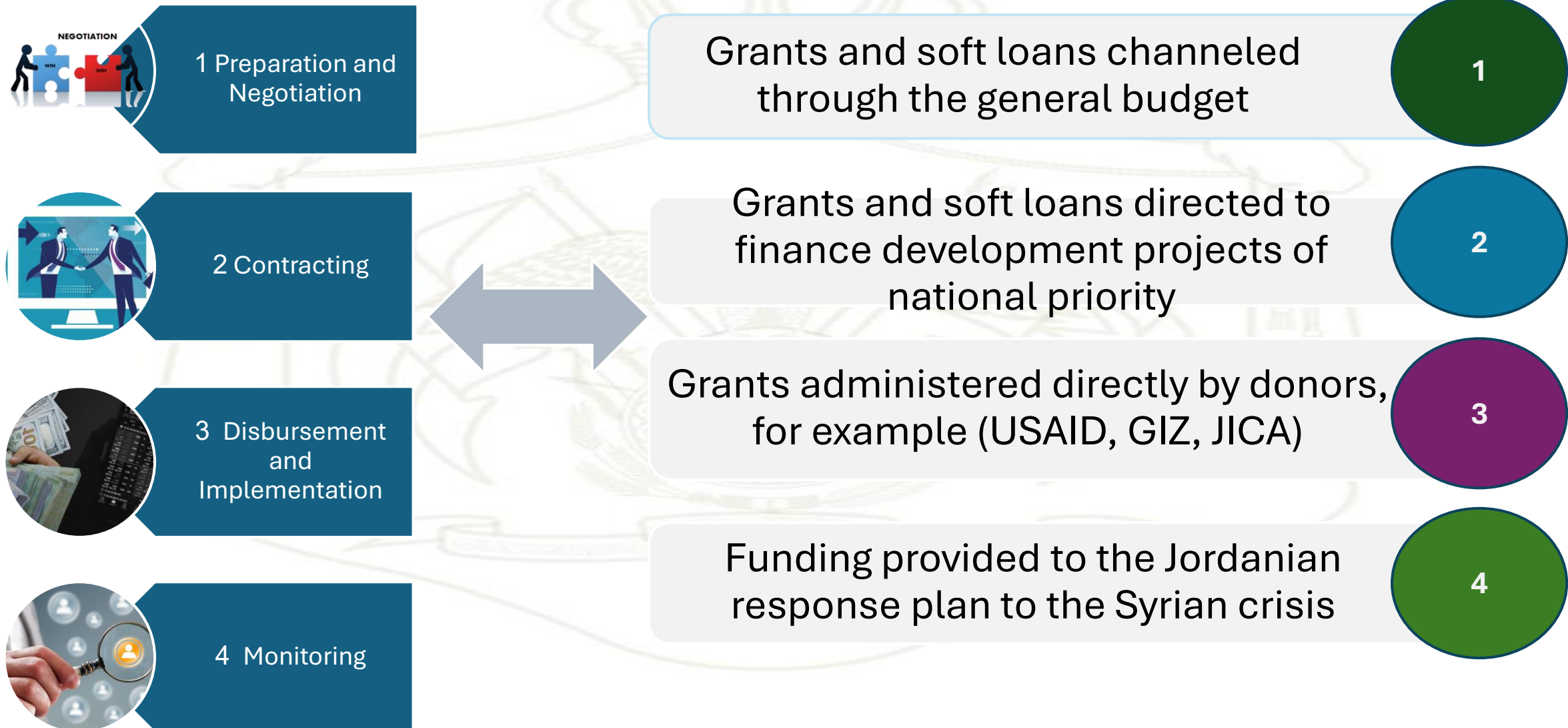


Securing financing for priority development projects and ensuring optimal use of available financing resources

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation serves as a bridge between ministries and government and private institutions and between sources of financing and international development partners. The Ministry works to mobilize development assistance in the form of grants, concessional loans, and technical support from donor countries, organizations, financial institutions, and regional and international funds. It also expands international partnerships with various countries and international financial institutions to support the implementation of national priorities and development projects in various sectors within the framework of the Economic Modernization Vision and its executive programs, in line with the political modernization path and the roadmap for public sector modernization. Additionally, it provides direct support to the general budget within the framework of maintaining financial and economic stability in the Kingdom. The Ministry continuously strives to develop and strengthen international cooperation relations between the Kingdom and its development partners.



Mechanism of Operation for Foreign



Cooperation mechanisms followed between Jordan and the countries of the South

- The development approach has been implemented with both northern and southern countries, and their financial tools have been used in Jordan's successive development plans and programs. Development programs, plans, and key strategic documents in Jordan have sought to accommodate this continuous change in tools and methods. Jordan has adopted many bold and innovative developments in the way official development assistance and development financing are delivered and managed.
- Jordan constantly seeks to benefit from the various development opportunities arising from the changing regional and global scene, and to engage with members of the international community in both the North and the South.
- Jordan was one of the 29 countries that participated in the 1955 Bandung Conference and signed its final communiqué, which included the ten principles of peaceful coexistence, among them the principle of "promoting cooperation" among these countries ("countries of the South").

Methodology for Joint Work with Southern Countries

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation works to achieve the basic objectives of cooperation between itself and the countries of the South, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action to encourage and implement technical cooperation among developing countries, which was approved by the General Assembly in 1978 Resolution (33/134).

Jordan has also made attempts to establish international cooperation within the framework of joint action with the countries of the South, especially the Arab countries, within multiple frameworks and mechanisms, including:

- ❑ Establishing joint Arab councils such as the Arab Cooperation Council with Iraq, Egypt and Yemen.
- ❑ Joint bilateral committees with the countries of the South that hold their meetings periodically, such as the Jordanian-Egyptian Committee, the Jordanian-Lebanese Committee, the Jordanian-Turkish Committee, the Jordanian-Kenyan Committee, and others.
- ❑ As well as regional and Arab cooperation formulas, such as the Jordanian-Egyptian-Iraqi alliance and its participation in the Arab economic blocs, joint cooperation with the Gulf Cooperation Council, and other development cooperation formulas and mechanisms between South-South countries, such as the establishment of the Islamic Development Bank.

The results of cooperation between Jordan and the countries of the south

- The results of bilateral cooperation, including South-South cooperation formulas, had a positive and significant impact on the development narrative in Jordan and established the basis for implementing large development projects that had a significant and clear impact on the development process in Jordan, the oldest and most prominent of which was the Arab Potash Company project in 1956.
- Jordan has demonstrated an understanding that traditional cooperation between North and South is not the only basic component of joint development work. Rather, the “menu” of cooperation between countries of the South is expanding to include new options and other alternatives for exchanging knowledge and technology within internationally accepted work mechanisms such as tripartite cooperation, and the use of innovative and new sources of financing development between countries.
- In addition to traditional humanitarian relief to help it withstand the most severe and long-term refugee flows, Jordan's development needs required proactive, ongoing and timely support. Official development assistance to Jordan came in the form of sectoral support for the general budget, grants and soft financing to implement a large number of projects in Water, health, education, infrastructure and environment sectors, supporting economic activities, stimulating growth, and others.
- Jordan also adopted the integration of innovative mechanisms into its basket of official development assistance and partnerships to finance development processes by taking advantage of its qualified human capabilities, cumulative knowledge and competitive advantages of its economic sectors in cooperation with the countries of the South. One of the main examples of financing cooperation companies between Jordan and the countries of the South, which is still Jordan. It is dealt with by the Birur-Gurez Trust Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, ESCWA, the United Nations Development Program and others.

Examples and opportunities for strengthening and sharing South-South and triangular cooperation

- The political will in Jordan emphasizes the importance of exchanging available technical resources and expertise in an optimal manner, sharing and transferring knowledge and human resources with other countries, and the necessity of this in facing the common challenges and opportunities provided by this cooperation to achieve sustainable development and create more opportunities to improve human life.
- Jordanian international cooperation experience with Palestine (with support from the Islamic Development Bank and the German International Cooperation Agency within the framework of the Reverse Linkage initiative to exchange knowledge and experiences) and identifying needs. We also look forward to working with the Palestinian International Cooperation Agency (PICA).
- Within the annual Japanese technical cooperation program, training programs are implemented within a third country (Third Country Training Program), through which Jordanian institutions coordinate the work through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and with the support of the Japanese agency JICA, training cadres from countries in the region, the most important of which are (Iraq, Palestine and Yemen) in The fields of water, electricity, agriculture and public security.
- Jordan, in partnership with the Islamic Development Bank, is currently working on developing institutional work and establishing an appropriate organizational structure for the system of work with Southern countries. This is being done in accordance with a clear methodology to achieve its desired goal of raising the level of work with Southern countries and providing appropriate mechanisms for implementing joint projects, especially in the field of exchanging technical expertise and implementing joint development projects.
- Ready to share other horizons of experience with others in many fields such as registration and evaluation of government investment projects, public-private partnerships, digital transformation, food security, higher education and vocational training, renewable energy, eco-friendly and green cities as well as institutional support and capacity building, Providing experts and volunteers to qualify and sustain cadres in priority sectors in various fields.

Regular Contracted External Grants Committed by Donors and International Financial Institutions and Signed Financing Agreements with the Approval of the Respected Council of Ministers During the Period (2018-2023)

The total volume of foreign aid contracted during the year 2023 amounted to \$4.56 billion. About 20% of it is from the countries of the South and its institutions	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Foreign assistance
	1,040	1,116	971	726	614	536	Grants to support the general budget
	1,166	545	900	673	547	561	Grants to support development projects and programmes
	2,206	1,661	1,871	1,399	1,161	1,097	Total regular grants
	949	1,471	1,407	1,569	1,554	874	Grants to support the general budget
	744	524	394	801	238	432	Grants to support development projects and programmes
	1,693	1,995	1,801	2,370	1,792	1,306	Total soft loans
	380.6	545.3	539	504	501	717	Refugee Support
	138.80	87.8	137	255	317	363	Resilience /Host Communities
	31.38	21.8	0	354	393	507	Budget Support
		4.7	14				Covid Response
		100.6	55				Infrastructure and Institutional Capacity Development
	663.70	760.3	744	1,112	1,211	1,587	Total additional grants directed to support Jordan within the Jordanian response plan to the Syrian crisis
	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>2</u>	Total regional programs contracted within the South-South framework
	4,562	4,416	4,417	4,881	4,164	3,992	The total amount of aid



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South Cooperation

Assessing Sustainable Development South-South Cooperation Measurement in Malaysia: Mechanisms and Progress

Ms. Norzanita Binti Muhamad Muhktar (Ministry of Economy, Malaysia)

Ms. Nur Atikah Binti Abdul Aziz (Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

Inter-regional expert meeting on the measurement of South-South cooperation



ECA

ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific



Malaysia's SDG Institutional Arrangement



25 SEPT 2015

**GOVERNMENT
COMMITMENT**

Malaysia has committed to implement the Agenda 2030 at the UN Sustainable Development Summit New York, **25 September 2015**



12 OCT 2016

NATIONAL SDG COUNCIL

Establishing a multi-stakeholder and participatory governance structure spearheaded by the National SDG Council, chaired by Prime Minister

To plan and monitor the SDG implementation.



21 DEC 2016

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

Cabinet Meeting has agreed that the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) which currently known as Ministry of Economy as a focal point of the National SDG.

PHASE 1

2016-2020

- Assessment of progress, gaps and challenges
- Assisting in the drafting of the 12th RMK



05 SEPT 2022

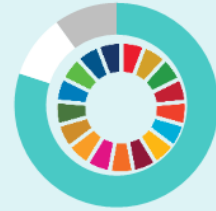
NATIONAL SDG COUNCIL

The latest national SDG governance structure has been approved

PHASE 2

2021-2025

- To intensify the implementation of the SDGs in Malaysia
- Target setting, priorities and action plans
- Localization of the SDGs
- Budgets and costs aligned with the SDGs
- SDG monitoring and evaluation



2016-2030

DOSM'S ROLE

Focal Point in coordination of SDG indicators development

PHASE 3

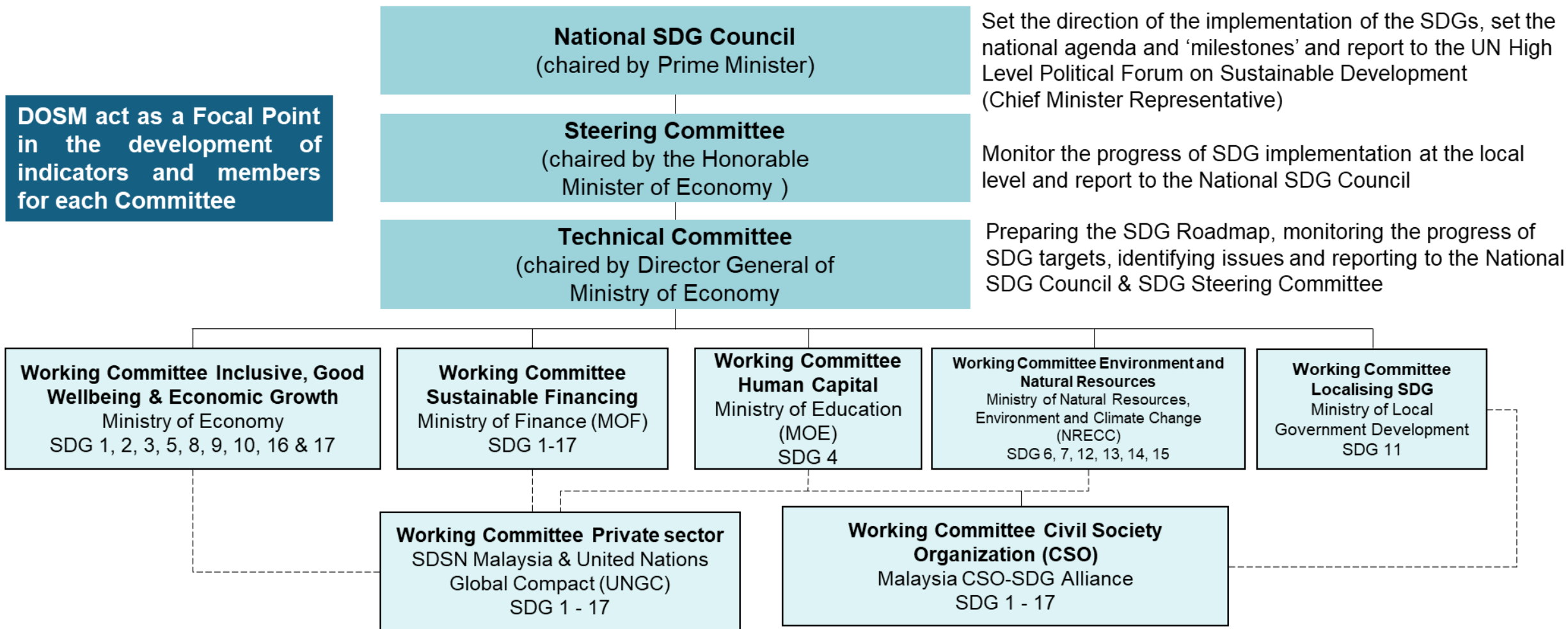
2026-2030

- 13th Malaysia Plan (MP)
- Last mile effort

Malaysia's SDG Governance

At national level...

DOSM act as a Focal Point in the development of indicators and members for each Committee



Each Working Committee is represented by members from government ministries/ departments, state governments, UN agencies, the private sector, CSOs/ NGOs and academics

Alignment of SDG in Malaysia's National Development Plan

Malaysia has committed to implement the Agenda 2030 at the UN Sustainable Development Summit New York, **25 September 2015**

The alignment of SDG and national development is realised through a mapping exercise involves the integration of the national development plan's action plans, initiatives and outcomes to the SDGs' goals, targets and indicators.

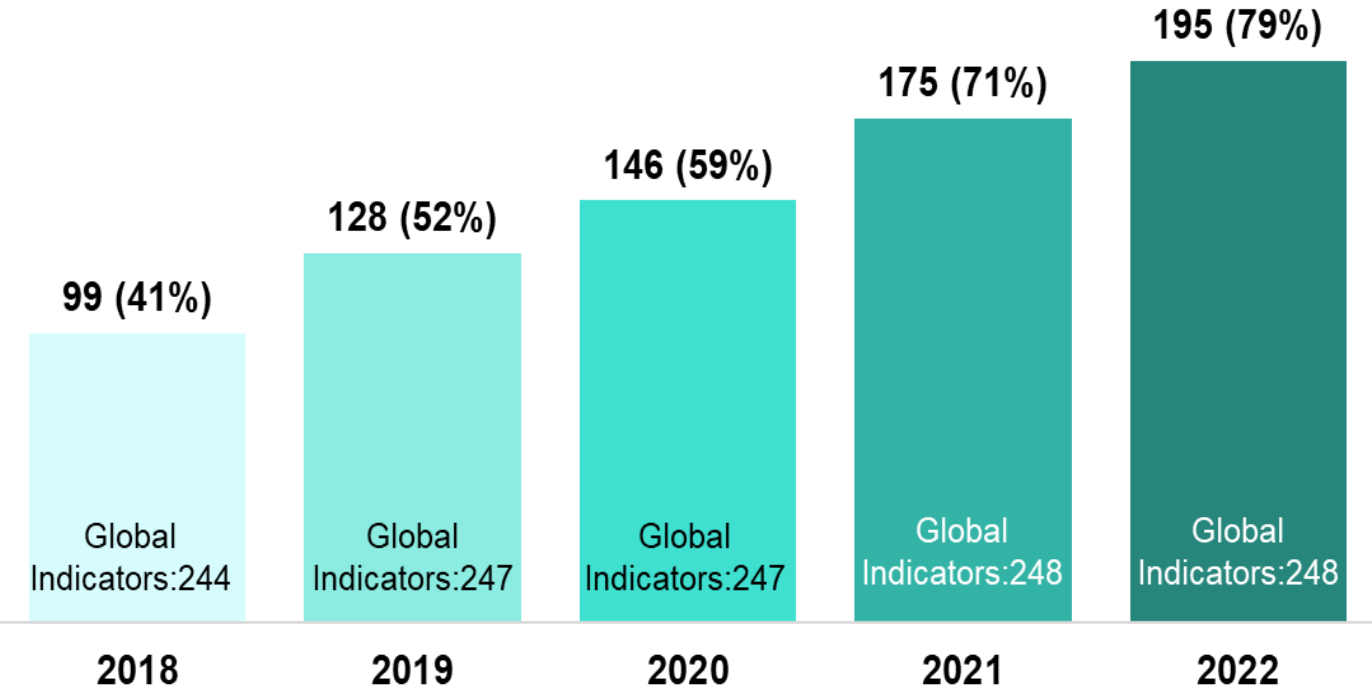


MP – Malaysia Plan
Source: Ministry of Economy

Malaysia's SDG Performance

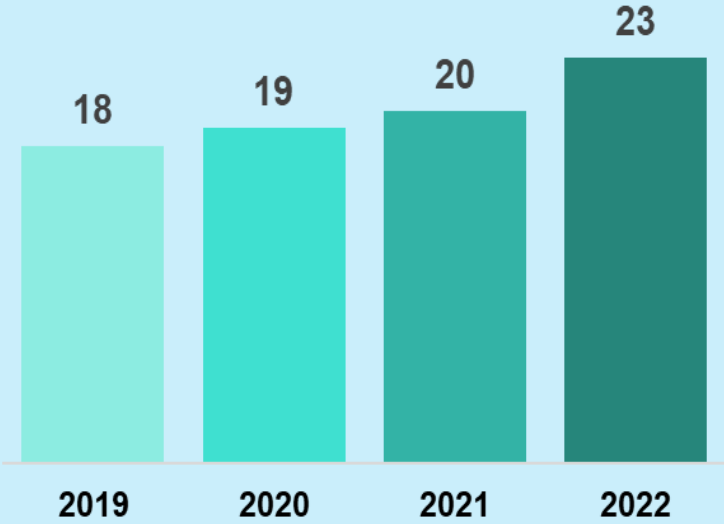
Status of availability at national and sub-national level

Availability of SDG Indicators in Malaysia for 2018-2022 at **National** level



Source: SDG Indicators Report, Malaysia, DOSM

Availability of SDG Indicators in Malaysia for 2019-2022 at **District** level



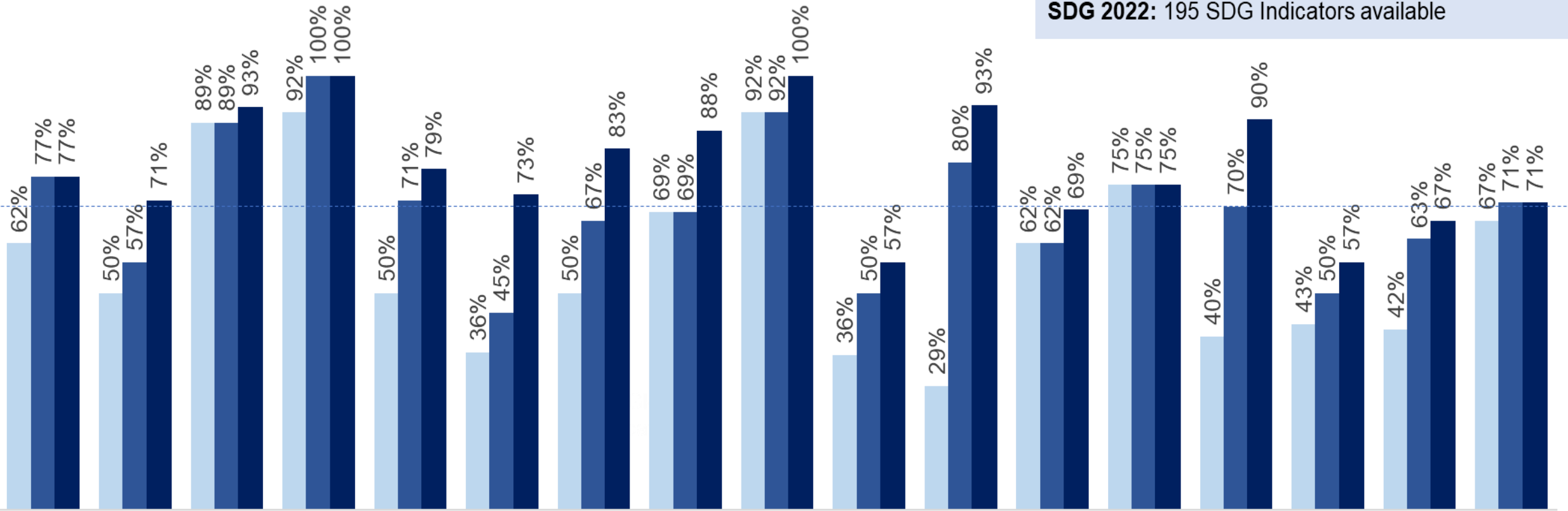
Source: SDG Indicator Report, Malaysia, DOSM

Malaysia's SDG Performance (cont'd.)

Availability status by goal

2020 2021 2022

Number of data providers: 46 Ministries/Agencies
Number of Global SDG Indicators: 248 Indicators
SDG 2021: 175 SDG Indicators available
SDG 2022: 195 SDG Indicators available

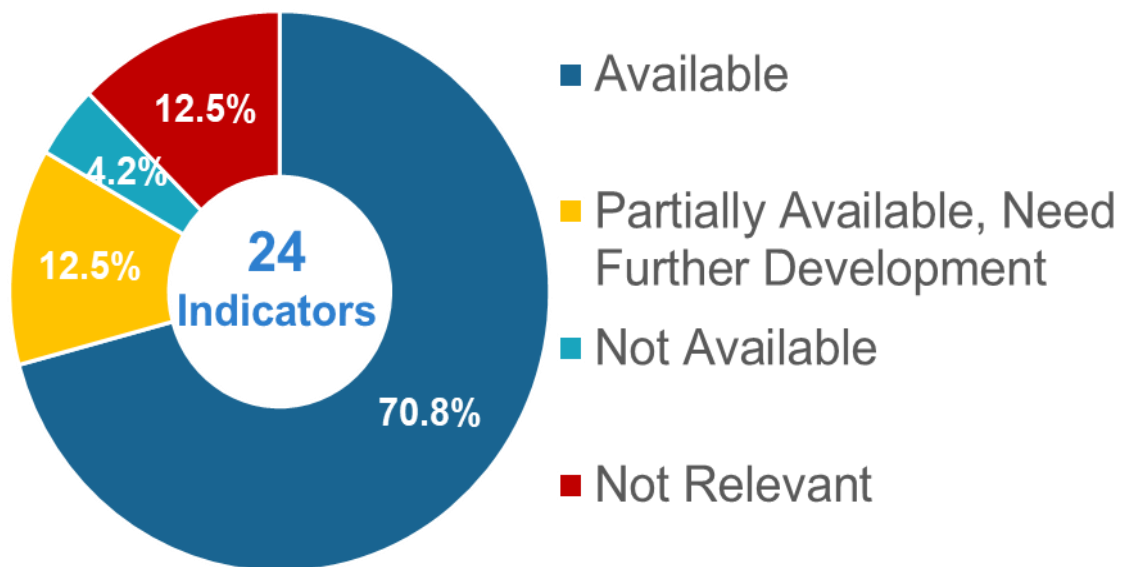


Malaysia's SDG 17.3.1 Progress Measurement



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Out of 24 indicators for Goal 17...



Source: SDG Indicator Report 2022, Malaysia, DOSM

Status of Goal 17 for Indicator 17.3.1 in Malaysia

Indicators	Indicators name	Status of indicators, Malaysia, 2022
17.3.1	Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources	Available
Data available:		National level No Data Disaggregation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget allocation for development assistance through Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme, Malaysia, 2020-2022 Total FDI approved (Manufacturing & Services) under MIDA's Purview 		Year: 2020 to 2022

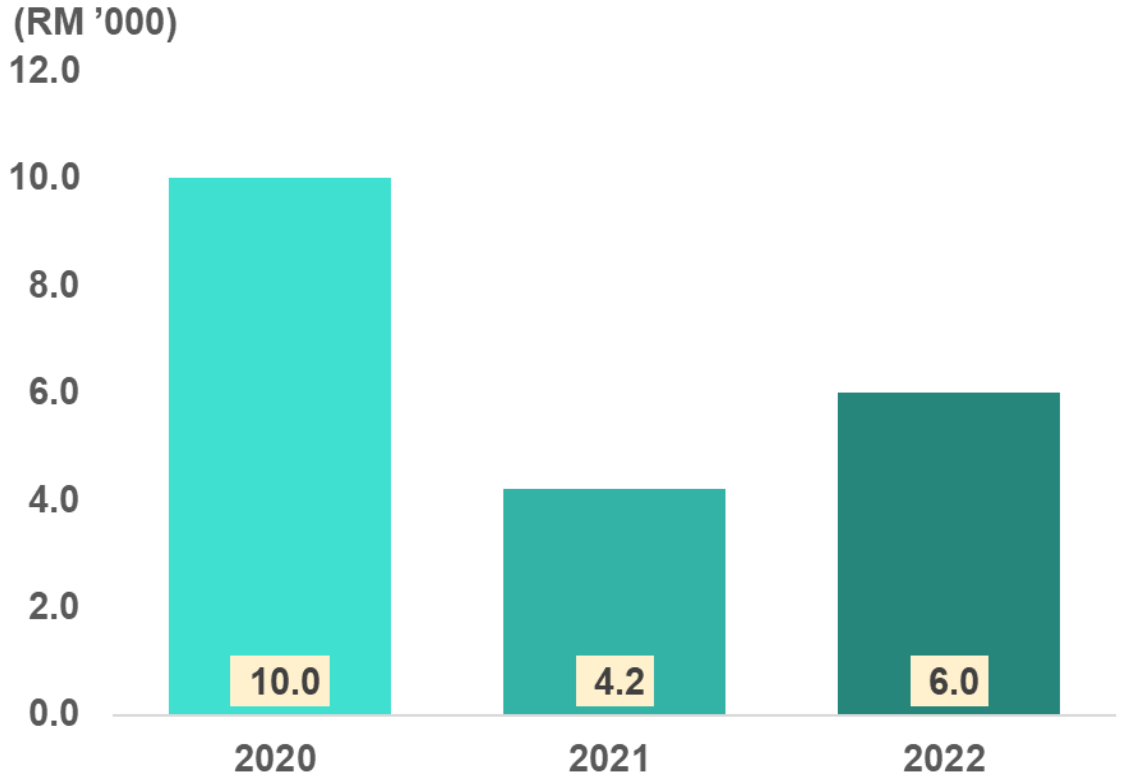
MIDA=Malaysian Investment Development Authority
FDI= Foreign Direct Investment

Malaysia's SDG 17.3.1 Progress Measurement (cont'd.)

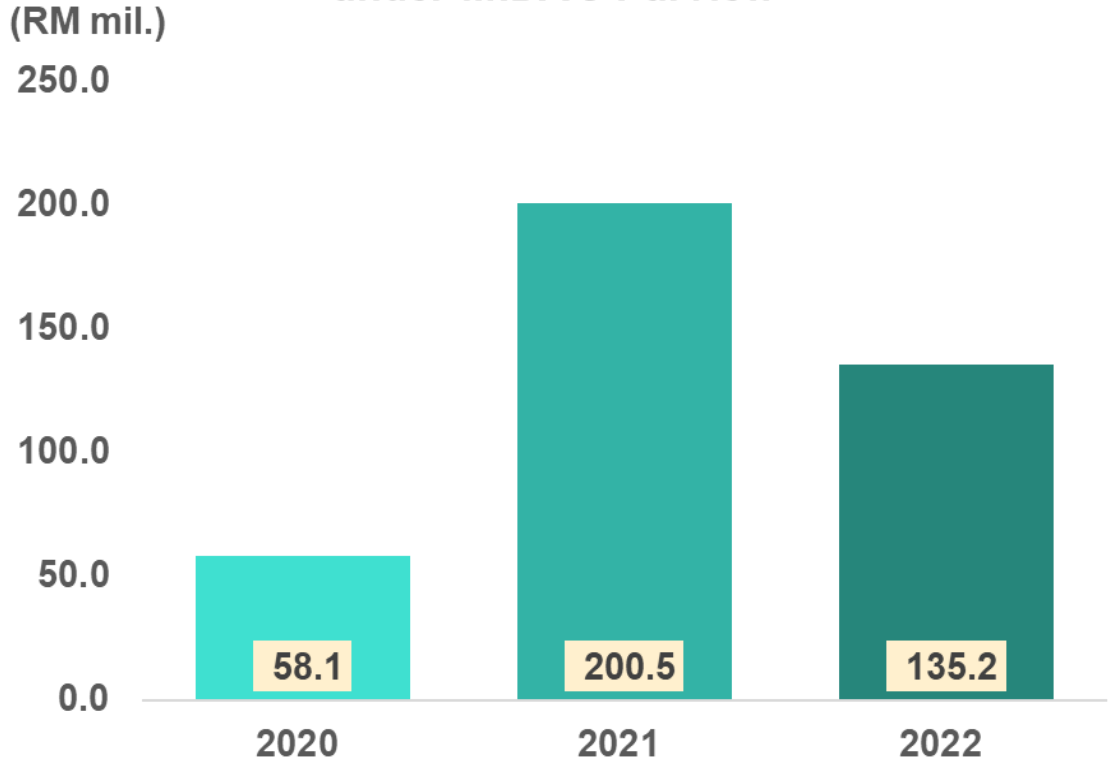
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources
- Available-

Budget allocation for MTCP



Total FDI approved (Manufacturing & Services) under MIDA's Purview



Source: SDG Indicator Report 2022, Malaysia, DOSM

Challenges in Developing SSC Data and Strategies

Challenges in developing SDG indicators ...

Administrative Data

80% of admin data from various agencies/ ministries.

Format data/unstructured data is challenging and takes time to process

Inconsistent of time series data

Indicators Development

Metadata is not clearly defined

Granular data is not available in current surveys

SDG Literacy

Awareness of the importance of the SDGs statistics

Strategies to overcome the challenges...

Data quality

- Continues meeting/ discussion/ briefing/ seminar
- Discuss the SDG metadata and harmonise data from agencies and ministries
- Partnership with international agency for some indicator development

Awareness

- Promote the concept and importance of SDGs to agencies and communities
- Localizing SDG

Granular Data

- Data centralized, administrative data
- Revise/update current survey questionnaire
- Planning new survey

Opportunities and Way Forward

Malaysia's Global Development Role...



STRENGTHENING FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COORDINATION:

- Explore options to strengthen Malaysia's Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) to better align with global development priorities.
- Foster greater coordination among various stakeholders involved in Malaysia's foreign development assistance to maximize impact and efficiency.

VIRTUAL ENGAGEMENT FOR ENHANCED COLLABORATION:

- Given the challenges posed by the pandemic, MIDA will leverage virtual platforms to continue engaging with South-South countries under MTCP through TCTP.
- Tailor programmes under MTCP and TCTP to address specific needs and priorities of OIC countries and African nations, focusing on enhancing investment and trade opportunities.

STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS:

- Deepen collaboration with key international development partners such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the Colombo Plan, and the German International Cooperation Agency (GiZ).

Opportunities for a Whole-of-Nation Approach to SDGs Implementation

1 Guiding Implementation with the SDG Roadmap

2 Localising SDGs via Multi-Stakeholder Group

3 Enhancing CSOs Participation through Policy Support

4 Regular Monitoring and Data Collection

CSO=Civil Society Organizations

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