

Measuring South-South cooperation

Reporting data Exercise

Institutional setup and training on the SSC measurement framework
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Case Studies





Case 1

This case addresses SSC activity relating to multiple SDGs and their targets, and the need to identify the main SDG/targets.

Brazil is providing Angola with a concessional loan worth \$250,000, for their work on securing food access and nutritious and healthy food intake for the healthy lives of their population, notably infants. The project is a 2-year project, 2022 and 2023, with activities and disbursements spread out equally across the duration of the project.



Case 2

This case addresses multiple partners involved in the SSC activity on receiving end.

Mexico is engaging in a regional cooperation, whereby it provides grants to Bolivia and Paraguay to support sustainable industrialization. In 2022, it provided a grant worth \$150,000 to Bolivia and \$75,000 to Paraguay, aimed at improving manufacturing of paper.



Case 3

This case addresses multiple activities carried out under the same project.

Colombia is bilaterally supporting Zambia in 2023 to increase their population's access to the internet in rural areas through various channels, namely:

- To directly financially support the Zambian local government in laying the administrative and logistical basis for telecommunications infrastructure with a grant in the value of \$100,000;
- To directly support Regional Telecommunications Fund with a \$50,000;
- And by directly supporting in building the telecommunications infrastructure in the value of \$80,000.



Case 4

This case addresses multiple modalities of SSC within the same activity of the project.

China reported on a trilateral cooperation with Mexico and Namibia, valued at 5 million Yuan and spans multiple years. In 2022, China contributed to building a railway network in Namibia, providing 1 million Yuan, with $\frac{3}{4}$ allocated as a grant and the rest as direct and in-kind support of building the infrastructure.

Additionally, China provided 500 tons of railway material and trained 10 local experts. Mexico also provided training of local experts as well.



Case 5

This case addresses reporting complementary information on in-kind SSC activity, i.e., groups B and C for the same activity.

Egypt is providing technical assistance support to Sudan in the form of scholarships and training (marked as two distinct actions within the project for the year 2023). For scholarships, it provides 1 million EGP to cover 5 students. For training, they provide training to 10 people from Sudan, without indicating any monetized value associated with this.



Case 6

This case illustrates how a project can have a main SDG, while its activities target different SDGs directly.

In 2021, Brazil launched a bilateral project to support rural development in Malawi, aimed at improving infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and access to basic services in remote areas.

- \$400,000 were allocated to construct small-scale irrigation systems in rural farming communities.
- training provided to farmers in sustainable farming practices.
- \$350,000 were invested as a loan in constructing rural roads to connect remote villages with local markets



Case 7

This case provides clarity on how to differentiate and quantify Modality B.5 (Training), Modality B.7 (Technical Cooperation) and Modality B.9 (Joint Research).

In 2023, Nigeria initiated a bilateral project to enhance educational quality in Tanzania. The project is aimed at improving teaching practices. Main activities include:

- Teacher training workshops. This includes specialized courses for modern teaching methods, exchange visits and capacity-building seminars.
- Technical support in developing new educational curricula.
- Joint research to develop and test innovative educational practices.



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