**Pilot Self-Assessment Framework on the
Effectiveness of South-South Cooperation**
December 2022 working document

Index:

1.   Colombia's entry into the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and leadership of A.A 2.3.

Colombia officially became a member of the OECD in early 2020 (OECD, n.d.), and it is in that context that it is invited to join the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). Although Colombia had participated to a certain degree in previous GPEDC monitoring rounds, by joining the mechanism it was expected to play a more relevant role, especially considering that it is one of few countries from Latin America to be part of the organization. After exploring different potential ways of working, Colombia agreed to lead Action Area 2.3 (A.A 2.3) of the GPEDC 2020-2022 work program, focused Effective South-South Cooperation.

Throughout this time the country would call on a group of SSC actors to explore how the effectiveness principles established by the GPEDC, and their respective indicators, could be applied and adapted to the particularities of the SSC. This would help to establish a measurement mechanism that is applicable to the context of Southern countries, allowing them to envision how to increase the effectiveness of their development cooperation.

This documents presents the result of the pilot exercise led by Colombia to test a Monitoring Framework for the Effectiveness of South-South Cooperation.

2.   Colombia's Work Plan as leader of Action Area 2.3

The objective of A.A. 2.3 is to support efforts led by the countries of the Global South to increase the effectiveness of South-South Cooperation (SSC). In this role, it is responsible for bringing together different stakeholders on the subject, to explore how to maximize the impact of Southern-led development cooperation.

It is important to note that the Accra High-Level Forum (2008) on aid effectiveness recognized the importance of SSC as particular and complementary to North-South Cooperation (SNC) (OECD, 2008, p. 5). Similarly, the Busan High-Level Forum (2011) highlighted that contributions to development in terms of cooperation go beyond financial matters, also including the knowledge and experiences of the different actors involved, elements that SSC has been able to promote successfully (OECD, 2011, p. 10). Additionally, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) (2015) recognized the growing importance of SSC in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development (UNDP, 2019, p. 3).

Paragraph 11 of the Report of the Second United Nations High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) calls for increasing the development effectiveness of SSC (United Nations, 2019, p. 5). This has led Southern partners to pay more attention to this issue and to explore criteria and methodologies to assess the effectiveness of their cooperation. In this vein, A.A 2.3 also sought to explore how the effectiveness principles of effectiveness can be applied in the context of SSC.

To achieve this goal, the AA established two specific objectives:
1.   To **increase knowledge** about SSC effectiveness, through:

1. Promoting research on how Southern partners strive to improve the effectiveness of their cooperative efforts, and examining the data systems that are used to collect information on SSC activities.
2. Increasing the collection of data on the effectiveness of SSC through monitoring exercises in different countries, to be incorporated into a synthesis report.

2. To **increase dialogue** around the effectiveness of SSC, promoting discussions on different aspects relevant to the topic (GPEDC, 2020).

Thanks to the financial support of Switzerland, provided through the Swiss Embassy in Colombia, a team of two consultants was built to support the development of the monitoring framework and the conduction of the events foreseen in the work plan. The consultants were selected by APC-Colombia with participation from the JST, and hired by the Embassy of Switzerland. Both consultants started their work in the third quarter of 2021.

3.   Developing the analytical framework

The process began with a series of meetings with experts to help frame the problem and understand their perspectives on the effectiveness of SSC, as well as other related issues. An analytical framework was devised to adequately capture different dimensions of SSC effectiveness. For this, a questionnaire was developed and a series of interviews were conducted to test the questionnaire and review the responses of the countries invited in the study.

3.1 Background
As mentioned at the Accra High-Level Forum (2008), SSC has characteristics that distinguish it from traditional cooperation. For this reason, several countries in the Global South have stated that the current global monitoring framework of the GPEDC does not fully reflect their role as participants of South-South Cooperation. Since engagement of SSC dynamics is a priority for the Global Partnership, a monitoring framework for SSC needed to be developed with an emphasis on technical cooperation and its differentiated commitments.

From 2015 to 2018, the Global Partnership supported the Government of Mexico in developing a first monitoring framework for SSC. This approach was based on the monitoring methodology already applied for Official Development Assistance (ODA), adjusting existing indicators to ensure that they were relevant to SSC dynamics.

The 2020-2022 exercise used the aforementioned monitoring framework as a starting point, implementing it with pilot countries and adapting it as necessary. Our procedure was to first apply the existing Monitoring Framework to the participating countries, with the aim of exploring its applicability. Subsequently, the methodology was adjusted based on the findings to increase the veracity of the data collected and the comparability between the results. From this review, a new Indicator Framework was developed.

The pilot monitoring exercise sought to provide a broad and diverse perspective on the applicability *of the Monitoring Framework for the Effectiveness of South-South*

Cooperation. 7 countries from different geographical regions participated throughout the exercise, which have different characteristics in their cooperation exercises:

Latin America:
1.   Mexico.
2.   El Salvador.
3.   Colombia.

Africa:
1.   Kenya.
2.   Cape Verde.

Asia:
1.   Bangladesh.
2.   Indonesian.

Since the Global South comprises a geographically, politically and culturally diverse context, there are no homogeneous mechanisms or indicators to measure the effectiveness of SSC. Although some countries report their results to multilateral organizations, such as the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), reaching generalized measurement agreements has been a challenge. Contrary to what happens with North-South Cooperation, which has an organization such as the OECD Development Assistance Committee, to which periodic reports must be made.

In this regard, this exercise can provide evidence to demonstrate the contributions of South-South Cooperation to development, while providing valuable information on how to further increase its effectiveness. The exercise does not seek to homogenize the cooperation provided by countries. On the contrary, it allows to define a framework of indicators broad enough to measure SSC activities as they are carried out in different contexts, while at the same time enabling data comparability.

Additionally, the multipurpose survey not only inquires about how participants are doing things, but it also explores how different concepts and elements of SSC are understood in each country. This way the mechanism can also contribute to generate knowledge and further institutionalize terms for SSC.

3.2 The 2022 questionnaire and Indicator Framework

The questionnaire has 62 questions organized into four modules, one for each Principle of Effective Development Cooperation. Some questions contain secondary questions, depending on the main answer. Questions are usually single selection or multiple choice.

Module 1 explores the principle of "Country Ownership of South-South Cooperation". This issue is addressed from two aspects: the existence and use of National Results Frameworks for all international cooperation, and the existence and use of specific frameworks or guidelines for South-South Cooperation.

On National Results Frameworks: National Results Frameworks (NRFs) define a country's approach to results and its associated monitoring and evaluation systems, focusing on performance and the achievement of development results. At a minimum, these results frameworks include agreed objectives and performance indicators (i.e. outputs, results or impact). They also set targets to measure progress in achieving the goals defined in government planning documents.

For the purposes of this monitoring exercise, the broad definition of National Results Frameworks includes long-term vision plans; national development strategies, and other frameworks (e.g. budget support performance matrices). In contrast, planning and priority-setting documents developed outside the government, such as country strategies drafted by development partners, are not considered NRFs.

Module 2 explores the principle of "Focus on Results". Two essential dimensions are discussed here:

1. Information governance and management: explores whether South-South Cooperation is managed using Data Governance Frameworks (DGFs) and the level of their application.
2. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of results: the existence and formal application of processes of monitoring, evaluation and reporting of results for South-South Cooperation projects, as well as the implementation of lessons learned in new management mechanisms of South-South Cooperation.

Module 3 explores the principle of "Transparency and Mutual Accountability". This principle inquires about the public availability of information on South-South Cooperation at the national and international levels, explores how reports are made, how often they are published and how their information is used. Additionally, it investigates the co-responsibility when developing SSC activities.

Module 4 explores the principle of "Inclusive Partnerships". Here the level of inclusiveness, relevance and joint action of South-South Cooperation coordination mechanisms for development partners is measured.

This questionnaire inquires about the new Indicator Framework that was developed for this Pilot Exercise. Changes in the indicator framework can be seen in Table 1.

3.3 The Multidimensional Index of SSC Effectiveness

From the form applied to each country, 40 questions were selected and regrouped according to their ability to collect information associated with each of the indicators that make up each principle. As an example, the principle of national ownership has three indicators: connection with National Development Plan; Connection with cooperation strategies; and Alignment. The latter has seven questions detailing the presence or degree of depth of SSC alignment in the country's results or strategic frameworks.

All principles have the same relative weight in the index: 0.25. However, within each principle, the distribution of weights is different and depends largely on the number of questions associated with the indicator. As an example, the principle of inclusive partnerships has two

indicators, the inclusion and representation indicator weighs 0.2, while the joint action indicator 0.05. In total both weights must always add up to 0.25. This balancing of weights according to the number of questions helps not to depend on one or a few questions that can become very changeable. It gives stability to exercise in a certain way.

The other questions that were not included in the index are used as additional information and control of the multidimensional index.

Once weights were granted to the different indicators, we proceeded to add the total of possible points that can be obtained by indicator in such a way that it could standardize the entire exercise according to the points obtained in each question. The entire exercise was scaled to 100. The total index was calculated with weighting and without weighting to see stability and important changes in interpreting the results.

Multidimensional Index of South-South Cooperation Effectiveness

		Selected questions:
Country Ownership (0.25)	Connection with the National Results Framework (0.05)	• Q4, Q7
	Connection with National Development Strategy (0.02)	• Q8, Q11, Q11.1
	Alignment (0.18)	• Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18
Focus on Results (0.25)	Governance and information management (0.125)	• Q20, Q23, Q24, Q28
	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of results (0.125)	• Q25, Q26, Q27, Q29, Q32, Q34
Transparency and Mutual Accountability (0.25)	Mutual accountability (0.125)	• Q35, Q35.1, Q38, Q39,
	Availability and public access to information (0.125)	• Q40, Q40.1, Q40.2, Q42, Q43, Q46, Q50, Q51
Inclusive Partnership (0.25)	Inclusion and representation (0.2)	• Q56 – Q57, Q58, Q59, Q60
	Joint action (0.05)	• Q61

4. Questionnaire related to the new Indicator Framework for Measuring SSC Effectiveness, 2022

Characterization
This section registers data to identify the person who will answer the questionnaire.

Full name [name, last name]
Position
Institution
Country
Email
Contact number

Module 1. Country ownership of SSC
This module explores the level of ownership that the country has in subjects related to SSC. Two main indicators are proposed: first, if SSC is aligned with national results frameworks. Second, if guidelines, standards and strategic frameworks exist to explicitly promote SSC.

About national strategies, development plans or results frameworks
National results framework(s): National results frameworks define a country's approach to results and its associated monitoring and evaluation systems, focusing on performance and the achievement of development results. At a minimum, these results frameworks include agreed objectives and outcome indicators (i.e. outputs, results or impact). They also set targets to measure progress in achieving the goals defined in government planning documents. In practice, government-led and nationally defined outcome frameworks are often formulated in broad outlines (e.g. long-term vision plans, national development strategies). The definition of a national results framework used in the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework offers the possibility of using equivalent mechanisms for country-level prioritization, as not all countries articulate their priorities through coherent and integrated national results frameworks.

For the purposes of this monitoring exercise, the broad definition of national results frameworks includes: long-term vision plans; national development strategies, and other frameworks (e.g. budget support performance matrices) developed by the government. In contrast, planning and priority-setting documents developed outside the government, such as country strategies drafted by development partners, are not considered National Results Frameworks.

Q1. Does your country currently have a National Development Plan or Strategy? [YES/NO]
- Yes
- No

Q1.1. If you answered Q1 affirmatively, please indicate the period covered by the plan or strategy
Q1.2. If you answered Q1 affirmatively, please indicate the link to the document or include a digital copy [Direct link]

Q2. How many priority areas are indicated in the national development plan or strategy? [Number]
Q2.1. Select or write the priority areas contemplated in the national development plan or strategy
- Strengthening Institutional Capacities

- Agriculture / Food security
- Gender
- Climate change / Environmental protection
- Science and technology
- Culture
- Economic development
- Social development
- Education
- Energy
- Infrastructure
- Disaster prevention and Disaster Risk Management
- Health
- Other

Q3. Does your country's national development strategy or plan include a result framework with strategic development objectives, targets, and results indicators to measure progress in achieving the objectives? [Yes/No]
- Yes
- No

Q3.1. If you answered Q3 affirmatively, how many results indicators does the document contain? [Number]

Q4. At which level does your country's national development plan or strategy contemplate international cooperation?
- International cooperation is not mentioned
- International cooperation is rarely mentioned
- International cooperation is frequently mentioned
- International cooperation is very frequently mentioned

Q5. How are the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs referenced in your country's national development plan or strategy? [Multiple answers among the following options]
- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at a strategic level [in the descriptive part]
- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at the objectives level [in the descriptive part or in the results framework]
- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at the goal level [in the results framework]
- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at the indicator level [in the results framework]
- There is no reference to the 2030 Agenda or the SDGs in the current national plan or strategy
- There is no reference to the 2030 Agenda or the SDGs because the national plan or strategy was approved before September 2015

Q6. Who participates in the definition of international cooperation issues in the national development plan or strategy? [Institutions, organizations, other actors, etc.]

Q7. Does your country's national development plan or strategy include specific references to South-South Cooperation (SSC)? [Yes/No]
- Yes
- No

About international cooperation plans, frameworks, or guidelines

Q8. Does your country currently have a national development strategy or guidelines for international cooperation activities? [Yes/No]
- Yes
- No

Q8.1. If you answered Q8 affirmatively. Which of the following documents better describes this national strategy or guidelines for international development cooperation?
- Law
- Legislative resolution
- Executive decree or resolution
- Ministry/Department resolution
- Guidelines or recommendations
- Otro:___

Q8.2. If you answered Q8 affirmatively, please indicate the period covered by the national strategy or guidelines for international development cooperation [Years]

Q8.3. If you answered Q8 affirmatively, please indicate the link or attach a digital copy of the document [direct link]

Q8.4. If you answered Q8 affirmatively, which of the following actors participated in its development?
- National Government
- Subnational/local Governments
- Private Sector
- Citizens
- Other

Q8.5. If you answered Q8 affirmatively, has your national government ratified the final document? [Yes/No]
- Yes
- No

Q9. How many priority areas are identified in your country's national plan or guidelines for international cooperation? [Number]

Q9.1. Select or write the priority areas identified in your country's national plan or guidelines for international cooperation
- Strengthening Institutional Capacities
- Agriculture / Food security
- Gender
- Climate change / Environmental protection
- Science and technology
- Culture
- Economic development
- Social development
- Education
- Energy
- Infrastructure
- Disaster prevention and Disaster Risk Management
- Health
- Other

Q10. Does your country's national plan or guidelines for international development cooperation include references to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? [Yes/No]
- Yes
- No

Q10.1. If you answered Q10 affirmatively, How are the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs referenced in your country's national plan or strategy for international cooperation? [Multiple choices among the following options]

- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at a strategic level [in the descriptive part]
- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at the objective level [in the descriptive part or in the results framework]
- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at the goal level [in the results framework]
- The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are referenced at the indicator level [in the results framework]

Q11. Does your country's national plan or guidelines for international development cooperation include specific references to South-South Cooperation (SSC)? [Yes/No]
- Yes
- No

Q11.1. If you answered Q11 affirmatively, how is SSC referenced in the national guidelines or strategy for international development cooperation? [Multiple choices among the following options]
- SSC is referenced at the strategic level [in the descriptive part]
- SSC is referenced at the objectives level [in the descriptive part or the results framework]
- SSC is referenced at the goal level [in the results framework]
- SSC is referenced at the indicator level [in the results framework]

Regarding SSC alignment

Q12. In the last 2 years, out of all SSC projects that your country has been engaged in, which distribution best represents your country?
- Exclusively beneficiary of SSC
- More beneficiary (>50%) but also sometimes a provider (<50%)
- About 50% beneficiary, 50% provider
- More provider (>50%) but also sometimes a beneficiary (<50%)
- Exclusively provider of SSC

Q13. In your country's role as a SSC PROVIDER, which situation best describes your alignment to your partner priorities when designing and implementing projects?
- Partner country priorities are never included
- Partner country priorities are sometimes included
- Partner country priorities are frequently included
- Partner country priorities are always included

Q14. In your country's role as an SSC PROVIDER, which situation best describes the level of detail of your use of partner priorities when designing and implementing projects?
- Partner country priorities are never included
- Only the national priorities of the partner country are taken into account
- The national and cooperation priorities of the partner country are taken into account
- The national, cooperation and subnational priorities of the partner country are taken into account

Q15. In your country's role as an SSC BENEFICIARY, which situation best describes the use of your cooperation priorities when designing and implementing projects?
- My country's priorities are never included in development cooperation projects
- My country's priorities are sometimes included in development cooperation projects
- My country's priorities are frequently included in development cooperation projects
- My country's priorities are always included in development cooperation projects

Q16. In your country's role as an SSC BENEFICIARY, which situation best describes the level of detail of the use of your cooperation priorities when designing and implementing projects?
- My country's priorities are never included in development cooperation projects
- Only my national priorities are taken into account
- My national and cooperation priorities are taken into account
- My national, cooperation, and subnational priorities are taken into account

Q17. In your country, how aligned are the SSC initiatives in which you participate with the national results framework/national development plan?
- Not aligned
- Weak alignment
- Moderate alignment
- Strong alignment
- Complete alignment

Q18. How effective/helpful are your country's guidelines, standards, and strategic frameworks in promoting SSC?
- There are no guidelines, standards, and strategic frameworks
- Weekly
- Moderately
- Strongly
- Completely

How would you rate your level of confidence in answering the previous questions related to country ownership of SSC?
- Not confident
- Slightly confident
- Neutral
- Pretty confident
- Very confident

Module 2. Focus on results

This module analyzes three dimensions associated with a focus on results. The first is whether South-South Cooperation is managed in accordance with Data Governance Frameworks (DGFs). The second dimension concerns the formal application of processes of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of results. Finally, the third explores whether countries appropriate these experiences or previous results in their new SSC management strategies.

Q19. Does your national development strategy or guidelines for international development cooperation include a results framework with strategic objectives, results indicators, and goals to measure progress in achieving the objectives? (Answer the section that applies to your country) [Yes/No]
From the provider role
- Yes
- No
From the beneficiary role
- Yes
- No
Q19.1. If you answered Q19 affirmatively, how many results indicators does the document contemplate for each role? [Number]
Q19.2. If you answered Q19 affirmatively, how many of the results indicators were extracted from partner countries' results frameworks, plans, and strategies for each role? [Number]

Q19.3. If you answered Q19 affirmatively, how many results indicators will be monitored using official data and statistics from the government of the partner country? [Number]

SSC is managed in accordance with DGFs
A Data Governance Framework (DGF) represents a common set of rules and procedures to collect, store and use data on all aspects of a country's SSC.

Q20. In your organization, is there a data governance document?
- There is no data governance document for SSC.
- The organization has started developing a data governance document for SSC.
- The organization has partially completed the development of a data governance document for SSC.
- The organization has completed the development of a data governance document for SSC.
- There is a data governance document for SSC, and it is currently in use.

Q21. In your organization, do leaders/directors consider SSC data as a strategic asset?
- No
- A few
- Some
- Several
- All

Q22. Are members of your organization aware of how to treat SSC data as a strategic asset?
- No
- A few
- Some
- Several
- All

Q23. Does your organization use information provided by DGFs to prospect for SSC opportunities?
- No
- A little
- Moderately
- Strongly
- Very strongly

Q24. In your organization, is generating information for the DGF an explicit objective of SSC activities?
- No
- A little
- Moderately
- Strongly
- Very strongly

Countries have processes for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results.

Q25. In your organization, is there a defined process for monitoring SSC activities?
- There is no process for monitoring SSC activities.
- Development of a process for monitoring SSC activities has recently started.
- Development of a process for monitoring SSC activities is partially completed.
- Development of a process for monitoring SSC activities has been completed.

- A process for monitoring SSC activities is completed and currently in use.

Q26. In your organization, is there a defined process for evaluating SSC activities?
- There is no process for evaluating SSC activities.
- Development of a process for evaluating SSC activities has recently started.
- Development of a process for evaluating SSC activities is partially completed.
- Development of a process for evaluating SSC activities has been completed.
- A process for evaluating SSC activities is completed and currently in use.

Q27. In your organization, how would you rate the quality of the metrics in use to monitor and evaluate the performance of SSC projects?
- Inferior
- Insufficient
- Regular
- Good
- Excellent

Q28. In your organization, is there a process in place for managing data quality issues for SSC activities?
- There is no process in place for managing data quality issues.
- Development of a process for managing data quality issues has recently started.
- Development of a process for managing data quality issues is partially complete.
- Development of a process for managing data quality issues has been completed.
- A process for managing data quality issues is completed and currently in use.

Q29. In your organization, do you use metrics to evaluate the collection, storage and use of data related to SSC activities?
- No
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Usually
- Always

Q30. How does your organization monitor its goals throughout the year?
- There is no monitoring
- Monthly team meetings
- Using dashboards fed by data from the entire team
- Other

Q31. Which corrective measures do you implement to ensure compliance with goals?

Q32. Does your organization have an incentives plan for complying with goals?
- Yes
- No

Q.32.1. If you answered Q32 affirmatively, please describe which incentives are in place.

Q33. From 1 to 5, where 1 is 'very low' and 5 is 'very high', how would you rate the relevance of the following factors as obstacles to the quality of SSC in your country?
- Insufficient funding for the institution in charge of international cooperation
- Insufficient technical support from the Government
- High levels of corruption in the sectors where the projects take place
- Bad/insufficient information regarding cooperation needs in local regions
- A disjointed cooperation ecosystem, or with no clear standards or rules

- Low/insufficient leadership of the institution responsible for international cooperation over the international cooperation ecosystem
- Low/insufficient leadership within the institution responsible for international cooperation
- Lack of a formal program for structuring institutional partnerships

Q34. Please rate from 1 to 5, where 1 is 'rarely' and 5 is 'always', how much does your institution incorporate learnings from previous experiences into new projects?

How would you rate your level of confidence in answering the previous questions related to the focus on results of SSC?
- Not confident
- Slightly confident
- Neutral
- Pretty confident
- Very confident

Module 3. Transparency and mutual accountability

This principle involves the public reporting of information on South-South Cooperation at two levels: national and international. It additionally inquires about how reports are made, how often, who participates and how the information is used.

<u>Mutual accountability</u>

Q35. When participating in SSC projects, do you carry out joint monitoring with the partner country for reviewing the progress of the activities?
- Yes
- No

Q35.1. If you answered yes to question Q35, how often do you carry out the joint monitoring processes?
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarte1rly
- Biannual
- Annually

Q35.2. At what point in the project do you think joint monitoring should be more intense?
- When starting the project
- Halfway through the project
- At the end of the project
- Throughout the project

Q36. When participating in SSC projects, do you carry out joint evaluation processes with the partner country on the progress of the activities?
- Yes
- No

Q36.1. If you answered yes to question Q35, when are joint evaluations carried out?
- At the beginning of the project
- Halfway through the project
- At the end of the project
- Throughout the project (beginning, middle, and end)

Q37. When participating in SSC projects, and establishing the monitoring indicators for a project, are there clearly defined what responsibilities correspond to each of the parties (provider and beneficiary):
- Yes
- No

Q38. When participating in SSC projects, and establishing the monitoring indicators for a project, are there clearly defined what responsibilities correspond to the allied actors (civil society organizations, academia, private sector, etc.)
- Yes
- No

Q39. In the event that differences arise between the provider and the beneficiary of a project, are there mechanisms to solve them jointly?
- Yes
- No

Availability and public accessibility of development cooperation information

Q40. Is there a legal requirement in your country to produce regular reports on the management, results, and lessons learned from SSC activities at a national level?
- Yes
- No

Q40.1. If you answered Q35 negatively, does your country produce regular reports on the management, results, and lessons learned from SSC activities at a national level?
- Yes
- No

Q40.2. Is this information publicly available?
- Yes
- No

Q40.3. If you answered Q35.2 affirmatively, please indicate the link to the document:

Q41. Check which information is contained in the regular reports on the management, results, and lessons learned from SSC activities at a national level
1. Commitments with partner countries
2. SSC projects disaggregated by region
3. SSC projects disaggregated by sector
4. SSC projects disaggregated by SDG
5. Actors involved in SSC projects, by role
6. Barriers and challenges identified in SSC projects
7. SSC projects disaggregated by type of activity
8. SSC projects disaggregated by lines of action established in the National Development Plan or Strategy
9. SSC projects disaggregated by partner and country of origin
10. SSC projects disaggregated by provider or beneficiary role
11. SSC projects disaggregated by expected and achieved results
12. SSC projects disaggregated by type of expense and budget execution (programmed and actual)
13. Map of needs identified and covered via SSC projects
14. Indicators and metrics reflecting SSC project management
15. Other

Q42. How often is this report shared or published?

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Biannually
- Annually
- Less frequently than once a year

Q43. How timely is the information delivered in these reports?
- It is reported or published 12 months after or longer
- It is reported or published 6 months after
- It is reported or published 3 months after
- It is reported or published one month after or less

Q44. Are the reports published along with their methodologies and databases?
- Yes
- No

Q45. Can the information be downloaded?
- Yes
- No

Q46. Are the reports and databases published in an open format?
A format is understood as "the internal structure and coding of a digital object, which allows it to be processed or presented in an accessible way". As the Open Data Handbook points out, it is a file format with no restrictions, monetary or otherwise, placed upon its use and can be fully processed with at least one free/libre/open-source software tool. Patents are a common source of restrictions that make a format proprietary. Often, but not necessarily, the structure of an open format is set out in agreed standards, overseen and published by a non-commercial expert body. A file in an open format enjoys the guarantee that it can be correctly read by a range of different software programs or used to pass information between them. For more information check https://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/open-format/
- Yes
- No

Q47. Does your entity have standardized protocols to respond to the citizen's requirements or questions?
- Yes
- No

Q48. Is the information available online without a requirement to register or request access to the data?
- Yes
- No

Q49. Is the information available without having to pay for access?
- Yes
- No

Q50. How does your institution verify the information that's reported? Select the option that's closest to your protocols
- No systematic verification is performed currently
- Information related to results is requested

- Inquiries and interviews are conducted with the main actors involved
- Information is contrasted with different sources

Q51. Does your country make reports and information on SSC accessible to stakeholders outside your country?
- Yes
- No

Q51.1. If you answered affirmatively, please specify which organizations or institutions you report to

Q52. On a 1 to 5 scale, where 1 is 'very low' and 5 is 'very high', please rate the level of compliance of your institution with the principles of open data governance
Government data shall be considered open if it is made public in a way that complies with the principles below:
1. Complete: All public data are made available. Public data are data that are not subject to valid privacy, security, or privilege limitations.
2. Primary: Data are as collected at the source, with the highest possible level of granularity, not in aggregate or modified forms.
3. Timely: Data is made available as quickly as necessary to preserve the value of the data.
4. Accessible: Data is available to the widest range of users for the widest range of purposes.
5. Machine processable: Data is reasonably structured to allow automated processing.
6. Non-discriminatory: Data are available to anyone, with no requirement of registration.
7. Non-proprietary: Data is available in a format over which no entity has exclusive control. 8. License-free: Data is not subject to any copyright, patent, trademark or trade secret regulation. Reasonable privacy, security, and privilege restrictions may be allowed. For more information on the principles of open data governance, see the following link:
https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/5k46bj4f03s7-en.pdf?expires=1643955511&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=393971DABF08F42B5AF4DABB87228669

Use of information

Q53. What use is given to the information reported on SSC at a national and international level? (check all that apply)
1. For managing development cooperation by a national government institution
2. For 'whole of government' coordination
3. To share with partners for country-level coordination
4. To be held accountable to the government
5. To be held accountable to the public
6. No use is given to the information
7. Other

Q54. Who is the main user of this information in your country?
1. The institution that is responsible for managing development cooperation.
2. Embassies and other official representatives.
3. Central government.
4. Subnational governments.
5. Cooperation partners.
6. Philanthropic foundations.
7. Civil Society Organizations.
8. General public.
9. Private sector
10. Other

Q55. From 0 to 5, where 0 is 'useless' and 5 is 'very valuable', how valuable is the reported SSC information to the decision-making process in your institution?

How would you rate your level of confidence in answering the previous questions related to transparency and mutual accountability in SSC?
- Not confident
- Slightly confident
- Neutral
- Pretty confident
- Very confident

Module 4. Inclusive partnerships

This indicator measures the level of inclusiveness, relevance and joint action of the SSC mechanisms for coordinating with development partners.

Q56. Does your country have partnership or coordination mechanisms to review, design and monitor with development actors the cooperation needs that are indicated in the national results frameworks?
- Yes
- No

Q56.1. If you answered the previous question affirmatively, which are these partnership or coordination mechanisms?

Q57. Do these mechanisms work the same way when dealing specifically with SSC?
- Yes
- No

Q57.1. If you answered the previous question negatively, does your country have partnership or coordination mechanisms to review, conceptualize and monitor the needs identified in national frameworks, specific for SSC?
- Yes
- No

Q57.2. If you answered the previous question affirmatively, which are these SSC-specific partnership of coordination mechanisms?

Q58. In the last year, which actors have been engaged in these mechanisms, specifically for SSC? (more than one answer can be checked)
- Private sector
- Civil Society Organizations
- Academia
- None
- Other

Q59. Which of the following scenarios best describes the mechanisms in place in your country for coordinating SSC activities with each of the following actors?
- Scenario 1: Participation in recent dialogues is limited and selective. Normally only some government offices or officials usually engage in dialogue and only some development actors participate or are usually invited to this process.
- Scenario 2: Participation in recent dialogues is broader but still unbalanced. A wider range of representatives from different sectors participate in the dialogue processes,

but participation is more limited or selective on the other hand. As a result, the scope and effectiveness of the dialogues are limited by the absence of key actors. Excluded or non-participating actors may question the legitimacy of these dialogue processes.

- Scenario 3: Participation generally includes the most relevant actors from different sectors, however, the levels of influence and respective roles within the dialogue processes are unevenly distributed, with some actors controlling the agenda and decision-making process. As a result, less influential participants tend to disengage or limit their contributions.
- Scenario 4: Participation usually includes the most relevant actors from different sectors, with similar roles and levels of influence in the dialogue, which encourages them to remain engaged and active throughout the process.

<u>Relevance of dialogue and exploration of differences</u>

Q60. Which of the following scenarios best describes the mechanisms in place in your country for coordinating SSC activities with each of the following actors?
- Scenario 1: Different sectors are largely focused on opposing the development issues of concern, leading to more conflict and limited substantive dialogue or action. As a result, existing dialogue efforts are abandoned or do not address a combination of issues of concern to both sides.
- Scenario 2: Existing dialogues address a combination of development concerns that come from different sectors, although some actors have more influence in setting the agenda(s) than others. As a result, the range of dialogues remains limited.
- Scenario 3: Existing dialogues address a balanced mix of development concerns from different sectors, although some actors within each side have more influence in setting the agenda(s). So there is still room to further expand the scope and range of dialogues.
- Scenario 4: Existing dialogues address a balanced mix of development concerns from both sides, including smaller actors, ensuring that the most relevant issues are part of the agenda.

<u>Joint action</u>

Q61. Which of the following scenarios best describes the mechanisms in place in your country for coordinating SSC activities with each of the following actors?
- Scenario 1: In general, there is little joint action as a result of dialogue initiatives (e.g. influencing policies, public-private partnerships). When this result is obtained, it is usually one-sided and uncoordinated, rather than collaborative across sectors.
- Scenario 2: In general, dialogue processes do not translate into joint collaboration (e.g. influencing policies, public-private partnerships). However, there are some promising examples of joint collaboration resulting from dialogue at the country level.
- Scenario 3: Joint action resulting from dialogue initiatives is mixed: many dialogue processes manage to mobilize actors to support joint collaboration (e.g. influencing policies, public-private partnerships). However, some initiatives continue to remain at the level of dialogue and fail to move to joint action or collaboration.
- Scenario 4: Joint action is progressively increasing, dialogue processes manage to mobilize actors to support joint collaboration (e.g. influencing policies, public-private partnerships). These initiatives are creating a positive dynamic of collaboration between sectors, which is increasing over time in number and quality.

<u>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</u>

Q62. Which of the following scenarios best describes the mechanisms in place in your country for coordinating SSC activities with each of the following actors?

- Scenario 1: A consultation on the SDGs in the country has not yet begun.
- Scenario 2: There is no institutional space and/or established process that facilitates the participation of different sectors in consultations on the SDGs. The government has been conducting one-off and occasional consultations with selected organizations around the SDGs and they are not consulted in the different phases of the SDG process (e.g. prioritization, integration into national policies or programmes, implementation, monitoring)
- Scenario 3: There is no institutional space and/or established process that facilitates the participation of different sectors in consultations on the SDGs and, sometimes, good consultation practices are not followed. The government has been conducting regular consultations on the SDGs with stakeholders, including a variety of actors within the various sectors, who have been consulted on several, but not all, phases of the SDG process (prioritization, integration into national policies or programmes, implementation, monitoring)
- Scenario 4: The government has established institutionalized formal procedures to consult a diversity of actors within the different sectors throughout the different phases of the SDG process (prioritization, integration into national policies or programs, implementation, monitoring). There is a multi-stakeholder partnership to advance the implementation of the SDGs that include the different sectors. Data and evidence from different sectors are used as inputs to monitor and report on the implementation of the SDGs.

How would you rate your level of confidence in answering the previous questions related to the principle of inclusive partnerships in SSC?

- Not confident
- Slightly confident
- Neutral
- Pretty confident
- Very confident

References

- GPEDC. (2020, July 17). *(ONE-PAGER) Action Area 2.3: Supporting country-led development effectiveness of South-South Cooperation | Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation*. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Retrieved November 28, 2021, from https://www.effectivecooperation.org/content/one-pager-action-area-23-supporting-country-led-development-effectiveness-south-south

- OECD. (2008). *Accra Agenda for Action*. https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264098107-en

- OECD. (2011). *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation: Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*. OECD Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1787/54de7baa-en

- PNUD. (2019). *Soluciones de Desarrollo del Sur para el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*. https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/es/home/library/poverty/southern-development-solutions-for-the-sustainable-development-g.html

- United Nations. (2019). *Report of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation*. Buenos Aires. https://www.unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/N1920949.pdf