

Institutionalization of SSC in the national development strategies and benefits to achieve ICPD 30

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Background of South-South Cooperation

- ❑ South-South Cooperation has emerged as a **powerful instrument for development**, rooted in solidarity and mutual respect among countries of the global South.
- ❑ It is a framework through which **nations exchange knowledge, expertise, and resources** to tackle shared challenges and promote inclusive development.
- ❑ From Bangladesh to Benin, Ivory coast to Indonesia and from Tunisia to Thailand, countries are increasingly leveraging their unique experiences and innovations to drive progress in health, education, gender equality & beyond.
- ❑ In the context of ICPD, South-South Cooperation offers a pathway to strengthen health systems, expand access to reproductive health services, and empower women and girls.
- ❑ By **sharing best practices and lessons learned**, countries can accelerate the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education, improve maternal health outcomes, and ensure universal access to family planning services.

This cooperation is not merely transactional; it is transformative, fostering sustainable solutions that resonate across borders and generations.

Institutionalizing SSC would therefore mean-

- ❑ Development of **responsive policies** that address the current and future needs. For example: incorporating Sexual and Reproductive Health into National Adaptive Plans for Climate change.
- ❑ Development of **strategies towards inclusive development**. The countries have lot to learn from each other regarding safeguarding the rights and dignity of all individuals, regardless of ability, in times of crisis.
- ❑ Knowledge and **technology transfer** in a spirit of live and let live.
- ❑ **Building ownership**- Governments are ultimately responsible for their own development. Government ownership over development progress ensures that efforts will be targeted toward ensuring desired outcomes with the support of policies and institutions and earmarked budgets.
- ❑ Promoting **cross learning and provide mentorship** to move ahead on this path with greater vigour.

South-South Cooperation (SSC)

The Concept of SSC derives from **Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA)** for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing



BAPA +40- Second high level UN Conference on South South Cooperation



South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South

SSC brings



**Solutions
through
Solidarity**



**Builds
collective self-
resilience**



**Sustainable and
equitable
economic growth.**

Potentials of SSC Platforms

Galvanizes
political will

Accelerates
implementation
of the 2030
Agenda

Employs
Innovative forms
of knowledge
exchange

Promotes
Technology
transfer

Builds
Emergency
response

Currently 3 SDGs directly link to South South Cooperation

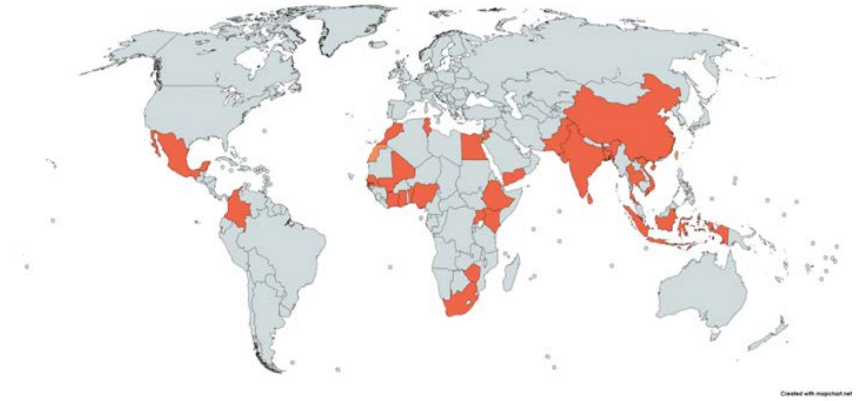
Target 17.3 Mobilize **additional financial resources** for developing countries from multiple sources (Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments, official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget).

Target 17.6 Enhance **North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation** on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, etc.

Target 17.9 Enhance **international support** for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

Justification for:

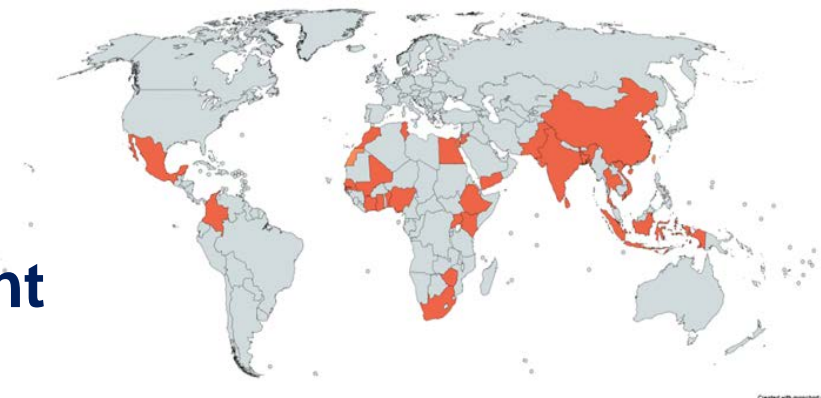
Integration of SSC and Population Dynamics into Policy and Development Planning in PPD Member Countries



- ❑ PPD countries account for over **60%** of the world population
- ❑ Significant **impact on global indicators** including SDGs
- ❑ Emphasizes **education and empowerment**, particularly for youth. as educated populations tend to have lower fertility rates.
- ❑ Promotes **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** as it has direct implications for population dynamics, influencing family sizes, maternal health, and overall community well-being.
- ❑ Manages **migration patterns and urbanization**.
- ❑ Incorporates **environmental considerations and poverty reduction** for economic growth
- ❑ Addresses **global health challenges**, including pandemics and infectious diseases.

How?

Institutionalization of SSC into National Health Strategies among PPD Member Countries is important



Embraces use of national systems, capacity and demand driven approaches

Offers complementarity of capacities

Shares relevant solutions among partners facing common challenges

Accelerates progress towards SDGs

Supplements effort towards Voluntary National Reviews

Offers a flexible approach for PPD members

The development of National Health Strategies is a **complex and dynamic process**.

- It requires a **balanced, coherent** approach to improve the **use of resources for health**
- Aims to move towards **long-term sustainable improvements** and goes **beyond the boundaries of health systems**,
- addresses the **social determinants** of health and the **interaction between the health and other sectors** in society.

Challenges for integration of SSC in PPD

- Varied **priorities** of individual PPD member countries
- **Outcomes** of various relevant South-South Cooperation activities, including workshops, are **not integrated** , therefore not taken advantage of
- **Weak internal coordination** in systematically strengthening SSC
- **Insufficient follow up** on SCC activities.
- **Depleted Funding**

Potential Areas for South-South Cooperation

- Knowledge Exchange platform
- Technical Exchanges through deployment of experts
- Technology Transfer
- Training/Capacity Development
- Joint Research
- Collaborative Strategies
- Investment agreements/resource mobilization
- Infrastructure Development

Suggestive Modalities for South-South Cooperation



Bilateral Assistance



Regional Cooperation Arrangements



Intergovernmental Institutions/organizations



Civil Society (NGOs)



Public Health Networks

Methodology

Contd... Methodology

Proposed Sub-activities-

1) Detailed Desk review and policy mapping

- a) Policy/program mapping for PPD member countries
 - b) Development of policy/program review framework
 - c) Assessment of the policy/program based on the strengths and weaknesses.
 - d) Detailed review of the existing health policies/programs for PPD member countries
 - e) Stakeholder Mapping for each policy and program in the countries
 - f) Comparative mapping and review of
 - Governance,
 - regulatory and
 - administrative structures within the countries.
-
- This is to assess the institutional framework and capacities within relevant health agencies for SSC implementation.
 - Review will also take into account the policy making process, involvement of stakeholders, systematic linkages with global evidences, accountability measures etc.

Contd... Methodology

Proposed Sub-activities-

2) Stakeholder consultations

- a) Development of tool for conducting stakeholder consultation
- b) Conduct consultations with key stakeholders, including government officials, health professionals, civil society organizations, and international partners, to gather input and ensure alignment with national health priorities.
- c) It is envisaged to formulate a standard interview questionnaire.
- d) The quantitative analysis will be on Excel based tool.
- e) The sample size for stakeholder consultation will be based on the consensus with concerned PPD officials.

Contd... Methodology

Proposed Sub-activities-

3) Consolidating best practices, devising the roadmap and capacity building

- a) Development of strategic framework for documenting best practices
- b) Mapping of best practices
- c) Consolidating findings and documentation
- d) Consolidate learnings from the findings gathered by desk review and stakeholder consultation and
- e) Devising a roadmap and recommendations for institutionalization of South-South Cooperation in the health sector in countries
- f) Conducting orientation sessions (virtual/physical) for building the capacity of local govt. and non govt. leaders for effective implementation of SSC initiatives

The selection and documentation of best practices will follow WHO guidelines.

Process of Institutionalizing SSC

1. Establishing institutional mechanisms

- Setting up National Task Forces for SSC
- Identifying priority areas
- Categorizing priority areas that are of common interest
- Deciphering the probable solutions and modality of SSC

2. Development of tools

Such as manuals, protocols, performance indicators and reporting mechanisms

3. Aligning policy priorities

Eg: Gender equality is embedded in National Adaptation plans (climate)

4. Regular meetings/interactions and follow ups

Support of Countries and PCCs and UNFPA is solicited for:

Facilitating the field visits to individual countries as well as data collection physically/ virtually

Use of **custom made schedules** to elicit information on policy, programme, priorities, current status and outcomes if any

- Arrange **meeting with Government policy makers** specially in the Health Ministries
- Meeting to be scheduled with **development partners** in those countries (primarily the UNFPA and others if available)
- Meeting with **community representatives** to understand their perspectives and needs
- Meeting with **care givers** to understand the bottlenecks

An humble request to country PCCS to share their phone no. and email addresses (Nodal person)

In conclusion

- ❑ the path to achieving the objectives of ICPD 30 and advancing the SDGs lies in our **collective resolve to embrace South-South Cooperation** as indispensable tools for development.
- ❑ Let us reaffirm our commitment to **solidarity, partnership, and inclusive growth**.
- ❑ Let us harness the **power of collaboration to build resilient health systems**, empower women and girls, and safeguard the rights and dignity of every individual.
- ❑ Together, we have the opportunity to shape a future **where every person can thrive, where prosperity is shared**, and where sustainable development is a reality for all.
- ❑ Let us seize this moment with courage and conviction, knowing that **our actions today will define the world of tomorrow** and contribute to the well-being of people all over the world in a spirit of SSC under the overarching umbrella of PPD.

Thanks for a patient hearing