



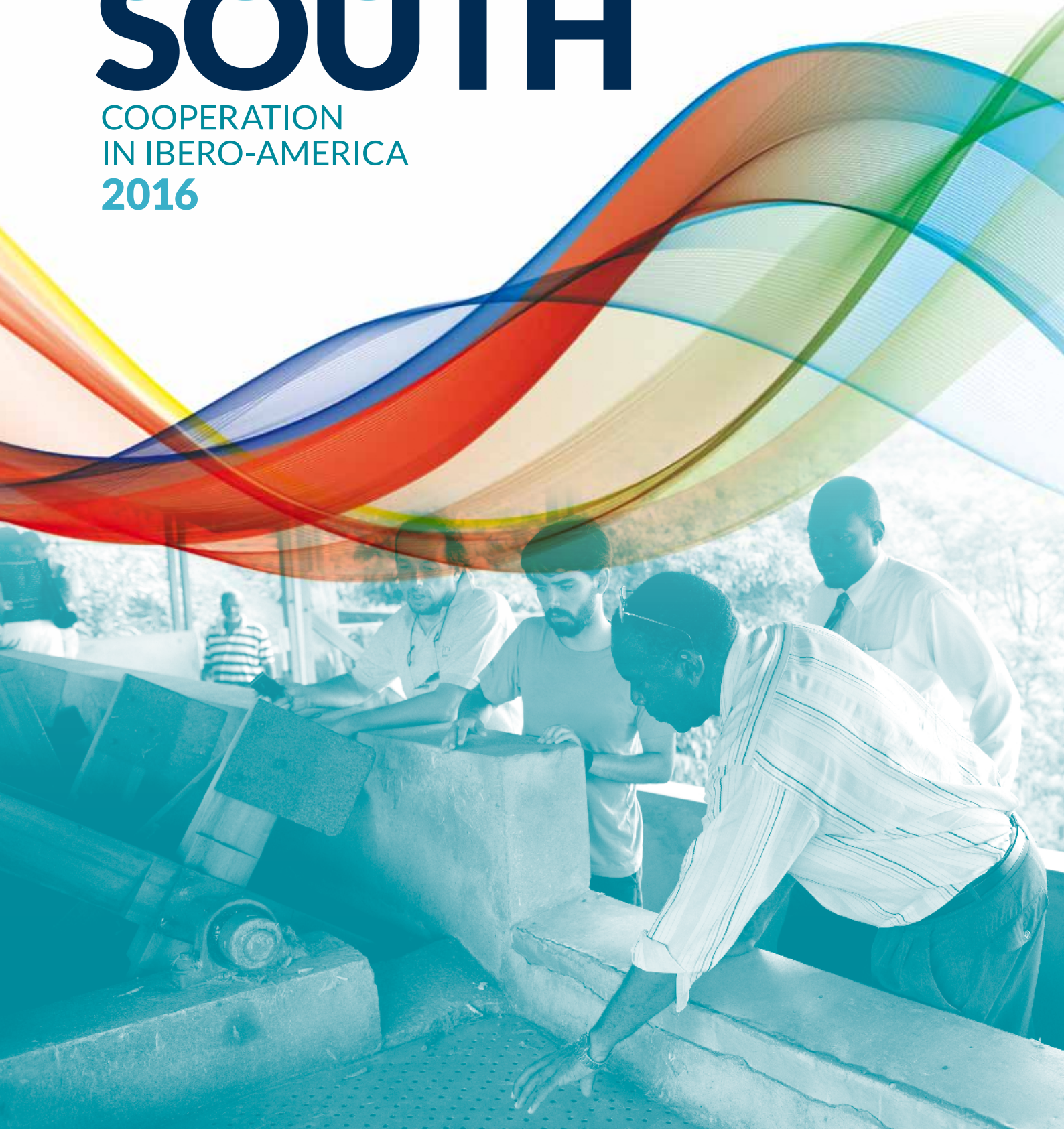
Secretaría General
Iberoamericana

Secretaria-Geral
Ibero-Americana

REPORT ON

SOUTH SOUTH

COOPERATION
IN IBERO-AMERICA
2016



Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)

Paseo Recoletos, 8
28001-Madrid

Copyright SEGIB
September, 2016

AUTHORS

Cristina Xalma. Researcher. Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)
Silvia Lopez. Researcher. Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)

DIRECTORS:

Salvador Arriola. Secretary for Ibero-American Cooperation (SEGIB)
Martin Rivero. Coordinator. Social Cohesion and South-South Cooperation Unit (SEGIB)

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF:

Maria Dutto. Database and indicators administrator. Uruguayan
International Cooperation Agency (AUCI)
Viridiana Barriga. Deputy Director. International Cooperation Registration and Information
Analysis Unit. Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)

PIFCSS:

Jaime Alfredo Miranda. Executive Secretary. Ibero-American
Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS)
Jaime Garron. Technical Unit Manager. Ibero-American Program
to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS)

The use of the masculine gender in this publication does not have a discriminatory
purpose, and is justified only as a means to make the text flow smoothly

The cover photograph belongs to the project Developing Cooperatives,
between Argentina and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

DESIGN AND PRINTING: wearebold.es

Legal Deposit : M-33477-2016

REPORT ON

SOUTH SOUTH

COOPERATION
IN IBERO-AMERICA
2016



Secretaría General
Iberoamericana

Secretaria-Geral
Ibero-Americana

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	12
Executive summary	16
Acronyms	24

CHAPTER I

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA TOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	26
--	-----------

*By the Heads of Ibero-American Cooperation

I.0 Introduction	28
I.1 From MDG to SDG	29
I.2 Growing relevance of South-South Cooperation	33
I.3 What about Triangular Cooperation?	34
I.4 The role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation towards achieving the MDGs and their potential contribution to the 2030 Agenda	35
I.5 Challenges for Ibero-American South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the 2030 Agenda	38
I.6 Towards a roadmap for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America to achieve the SDGs	39
I.7 Conclusions	41

CHAPTER II

IBERO-AMERICA AND BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION	42
---	-----------

II.1 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions and projects in 2014	46
II.2 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2014: a geographic perspective	50
II.3 Cooperation flows between countries: an approximation	59
II.3.1. Total flows exchanged	59
II.3.2. Relations between countries	61
II.4 Sectoral analysis of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2014	67
II.4.1. Profile of cooperation projects and actions	70
II.4.2. Profile of countries' capacities and needs	75
II.5 Other aspects of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation	85
II.5.1. Dimension	85
II.5.2. Efficiency	91
II.5.3. Burden sharing	94
Annex II	96

CHAPTER III

TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA	128
III.1 Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects and Actions in 2014	133
III.2 Participation in Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America	136
III.2.1. Countries, organizations and roles in Triangular SSC in 2014	136
III.2.2. Partners and main partnerships	141
III.3 Sectoral analysis of Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2014	146
III.3.1. Project and action profile by sectors	147
III.3.2. Country's sector profile by role	150
III.4 Other aspects of Triangular South-South Cooperation	153
III.4.1. Duration and cost of Triangular SSC projects	153
III.4.2. The architecture of Triangular SSC	158
III.4.2.1. The origin of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions	159
III.4.2.2. Regulatory frameworks and participation of actors in Triangular SSC	162
Annex III	166

CHAPTER IV

IBERO-AMERICA AND REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION	178
IV.1 Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects in 2014	181
IV.2 Countries' participation in Regional HSSC in 2014	183
IV.3 Sectoral analysis of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2014	189
IV.4 Participation and role of multilateral organizations in Regional HSSC in 2014	194
IV.4.1. Multilateral organizations in Regional HSSC in 2014	194
IV.4.2. Regional organizations as institutional and regulatory frameworks	198
Annex IV	203

CHAPTER V

IBERO-AMERICA AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEVELOPING REGIONS	212
V.1 Bilateral HSSC in Ibero-America and other regions in 2014	215
V.1.1. Non-Ibero-American Caribbean	215
V.1.2. Africa and Asia	220
V.2 Triangular SSC in Ibero-America and other regions in 2014	226
V.3 Regional HSSC in Ibero-America and other regions in 2014	228
Annex V	230
Bibliography	234

INDEX OF BOXES

BOX II.1	SIDICSS: the first regional data platform on South-South Cooperation	45
BOX II.2	An alternative approach to profiling South-South Cooperation countries' share	58
BOX II.3	South-South Cooperation in 2014: its potential contribution to SDG	73
BOX II.4	Bolivia and the importance of strengthening national customs systems	81
BOX II.5	Cost and value of South-South Cooperation: the Ibero-American experience	87
BOX III.1	Guidelines on the Management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America	131
BOX III.2	Promotion and support for entrepreneurship through Triangular initiatives: El Salvador, Spain and the Dominican Republic case	143
BOX IV.1	Regional Cooperative Agreement for the Advancement of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America: ARCAL-IAEA Program	192
BOX IV.2	Synergies and strengthening of South-South Cooperation: SEGIB-PAHO case study	197
BOX V.1	Portugal's support to South-South Cooperation in the framework of the CPLP	229

INDEX OF DIAGRAMS

DIAGRAM II.1	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows of top providers, by recipient. 2014	65
DIAGRAM II.2	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows of top recipients, by providers. 2014	66
DIAGRAM II.3	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows, by dimension and activity sector. 2014	68
DIAGRAM III.1	Distribution of Chile's Triangular SSC project flows as first provider. 2014	144
DIAGRAM III.2	Distribution of Spain's Triangular SSC project flows as second provider. 2014	145
DIAGRAM III.3	Distribution of Germany's Triangular SSC project flows as second provider. 2014	145
DIAGRAM III.4	Distribution of El Salvador's Triangular SSC project flows as recipient. 2014	146
DIAGRAM III.5	Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects by sectors. 2014	149
DIAGRAM V.1	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows between Ibero-America (provider) and non-Ibero-American Caribbean (recipient). 2014	217
DIAGRAM V.2	Bilateral HSSC projects between Argentina (provider) and Africa (recipient). 2014	221
DIAGRAM V.3	Bilateral HSSC projects between Ibero-America (provider) and Asia (recipient). 2014	224
DIAGRAM V.4	Triangular SSC projects between Ibero-America (provider) and other developing regions (recipient). 2014	227

INDEX OF CHARTS

CHART I.1	Evolution of the development agenda	32
CHART A.II.1	Possible indicators of South-South Cooperation, based on dates and potential use	123
CHART A.II.2	Potential Indicators for South-South Cooperation, by costs and potential use	123
CHART A.II.3	Date information available for projects and/or actions registered in 2014	124
CHART III.1	Origin of Triangular SSC projects and actions	161
CHART A.III.1	Information available on dates	177
CHART IV.1	Governance and management boards of the ARCAL-IAEA Program	199
CHART IV.2	ARCAL project cycle	201

INDEX OF GRAPHS

GRAPH II.1	Evolution of Bilateral HSSC projects and actions. 2010-2014	49
GRAPH II.2	Distribution of projects by approval, start and completion date. 2014	51
GRAPH II.3	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC projects, by subregion and role. 2014	55
GRAPH II.4	Concentration of projects and actions, provided and received 2014	60
GRAPH II.5	Concentration of exchanges, by country and role 2014	62
GRAPH II.6	Profile of Argentina's capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014	76
GRAPH II.7	Profile of El Salvador's capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014	79
GRAPH II.8	Distribution of projects, by Total Budgeted Cost and Executed Cost in 2014 per country that acted as provider. 2014. 2014	88
GRAPH II.9	Distribution of projects and actions by average duration; time lapse between start and completion dates of the activity. 2014	90
GRAPH II.10	Distribution of projects by degree of execution of the budgeted cost per provider. 2014	91
GRAPH II.11	Distribution of projects and actions by time elapsed between approval and start dates 2014	93
GRAPH II.12	Distribution of the Total Budgeted Cost between two project partners. 2014	95
GRAPH A.II.1	Distribution of BHSSC projects, by subregion and role. 2014	98
GRAPH A.II.2	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC actions, by dimension and activity sector. 2014	112
GRAPH A.II.3	Profile of main providers' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014	113

INDEX OF GRAPHS

GRAPH A.II.4	Profile of main recipients' needs, by dimension and activity sector. 2014	118
GRAPH A.II.5	Projects and actions with data based on costs, by cost type (budgeted/executed), reference period (2014 or total) and country role (provider/recipient)	125
GRAPH A.II.6	Histogram of actions, in 2014, by executed cost per provider 2014	127
GRAPH III.1	Distribution of Triangular SSC projects by approval, start and completion year. 2014	134
GRAPH III.2	Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions executed (2006-2014)	135
GRAPH III.3	Main actors in Triangular South-South Cooperation by different roles (2014)	138
GRAPH III.4	Concentration of projects and actions, by roles 2014	140
GRAPH III.5	Sectoral dimension of Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects, by main actors. 2014	151
GRAPH III.6	Distribution of projects and actions by cost borne by second provider	155
GRAPH III.7	Distribution of Triangular SSC projects and actions by duration	157
GRAPH III.8	Origin of Triangular SSC projects and actions, by mover of the initiative. 2014	159
GRAPH III.9	Regulatory mechanisms for triangulation	162
GRAPH III.10	Actors involved in the various phases of Triangular SSC projects	164
GRAPH A.III.1	Distribution of Triangular SSC actions, by dimension and sector. 2014	175
GRAPH IV.1	Distribution of Regional HSSC programs and projects, by time elapsed between start year and 2014	182
GRAPH IV.2	Countries' participation in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects 2014	184

GRAPH IV.3	Distribution of Regional HSSC programs and projects, by dimension and sector of activity. 2014	190
GRAPH IV.4	Participation of organizations in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014	195
GRAPH V.1	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC between Ibero-America (provider) and non-Ibero-American Caribbean (recipient), by dimension and activity sector. 2014	218
GRAPH V.2	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC between Ibero-America (provider) and Africa (recipient), by dimension and activity sector. 2014	222
GRAPH V.3	Distribution of Bilateral HSSC between Ibero-America (provider) and Asia (recipient), by dimension and activity sector. 2014	225

INDEX OF MAPS

MAP II.1	Geographic distribution of cooperation projects, by role. 2014	52
MAP A.II.1	Geographic distribution of cooperation actions, by role. 2014	96
MAP IV.1	Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014	186
MAP A.IV.1	Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014	207

INDEX OF MATRICES

MATRIX II.1	Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects. 2014	47
MATRIX II.2	Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions. 2014	48
MATRIX A.II.1	Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2014	100
MATRIX A.II.2	Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2014	106

INDEX OF TABLES

TABLE A.II.1	Classification of activity sectors used in Ibero-America	99
TABLE A.III.1	Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by first provider. 2014	166
TABLE A.III.2	Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by first provider. 2014	170
TABLE A.III.3	Main countries and/or organizations active in Triangular South-South Cooperation in different roles (2010-2014)	174
TABLE A.III.4	Availability of data costs applied to Triangular SSC projects and actions	176
TABLE A.IV.1	Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs. 2014	203
TABLE A.IV.2	Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Projects. 2014	204
TABLE A.IV.3	Regional HSSC Programs and Projects with data on dates and years. 2014	206
TABLE A.IV.4	Countries and organizations' participation in Regional HSSC programs and projects 2014	211
TABLE A.IV.5	Different editions of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America that covered in great depth the functioning of Regional HSSC with multilateral organizations	211
TABLE A.V.1	Bilateral HSSC projects between Ibero-America and other developing regions. 2014	230
TABLE A.V.2	Bilateral HSSC actions between Ibero-America and other developing regions. 2014	231
TABLE A.V.3	Triangular South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-America was active with other developing regions. 2014	232
TABLE A.V.4	Regional SSC Initiatives in which Ibero-America was active with other developing regions. 2014	233



FOREWORD

South-South Cooperation has amassed a wealth of experience over six decades. Its history has shown steady progress; an evolution accomplished through discussions in the learning process about development. Ibero-America has contributed to this evolution with the first, comprehensive, online, information platform on South-South Cooperation. The results of the information gathered, processed and analyzed on this platform are delivered to the entire international community through this **Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2016**.

Indeed, the Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SIDICSS), operational since September 2015, is the outcome of the joint endeavor of Ibero-American countries, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB). Having spent nearly a decade supporting the Ibero-American countries in their endeavor to develop more and better South-South Cooperation, it is a source of pride, and enormous responsibility, that SEGIB has been mandated by the Ibero-American countries to host and ensure the proper functioning of this platform to the best interest of all Member States.

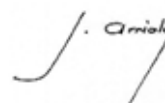
This significant innovation opens new opportunities to strengthen the knowledge base on the characteristics and possibilities of South-South Cooperation in our region. Notable among these is the incorporation into the SIDICSS of South-South Cooperation activities and projects, recorded by the SEGIB since 2007. This will, for the first time, allow not only the creation of historical series on Regional South-South Cooperation, but also the processing and in-depth analysis by activity sectors or the reclassification of initiatives in light of the goals and targets of the new Sustainable Development Agenda. With this in mind, the SEGIB is making a sustained effort in the medium to long-term that is already beginning to bear fruit -as can be seen in this Report.

Another significant development in this 2016 Report is the Chapter (V) on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America with other Developing Regions. This chapter provides an overview of the initiatives reported by several countries involved in cooperation activities with sister nations in other regions of the world. Given the increase in Ibero-American countries' capacity to generate specific solutions to sustainable development challenges in the southern hemisphere, we are confident that this chapter will be a permanent section of future Reports.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Ibero-American Summits. It is a time to evaluate and take stock of the results and products of the hugely diverse and rich partnerships between Ibero-American countries. This is a process that reflects a virtuous combination of historic wealth and capacity for continuous innovation; political and technical coordination; past and future. The Report on South-South Cooperation is a faithful reflection of the identity that distinguishes our Ibero-America.



Rebeca Grynspan
Ibero-American
Secretary-General



Salvador Arriola
Secretary for
Ibero-American Cooperation

HEADS OF IBERO-AMERICAN COOPERATION

As of September 1, 2016

Country	Title	Institution
Andorra	Gemma Cano	Directorate for Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Argentina	Ana Ciuti	Directorate General for International Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Religious Affairs
Bolivia	Harley Rodríguez	Vice Ministry of Public Investment and External Finance. Ministry of Development Planning
Brazil	João Almino	Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC)
Chile	Juan Pablo Lira Bianchi	Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (AGCID)
Colombia	María Andrea Albán	Directorate for International Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Costa Rica	Irinia María Elizondo	Directorate for International Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Cuba	Ileana Núñez	Directorate General for Economic Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment
Ecuador	Rubén Flores	Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (SETECI)
El Salvador	Ryna Elizabeth Garay Araniva	Directorate General for Development Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Spain	Mónica Colomer	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
Guatemala	Víctor Leonel Ayala Orellana	Undersecretariat for International Cooperation. Secretariat for Planning and Programming. President's Office (SEGEPLAN)
Honduras	María del Carmen Nasser de Ramos	Undersecretariat for International Cooperation and Economic Relations. State Secretariat for Economic Relations and International Cooperation
Mexico	Noel González Segura	Coordination of Multilateral and Regional Forums and Mechanisms for International Cooperation for the Development of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation.
Nicaragua	Arlette Marengo	Directorate for Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Panama	Selina Baños	Directorate General for International Development Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Paraguay	Fernando Acosta	Directorate for International Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Peru	Rosa Herrera Costa	Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI)
Portugal	Ana Paula Laborinho	Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language
Dominican Republic	Inocencio García Javier	Vice Ministry for International Cooperation. Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development
Uruguay	Andrea Vignolo	Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency (AUCI)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Colombia's support to strengthen Suriname's Mining sector
consultative forums, standardization and skill certification



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2016** consists of five chapters:

- a) Chapter I contains the reflections of the Heads of Ibero-American cooperation agencies and/or bureaus on the contribution made by South-South and Triangular Cooperation in our region to the new Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- b) Chapters two, three and four systematize and analyze South-South Cooperation in which the Ibero-American countries were active in 2014 in each of the forms recognized in our space: Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation (BHSSC), Triangular South-South Cooperation (TSSC) and Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation (RHSSC).

- c) The latter is a new development in this 2016 Report. Under the mandate from the Heads of Ibero-American Cooperation, the fifth chapter provides a first glimpse into South-South Cooperation by Ibero-American countries with other developing regions in 2014, in particular, with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Africa and Asia.

To that end, **CHAPTER I** focuses on two major issues. First, it looks at what the region has done to implement the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and emphasizes the active role of the United States in making progress towards these goals, in particular, through national budgets as the main

South-South Cooperation Initiatives in Ibero-America. 2014

Units

		FORMS			Total
		Bilateral HSSC	Triangular SSC	Regional HSSC	
Instruments	Programs	n/a	n/a	39	39
	Projects	552	90	59	701
	Actions	333	93	n/a	426
Total		885	183	98	1,166

Note: N/A Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

source of resources. Second, based on this, the region advocates the role that could be played by South-South and Triangular Cooperation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as it takes the view that both forms of cooperation are an effective tool for addressing development challenges faced by the countries in the South in implementing the 2030 Development Agenda.

The next three chapters systematize and analyze the ongoing South-South Cooperation in Ibero-American countries in 2014. The table shows the total number of programs, projects and actions exchanged in each of the three forms of cooperation available in our space. As noted, the aggregate sum of South-South Cooperation initiatives launched in the region in 2014 was 1,166.

CHAPTER II systematizes the 552 projects and 333 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014. The analysis of these nearly 900 initiatives reveals that:

- a) The seven top provider countries were Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, along with Colombia, Uruguay, Chile and Cuba, who accounted for almost 92% of the 552 initiatives executed in 2014. However, the relative share of each country varied widely, with a maximum in Argentina (24.5%) and Brazil (23.6%), first and second providers in 2014, and Cuba (5.4%), with the smallest share. The remaining 8.2% of projects exchanged (45) were executed by eight countries with varying levels of individual participation. Notable were Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru (7.0% of total projects); followed by Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, who together accounted for 1.2%. . Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela reported no activity in this role in 2014.
- b) Meanwhile, in 2014, El Salvador (16%) and Bolivia (12%) were the top recipients of the 552 projects under Bilateral HSSC. Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador came next, in descending order, with an individual share of 6% to 7% of the total. When Cuba, Argentina and Honduras (another 15% of the total) are added to the equation, these 9 countries accounted for 70% of the projects. The remaining 30% of this form of cooperation was split between ten Latin American countries: Nicaragua, Mexico and Paraguay (with individual shares equal to or slightly higher than 4%); Colombia, Dominican Republic and Chile (25% of the 552 projects received); and Panama, Brazil and Venezuela (5%; with 12, 11 and 1 project each).
- c) Also worth noting is the capacity profile that Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation strengthened in the region in 2014. Indeed, the bulk of the 552 projects (70%) driven by Ibero-American countries was geared towards the Economic (40%) and Social sectors (30%). This profile was influenced by the support of a number of countries for Agriculture (15.3%) and the Processing industry (7.0%) and, for Health (14.3%), Education (5.6%) and Other services and social policies (5.2%). Of the remaining 30%, slightly more than half focused on Institutional strengthening, and the rest was nearly equally divided between the Environment (6.6% of the total) and Other multisectoral (culture, gender and development models) (5.2%).

“ The aggregate sum of South-South Cooperation initiatives launched in the region in 2014 was 1,166 ”

Meanwhile, **CHAPTER III** focuses on the analysis of the 90 projects and 93 actions carried out in the region in 2014 under Triangular South-South Cooperation. With regard to these 183 initiatives (10.2% more than in the previous period), the following should be noted:

“ The bulk of the 552 projects (70%) driven by Ibero-American countries was geared towards the Economic and Social sectors ”

- a) Twelve of the 19 countries in Latin America were active in Triangular SSC as first providers at some point in 2014. Chile, in particular, stood out in transfer of capacities with almost 4 out of 10 projects; followed by Brazil (16.7%); Argentina (11.1%); and Mexico and Colombia, who together accounted for another 15%.
- b) In 2014, twenty-three countries and/or organizations were involved in Triangular SSC as second providers. Spain and Germany were active in a larger number of projects (17 each), followed by Japan (15). The three countries together accounted for about 55% of the 90 final projects. Notable also in this role were, in descending order, United States, Canada, Korea, Italy, Mexico, Norway and Uruguay, as well as a number of international organizations, some with links to or part of the UN system (FAO, PAHO, WFP and UNICEF) and a few regional organizations (IICA, IDB or CAF).
- c) The countries that were most active as recipients were El Salvador (15.6% of 90 projects), Peru and Paraguay (8.9% each) and Bolivia (7.8%). These four countries together accounted for 41.2% of the initiatives. More often than not, several countries received Triangular South-South Cooperation simultaneously. This was the case in more than one-third of the projects (34.4%) in 2014.
- d) As for the capacities strengthened by the participation of Ibero-American countries in Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2014, nearly 95% of the projects were evenly distributed between Social, Productive sectors, Institutional Strengthening and the Environment. The remaining projects (just 6.6% of the total) were distributed between Infrastructure and economic services (2.2% of total) and support for the so-called Other multisectoral (4.4%).
- e) A breakdown by sectors shows that most Triangular SSC projects geared towards the Social sector sought to strengthen public services and policies in this area (44%) as well as Health-related issues (32%). Furthermore, nearly two of three projects geared towards strengthening the Productive sectors focused on Agriculture (with the second largest share of the 90 Triangular SSC projects in 2014). Meanwhile, 22.2% of all projects were aimed at institutional development of governments, especially management and administration, as well as national security. The Environment is another area with notable projects geared towards the defense and protection of the Environment; and several more ad hoc initiatives focused on improving labor systems, promoting MSMEs and territorial development, among others.

El **CHAPTER IV** focuses on 39 programs and 59 projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries reported that they had participated in 2014. The analysis renders interesting information on the participating countries and the type of problems collectively addressed in the region through this form of South-South Cooperation. In particular:

a) In 2014, Brazil was the most active participant in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects (61). This was followed, in descending order, by five countries that came close to or exceeded fifty programs and projects: Mexico (58), Argentina (56), Peru (52), Colombia (51) and Chile (49). Meanwhile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador and Bolivia, together with Costa Rica and Panama were active in a number of programs and projects that ranged between 30 and 40 initiatives. Meanwhile, four Central American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua), together with the Dominican Republic (Caribbean) and Spain (Iberian Peninsula), formed a bloc that participated in 21 to 25 Regional HSSC programs and projects. Finally, the countries least active in the 98 initiatives under Regional HSSC in 2014 were Andorra (1 program); Portugal (7 programs); and Cuba and Venezuela (11 and 18, respectively).

b) Multilateral organizations also played an important role in Regional HSSC in 2014, providing support to 78.6% of the initiatives. In that regard, the SEGIB, as well as other Ibero-American organizations such as COMJIB, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) or the OEI, to name a few, were active in and/or accompanied the activities carried out in 21 of the 39 Regional HSSC programs in 2014. Meanwhile, two other bodies of a different nature, MERCOSUR and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), were active, respectively, in 12 Regional HSSC projects. The Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) were involved in 7 initiatives each, both through 1 program and 6 projects. Finally, the Pacific Alliance and ECLAC were an integral part of 4 and 3 Regional HSSC programs, respectively.

c) On the other hand, the 98 programs and projects executed under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation by Ibero-American countries in 2014 were geared towards a variety of sectoral capacities. Slightly more than half of these 98 initiatives (52.0%) were socio-economically oriented, with a particular focus on capacity building in the Social sector (27.6% of total) and on creating Infrastructure and economic services (24.5%). Within these two dimensions, worthy of note were health care and application of scientific and technological advances to economic, social and even environmental activity. Meanwhile, the other half of the initiatives (48.0%) were geared towards four quite different objectives: in descending order, Other multisectoral (one out of five programs and projects); Institutional strengthening (15.3%); the Environment (8.2%); and, again in the Economic sector, development of Productive sectors (5.1%).

“ 90 projects and 93 actions carried out in the region in 2014 under Triangular South-South Cooperation ”

Finally, this edition of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America closes with **CHAPTER V**, which, for the first time, provides a glimpse into South-South Cooperation between Ibero-America and other developing regions in 2014, including the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Africa and Asia. Even with only partial

or incomplete information, the table shows that Ibero-America was active in a total of 229 initiatives with other regions, under the three forms of cooperation recognized in our space.

The study breaking down the 229 initiatives by form of cooperation shows that:

South-South Cooperation Initiatives between Ibero-America and other developing regions. 2014

Units

		FORMS			Total
		Bilateral HSSC	Triangular SSC	Regional HSSC	
Instruments	Programs	n/a	n/a	11	11
	Projects	122	12	7	141
	Actions	70	7	n/a	77
Total		192	19	18	229

Note: N/A Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- a) In the case of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, the countries in the region engaged with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 57 projects and 30 actions, always as providers. They were also active as providers in 29 projects and 10 actions in Africa, and in 1 project as recipients. A similar situation was noted in Asia with 26 projects and 13 actions as providers and 21 as recipients. There were also one and four actions exchanged, respectively, with countries in Oceania and the Middle East.
- b) Meanwhile, in 2014, Ibero-America also engaged with other developing regions in 12 projects and 7 actions under Triangular South-South Cooperation. The non-Ibero-American Caribbean was its main partner in 16 of the 19 initiatives. In all except one, the Ibero-American countries were primarily active as first providers in the transfer of capacities. These initiatives were complemented with three exchanges with other developing regions (2 in Africa, and 1 with an Asian country).
- c) Finally, in 2014, Ibero-American countries engaged with other developing countries in 11 programs and 7 projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation. Though two projects were implemented with Africa and Asia, their main partners (in 16 out of 18 initiatives) were Caribbean countries who participated in these programs and projects through their membership in Mesoamerican (Belize) and Ibero-American (Haiti) cooperation organizations, or through CARICOM, ECLAC and OAS, organizations of which they are full members.

“ For the first time, this report provides a glimpse into South-South Cooperation between Ibero-America and other developing regions in 2014, including the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Africa and Asia ”

ACRONYMS

ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AGCID	Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation
AMEXCID	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association
APCI	Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation
ARCAL	Regional Cooperative Agreement for the Advancement of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean
BHSSC	Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation
CAF	Latin American Development Bank
CAN	Andean Community
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CENPROMYPE	Regional Center for the Promotion of MSMEs
CIAT	Inter-American Center for Tax Administrations
CLAD	Latin American Center for Development Administration
COMJIB	Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American Countries
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEALAC	Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation
GNI	Gross National Income
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDC	International Development Cooperation
IICA	Inter-American Institute of Agriculture
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market

MGDF	MDG Achievement Fund
MIC	Middle Income Country
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
OAS	Organization of American States
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEI	Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture
OIJ	Ibero-American Youth Organization
OISS	Ibero-American Organization for Social Security
OLACEFS	Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Higher Audit Institutions
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PIFCSS	Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation
RHSSC	Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat
SICA	Central American Integration System
SIDICSS	Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMSP	Mesoamerican Public Health System
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TC	Triangular Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNASUR	Union of South American Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Development Program
UNS	UN System
USA	United States of America
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization



CHAPTER I



THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA TOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS¹

I.0 INTRODUCTION

In the context of the 70th anniversary of the United Nations (UN), the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus, on 25 September 2015, the document entitled “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (hereinafter “2030 Agenda”). As the deadline set in the Millennium Summit to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) came to an end, the 193 Member States of the United Nations agreed on 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, which came into effect on 1 January 2016. It provides a roadmap which, among other goals, seeks to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and protect the environment.

The countries in the region were able to implement the MDGs and achieve significant progress towards their targets mainly due to the active work of the States, whose national budgets were the primary source of funds. Furthermore, International Development Cooperation (IDC) and, in particular, South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TC) have been relevant for speeding up the process to achieve the Goals and maximize results. These forms of cooperation are key issues in development agenda forums and debates. Indeed, they will continue to play a key role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by building on the lessons learnt in the MDG process.

Although significant progress has been made by the end of the Millennium Declaration target year, many challenges remain ahead. In particular, Millennium Development Goal 8, “Developing a Global Partnership for Development”, highlighted the importance of cooperation and Official Development Assistance (ODA) to achieve the MDGs. However, due to the deep economic and financial crisis that began in 2008, ODA stagnated in recent years, despite the substantial increase in the first decade of the millennium. In 2014, only five countries had reached the ODA target of 0.7% of gross national income,² while total ODA from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC) accounted for 0.29% of its gross national income. It is estimated that less than 7% of total ODA goes to Latin America and the Caribbean region.³

However, IDC has faced, and continues to face, challenges in the new development agenda. It is essential that Ibero-America continues to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation, stepping up its efforts to broaden its scope and enhance its effectiveness.

¹A consensus-based chapter prepared by the Heads of Cooperation of the Ibero-American countries members of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), based on the first draft prepared by Argentina, Chile, Spain, Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

²Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. United Nations, *Millennium Development Goals Report 2015* (UN: 2015), pg. 7.

³Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Aid at a glance charts, OECD, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/aid-at-a-glance.htm>.

I.1 FROM THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

In September 2000, at the 55th session of the UN General Assembly, known as the “UN Millennium Assembly”, its 189 members adopted the Millennium Declaration which set out the 8 Millennium Development Goals to be met by 2015. The MDGs were innovative in that, for the first time, a consensus global development agenda was agreed, with a jointly-defined orientation and common language towards global targets, including clear mechanisms for measuring and monitoring the results. With these goals in mind, the international community expressed widespread concern about global challenges, including poverty, hunger, low school enrolment, gender inequality and accelerated environmental degradation.

The United Nations, the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the OECD established a system for monitoring a country’s progress towards the MDGs, which consisted of 21 goals and 48 quantifiable indicators that were later increased to 70. These basic indicators were intended to be adapted to country-level priorities.

“The countries in the region were able to implement the MDGs and achieve significant progress towards their targets mainly due to the active work of the States, whose national budgets were the primary source of funds”

The responsibility for the implementation of the MDGs rested primarily on the nation-states, especially in developing countries,⁴ with the support of the international community and

multilateral organizations. Over the past 15 years of the MDGs, the developing countries have made considerable progress in their implementation, although the achievements have been variable across goals, regions and countries.

The main achievements in developing countries for each MDG were:⁵

- 1) Extreme poverty declined dramatically from 1,751 million people in 1999 to 836 million in 2015; and the percentage of people with inadequate nutrition in developing regions was reduced by almost half (MDG 1).
- 2) The primary net enrollment ratio in developing regions increased from 83% in 2000 to 91% in 2015, and the youth literacy rate increased globally in the same proportion (MDG 2).
- 3) The gender parity index⁶ in primary, secondary and tertiary education exceeded the minimum acceptable levels (between 0.97 and 1.03). Moreover, the proportion of women elected to national parliaments increased from 15% in 2000 to 27% in 2015 (MDG 3).
- 4) The global under-five mortality rate fell by more than half, from 12.7 million in 1990 to nearly 6 million in 2015 (MDG 4).
- 5) The global maternal mortality rate dropped by 45%, and more than 71% of births worldwide in 2014 were assisted by trained health personnel, compared to 59% in 1990 (MDG 5).
- 6) New HIV infections decreased by around 40% between 2000 and 2013, from an estimated 3.5 million cases to 2.1 million (MDG 6).

⁴ MDG 8 is the only MDG that assigns specific responsibilities for developed countries.

⁵ United Nations, Millennium Development Goals Report 2015 (UN: 2015).

⁶ Gross female school enrollment rate vs. gross male school enrollment rate.

- 7) The ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eliminated, and the ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century. Furthermore, in 2015, 91% of the world population had access to an improved water source, compared to 76% in 1990 (MDG 7).
- 8) International development cooperation was fostered as a central component of the Global Partnership for Development. Although ODA by developed countries had stagnated in recent years, it saw a 66% increase in real terms between 2000 and 2014, reaching \$135,200 million (MDG 8).
- 4) Between 1990 and 2015, child mortality was reduced by 69%; however, there are still daunting challenges such as the death of a child every three minutes;
- 5) Maternal mortality rate dropped by 40% between 1990 and 2015, from 130 maternal deaths per 10,000 live births to 77.
- 6) New HIV/AIDS infections have remained stable between 2000 and 2013; however, they are concentrated among population groups that face difficulties in access to adequate medical care.
- 7) Despite achieving the sanitation and access to drinking water targets, the regional economy's carbonization levels have increased.
- 8) The ODA to the region shows a downward trend, whether expressed as a percentage of GDP, or compared to other regions with higher concentration of ODA funds.

“The first challenge faced by Latin American countries is the alignment of national priorities with broader global goals, and coordination at national level to achieve both these objectives”

Meanwhile, at regional level, developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean made progress in the following areas:⁷

- 1) The percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day was reduced by two-thirds, from 13% in 1990 to 4% in 2015;
- 2) The vast majority of children (94%) completed their full primary education cycle. In 2015, 66% of children in the region completed pre-primary education, 94% primary and 73% secondary;
- 3) In terms of gender equality, the region made significant progress in gross female enrollment rates (vs. male rates) in tertiary education and some progress was seen in secondary. However, primary education felt the reversal of earlier gains;

Hence, Latin America and the Caribbean face the challenge of sustaining and strengthening the progress achieved in a challenging economic context, particularly for commodity-exporting countries. Addressing inequality remains a central issue in the development agenda. Among other factors, economic growth is essential for funding social programs related to education, health and labor market. Therefore, growth and inclusion must go hand in glove to bring about more equal and less segmented societies.

Despite the progress made, inequalities have increased globally with the gap between the poorest and the richest widening; while progress in other areas has been uneven: gender inequality persists; climate change, one of the most urgent challenges of our time, undermines the progress made, and armed conflicts remain a major threat to regional and global stability.

⁷ United Nations, *ibidem*.

Therefore, in reviewing the 10 years of the MDGs, the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) decided to continue its efforts to achieve the Millennium Agenda through new global goals, which would be based on respect for universal human rights and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The aim was to build further on the work of the MDGs.

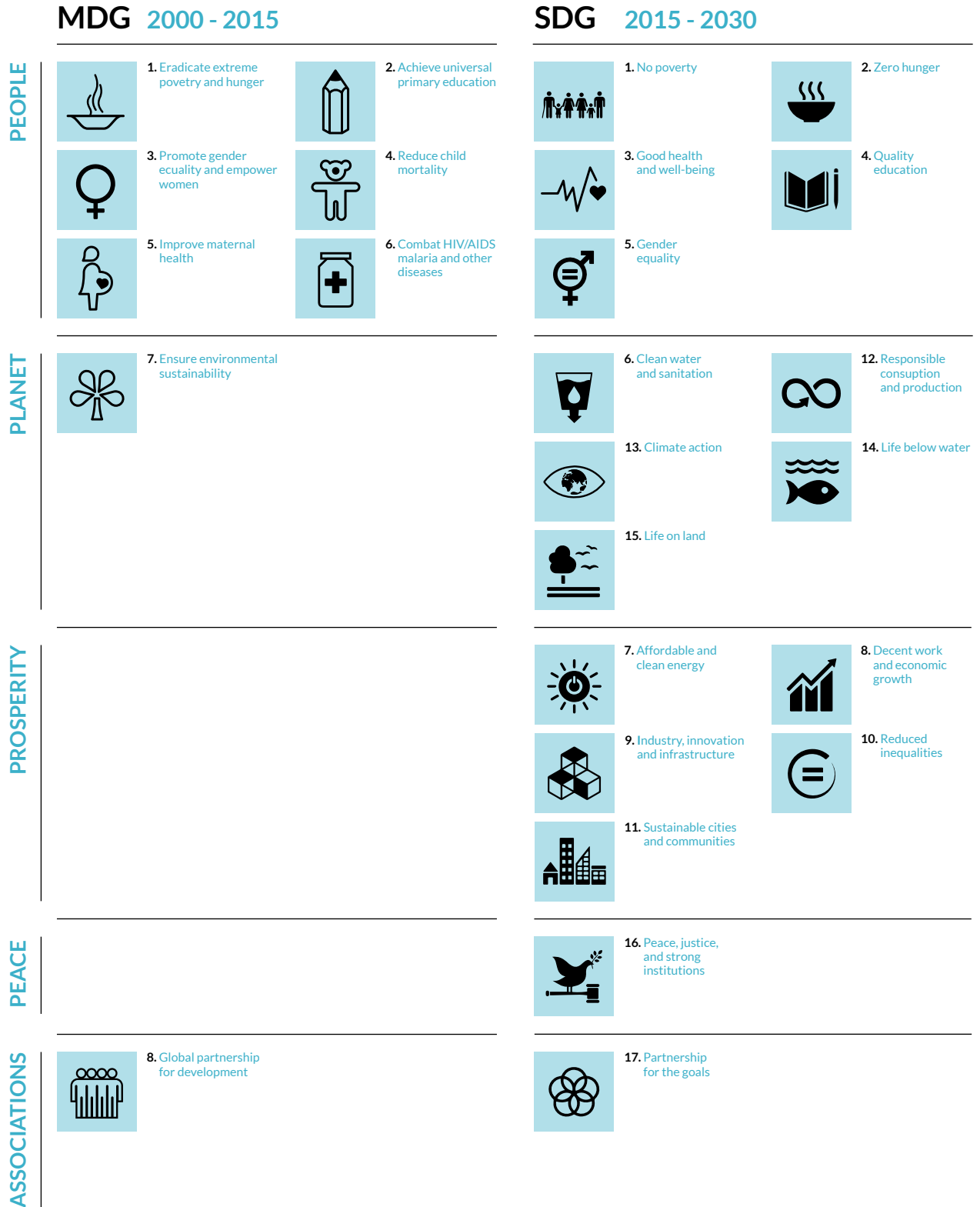
While taking account of the progress made towards the MDGs, the 2030 Agenda adopted in September 2015 seeks to take a more practical and universal approach, prioritizing sustainable development in its three dimensions -economic, social and environmental- through 17 goals, 169 targets and appropriate means of implementation. Global, regional and national indicators, which may be adapted to local needs, will be developed at a later stage. Other agendas equally important to bring about sustainable development have progressed in parallel. For example, at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21), held in Paris, France, the parties clearly expressed their willingness to take a substantial step in this area with concrete commitments. As in the 2030 Agenda, the COP 21 set out the guidelines for international cooperation, including strengthening existing and new financial instruments in this area; an issue that was addressed at 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development: Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

As in the case of the agenda for mitigating climate change, the pursuit of the development goals set out in the 2030 Agenda involves challenges for all countries. The Sustainable Development Goals and its targets will be implemented from January 2016. In this regard, the first challenge faced by Latin American countries is the alignment of national priorities with broader global goals, and coordination at national level to achieve both these objectives.

Moreover, there is a need to establish attainable national goals, secure adequate technical, financial and human resources, and develop relevant and comprehensive data to enable adequate monitoring of progress and compliance. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the global targets will serve as a blueprint for action by national institutions, and affect the architecture of global governance. Herein lies the first priority area of opportunity for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in implementing the 2030 Agenda; i.e. the realignment of governance to achieve the SDGs and their means of financing and implementation.

The evolution of the Development

CHART I.1



1.2 GROWING RELEVANCE OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The growing role of SSC in development is widely recognized. From the outset, the countries in the South forged many economic, social, cultural and cooperation ties through diverse actions. These ties have now reached a degree of maturity which will allow a more horizontal relationship with traditional actors in the international system of cooperation. The growing role of South-South Cooperation for Development, in which bilateral South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation and regional cooperation are playing an increasingly prominent role, is tangible and evident in the many shared experiences and action reports, such as this one, which are informed by annual national reports. Developing countries increasingly exchange success stories of their own solutions to development problems.

As reflected in the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America on cooperation actions and projects implemented each year in the region, bilateral, triangular and regional SSC is playing an increasingly prominent role. For example, bilateral cooperation has experienced an important evolution in terms of the number of initiatives implemented. During 2010-2013, about 800 initiatives were annually undertaken, with more than 500 projects per year and in excess of 250 actions.

Though the value of South-South Cooperation goes beyond mere economic expedience, as its main strength lies in knowledge management for exchange among developing countries, it is important to bear in mind the estimates prepared at the United Nations Secretariat. According to this body, this form of cooperation reached between 16.1 and 19 billion dollars in 2011. They also made clear that this figure may be higher, as much of this

cooperation remains unreported, to some extent by decision of the States themselves, and the different forms of cooperation make it difficult to calculate.⁸

Though the estimate for South-South Cooperation should be viewed with reservations in the absence of a common methodology comparable to the one used in traditional cooperation, it attests to the strength of the South and a more equal “North-South” relationship globally. Furthermore, South-South Cooperation’s contribution to development cooperation worldwide has doubled in ten years and is expected to continue to grow. Additionally, much of the knowledge shared through South-South Cooperation actions is not quantifiable. This is particularly relevant in highlighting South-South Cooperation’s contributions to sustainable development through capacity building and increasingly complex integration projects.

Indeed, South-South Cooperation has significantly increased in recent years due largely to the growing strength of emerging countries, their pursuit of regional leadership and interest in participating more actively on the international arena. Latin American and Caribbean countries, in particular, have shown stronger capacities to undertake South-South Cooperation, and a growing interest in participating in intra- and extra-regional projects, helping to increase the quality and impact of actions, while achieving a stronger international position.

The high profile of South-South Cooperation is also reflected in the substantial efforts made by Latin American countries in building results-based management methodologies and other tools to promote effective exchange of knowledge, which not only adds value, but also raises awareness and strengthens the management of the full South-South Cooperation cycle.

⁸ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Trends and progress in international development cooperation*. Secretary-General’s report E/2014/77, 15 May 2014.

1.3 WHAT ABOUT TRIANGULAR COOPERATION?

Triangular Cooperation will undoubtedly enable Ibero-American countries to maximize their potential in the coming years. It is viewed as an innovative mechanism that developed countries can strengthen further by providing it with a more extensive scope to enable long term, multi-actor, multi-level partnerships.

Triangular cooperation has seen significant development in terms of activities. During 2006-2013, 730 initiatives were undertaken, of which 525 were projects and 205 were so-called actions. Twenty-six (26) triangular initiatives were recorded in 2006, with 166 in 2013. This increase shows that this form of cooperation has made both quantitative and qualitative progress.⁹

Triangular Cooperation brings added value to both developed and developing countries. It is viewed as a strategy that allows all actors to participate, on an equal footing, in a process of joint construction that prioritizes the recipient's interests, while harmonizing various bilateral processes to enable the participation of three or more partners.

However, the conceptual and methodological dimension of Triangular Cooperation, as a form of cooperation with its own distinctive features, in which approaches from two paradigms are combined to build bridges for cooperation, has not been extensively addressed. This is reflected in the difficulties encountered in its implementation. For this reason, Triangular Cooperation should be approached as a process in which dialogue and complementarities, as well as mutual trust and strong partnerships, play a central role in promoting the following principles and criteria¹⁰:

- 1) Recipient's leadership: co-responsibility, ownership of leadership and demand-driven approach.
- 2) Horizontality: adaptability, articulation, consensus-oriented communication, and lack of conditions.
- 3) Mutual accountability: contributions from all parties, result-based shared management and access to information.
- 4) Effectiveness and efficiency: sustainability of actions, efficient use of resources, and effectiveness of initiatives.
- 5) Mutually beneficial: shared results, clear definition of roles, learning together, visibility of all stakeholders.

In light of dwindling cooperation resources allocated to Middle Income Countries (MICs), particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, Triangular Cooperation provides an innovative solution for countries in the South to further strengthen their capacities. By promoting South-South Cooperation and participation of a traditional partner or multilateral organization in the context of the 2030 Agenda, Triangular Cooperation not only provides access to other funding sources, but also builds or enhances multi-stakeholder partnerships as a mechanism to achieve common goals, in this case the SDGs. Furthermore, it encourages other countries that are transitioning from a purely recipient role to a dual role (provider) to contribute to the new international development commitments through their capacities and strengths.

⁹ Ibero-American General Secretariat, *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2015* (Madrid: 2015).

¹⁰ Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation, *A Guide to the Management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America*, Working Document No. 8 (PIFCSS: 2015).

I.4

THE ROLE OF SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE 2030 AGENDA

South-South Cooperation in the region is mainly aimed at strengthening national capacities. This contribution has focused on developing human resources, strengthening organizational processes, implementing development initiatives and, even, supporting institutional reengineering efforts to facilitate a better response to the challenges of sustainable development at national and local level. Whether through specific training, exchange of successful institutional practices or support in defining and implementing new institutional models, South-South Cooperation has made shared the information, experiences and lessons learned with other countries, while also providing peer support in designing and implementing effective public policies and development strategies to drive forward each country's development priorities.

It is in this context that the distinctive contribution of cooperation among peers with similar socio-economic and political contexts takes on a relevant role. History shows that the availability of financial resources alone is insufficient to meet development goals. Proper and effective use of available resources depends on institutional capacity, which can benefit from the exchange of successful and unsuccessful experiences in solving identical problems.

The MDGs served as an incentive for developed countries to redirect Official Development Assistance to the least developed countries.

In view of the foregoing, the delivery of ODA to MICs, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, lost momentum. At the same time, the countries in the region sought opportunities to achieve their national goals through South-South Cooperation and, consequently, international commitments towards achieving the MDGs.

Meanwhile, multilateral or intergovernmental actors played a significant role in supporting countries in the region to achieve MDGs. Bodies such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other agencies in the UN system, the World Bank and the European Union participated in cooperation projects in most Latin American and Caribbean countries.

On that basis, it is expected that IDC, and particularly SSC and TC, will play an even more important role in implementing the recently adopted 2030 Development Agenda, and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as outlined in the Rio+20 declaration, which emphasizes the importance of international cooperation as a mechanism to address sustainable development issues through the provision of financial resources and technology transfer to developing countries, among others.¹¹

However, the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda calls for innovative solutions that combine the vision and common efforts of all development actors, without excluding

¹¹ Nations General Assembly, The future we want, A/RES/66/288, 27 July 2012.

any developing country that has been formally categorized as a middle or high income country based on the World Bank classification.

This practice has led to the implementation of targeting measures by ODA agents, which do not address the existing gaps in developing countries and the impact that the economic crisis has had on vulnerable groups. There is no doubt that the incoming flow of aid to overcome development challenges in many countries has been affected. This has called into question the very notion of poverty, reinforcing the need for immediate implementation of the 2030 Agenda in all countries.

Middle-income countries still face considerable challenges in achieving sustainable development and sustaining the achievements made to date. The international community acknowledges that official development assistance and other favorable financing conditions are essential for a number of these countries. They play a key role in obtaining specific results, taking into account the concrete needs of these countries. This requires all forms of inclusive international cooperation.

Moreover, particular attention should be paid to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which are recognized as some of the most biologically and culturally diverse countries in the world, and also extremely vulnerable. They must overcome a number of obstacles due to their small size, highly specialized economic zones, fragility facing natural disasters and risks, high dependence on imported products, relative isolation from international markets, and increasing pressure from tourism flows. However, a large number of SIDS are rich in natural resources, and highly adapted to a variety of situations. Its inhabitants are characterized by great resilience and adaptability.

It will also be necessary to strengthen all forms of cooperation, including the practices developed with regard to South-South and Triangular Cooperation, which enrich the overall architecture of IDC and supplement, but do not replace, the traditional forms of cooperation.

Furthermore, it is clear that IDC will play a vital role in providing essential public goods and services and catalyzing other sources of funding. This is especially relevant in the Latin American and Caribbean context, as they receive significantly less ODA than other regions. We therefore take the view that each type of IDC plays a unique role, and should be used in an interconnected, coherent and complementary manner to respond efficiently to the specific needs and priorities of recipient countries.

The focus of South-South and Triangular Cooperation on mutual benefit, capacity building, and exchange of knowledge and good practices makes it a very effective tool for addressing development challenges faced by the countries in the South in implementing the 2030 Development Agenda.

“South-South and Triangular Cooperation is a very effective tool for addressing development challenges faced by the countries in the South in implementing the 2030 Development Agenda”

As mentioned above, Triangular Cooperation will play an important role in development cooperation, as it did in the MDGs and will do in the SDGs. Indeed, in the case of Ibero-America, its traditional partners in cooperation, Spain and Portugal should move towards Triangular Cooperation together with the rest of the region. This shift, which should be beneficial for all parties concerned, should be agreed by all partners, based on the interests and needs of the recipient country(ies).

For example, Spanish cooperation, working with UNDP, chose to continue using the Millennium Goals Development Fund (MGDF), renaming it Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF). Building on the experience, knowledge, lessons learnt and best practices gained through the MDGF, and working with the 18 pilot countries currently implementing cooperation actions (of which eight are Ibero-American), this Fund will help to bridge the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs, unleashing new opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America.¹²

Other cooperation experiences in the region to strengthen national systems enabled progress towards the MDGs. These regional programs include the Ibero-American Plan for Literacy and Basic Education for Youth and Adults, which contributed to achieving the MDG 2 “Achieve universal primary education”. In particular, it contributed to improving literacy rates with a lifelong learning perspective, in response to personal development and employment needs of youth and adults in the knowledge society. It also mainstreamed the gender perspective and assistance to minorities at risk of social exclusion.

The Plan has been extended to cover the period 2015-2021, thereby contributing towards achieving the SDG 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” and several of its targets.

There are already regional initiatives that directly contribute to the 2030 Agenda, including the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project, which consists of nine thematic areas, supports the SDG 2 on eradication of hunger and achieving food security through the “Hunger Free Mesoamerica” initiative; the SDG 13 on climate change through the Mesoamerican Strategy for Environmental Sustainability; and the SDG 3 on health and well-being through the Mesoamerican Public Health System (SMSP, in its Spanish acronym).

Some of the sectors that would benefit most from the different forms of cooperation to achieve the SDGs are: infrastructure, alternative energies, food security, gender equality, public services, social protection, environmental and water resource management, capacity building, and regional cooperation and integration.

¹² Development Goals Fund, Current Programmes, <http://www.sdgfund.org/es/current-programmes> (accessed on December 2015).

I.5

CHALLENGES FOR IBERO-AMERICAN SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE 2030 AGENDA

Some of the main challenges related to Ibero-American South-South and Triangular Cooperation's contribution to the 2030 Agenda are identified below:

- a) Devising a planning approach to the contributions, building programs that are sustainable over time and achieving verifiable impacts to avoid dispersion or fragmentation of cooperation actions, while expanding its scope and optimizing the results.
- b) Designing more efficient implementation schemes and indicators to better quantify South-South Cooperation and widen the range of practices and actors (e.g. public-private partnerships, civil society, academia, etc.) for creating innovative SSC strategies.
- c) Strengthening national and regional experiences to improve existing documentation on SSC and TC practices and experiences that effectively contribute towards achieving the SDGs at national, subregional and Ibero-American level.
- d) Enabling more inclusive partnership frameworks, and promoting dialogue between SSC and traditional cooperation through TC. This form of cooperation is particularly useful to meet financial challenges and enhance the implementation capacity of countries in the South.
- f) Strengthening regional political platforms in the South to find common ground on SSC and complement efforts.
- g) Strengthening institutional capacities of the bodies responsible for cooperation, enhancing the information systems of the countries, designing proprietary systems to assess the quality and impact of SSC and TC programs, ensuring training for technical teams, and bolstering management, recording and result mechanisms.
- h) Devising strategies to enable developing countries to increase available resources, in order to build ambitious strategies and initiatives that help develop the SDG agenda.

The response to these challenges calls for a more integrated and coherent approach by the international community to coordinate cooperation projects and programs in line with national sustainable development priorities. To that end, it is necessary to look for innovative strategies to mobilize and creatively use existing resources, enhancing the impact of cooperation activities. Indeed, South-South and Triangular Cooperation should encourage multi-stakeholder participation to help achieve the development goals.

I.6 TOWARDS A ROADMAP FOR SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA TO ACHIEVE THE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

To ensure an effective contribution of SSC to the 2030 Agenda, all national and/or regional SSC strategies should consider including a coordination element to liaise with other development agencies and the UN System, which should also enable knowledge transfer and institutional capacity building, and strengthen mechanisms for transfer of science, technology and innovation.

It will be necessary to ensure coordination at regional, national and global level to review ongoing initiatives and integrate mechanisms and resources from various sources, whether traditional providers, cooperating partners in the South, private sector, civil society and/or foundations. Consistent with the principles of solidarity, horizontality, ownership and managing for results, the success of the 2030 Agenda will hinge on the ability of development actors to work together despite historical differences, taking into account their own capacities and resources to participate responsibly in international development.

The actions taken by the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) to support Ibero-American South-South Cooperation for SDG will play a relevant role in engaging players and aligning efforts towards achieving the SDGs in the region. Ibero-America must contribute from its areas of expertise, including science and technology, education and culture.

As drivers of sustainable development in the region, the Ibero-American Cooperation Programs, Initiatives and Affiliated Projects (PIPA, in its Spanish acronym) will play a key role in helping member countries to achieve the SDGs, and in providing cooperation to other countries in the region and other regions. The main Ibero-American contribution towards achieving the SDGs should be the wide variety of issues addressed through the PIPA' (access to justice, science and technology, governance and public policy, literacy, nutrition, strengthening of SSC, etc.).

Furthermore, new Ibero-American tools, including the recently implemented "Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation" (SIDICSS),¹³ could make interesting contributions in monitoring the achievement of the SDGs by cooperation initiatives. It also offers great potential for access to Ibero-American SSC and TC records.

In order to achieve the SDGs, each country must adapt their targets and define indicators. The Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, working together with the UN Statistical Commission, will develop global indicators for the SDGs, which will be approved by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN General Assembly. The UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) will define the regional indicators, and each country will select the indicators that are best suited to track.

¹³ SIDICSS is a platform for regional integrated data logging and SSC data created by Ibero-American countries. The web-based system enables entry, editing, processing and periodic analysis of data, as well as consultation and reporting through graphs and tables created for this purpose.

Subsequently, each country will undertake an internal process for aligning public policies and development frameworks with the SDGs, and exploring its IDC reception and provision policy.

This is followed by a process of collaboration with international organizations and traditional partners to align international development cooperation with national goals, which by now should have been dealt with to achieve the SDGs. As mentioned, this group of actors will play a key role towards achieving the internationally agreed goals. Within this general framework, the participation in SSC and TC activities of civil society actors in partner countries should be intensified, as they can deliver specific added value, while at the same time enhance horizontality and ownership of the activities, always from the perspective of complementarity.

Lastly, States should explore new avenues for South-South and Triangular Cooperation to support national efforts towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. Ibero-American cooperation can take a leadership role in this process, guiding the work of the PIPA, and in particular the PIFCSS, to ensure cross-cutting support for improving and underpinning regional South-South Cooperation, and gradual alignment of national policies to achieve the SDGs and other South-South Cooperation activities within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. This would help the Member States and, consequently, the region to contribute meaningfully to the achievement of these goals through Ibero-American cooperation, delivering added-value to this common, global aim.

“ Ibero-American cooperation can be a valuable tool for dealing with the challenges of regional sustainable development by identifying common challenges and seeking common regional solutions ”

1.7 CONCLUSIONS

The region faces the challenge of identifying its greatest strengths, high-profile, regional strategic issues for Ibero-America's sustainable development, and its most urgent needs. Furthermore, it can leverage its geographic and political advantages, and gear its South-South Cooperation and, even, Triangular Cooperation, towards those areas in which it has comparative advantage, in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Ibero-American cooperation can be a valuable tool for dealing with the challenges of regional sustainable development by identifying common challenges and seeking common regional solutions.

Indeed, future Reports on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, published annually by the SEGIB jointly with the PIFCSS, may include information to analyze the contribution and impact of projects and initiatives on each of the SDGs outlined in the 2030 Agenda.

All Ibero-American South-South and Triangular Cooperation implemented to achieve the SDGs should be relevant, quality-driven, and results-oriented. Furthermore, these results should be replicable. To that end, it is necessary to strengthen Ibero-American cooperation mechanisms and institutions and seek sustainable financing mechanisms through non-traditional

partners and Triangular Cooperation, to secure the flow of dwindling cooperation resources towards the region.

Once Ibero-America's cooperations efforts have been geared towards achieving the SDGs, it would be helpful to share its experiences with other countries and regions of the world, in keeping with its global responsibility under SDG 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development", which has as one of its targets increasing international support for the implementation of capacity building programs, with a view to supporting national plans for achieving the SDGs through North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

It should be recalled that progress towards achieving MDG 8 was less than expected. Therefore, once Ibero-American countries are on the right track to achieving their national targets, they should continue their efforts to share capabilities and strengths, through South-South Cooperation, with other countries of similar or less development in order to push forward the SDGs through strengthened dialogue and exchange of experiences, skills and knowledge to meet the challenges of sustainable development.



Training firefighters in rescue techniques (Brazil & Dominican Republic)



CHAPTER II

IBERO-AMERICA AND BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

This chapter, like this ninth edition of the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*, is influenced by a methodological milestone for Ibero-America and South-South Cooperation: the first online data platform on South-South Cooperation for a developing region.

During the period between September 2014 and 2015, the Ibero-American countries, the General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) have worked with a software developer to design, develop and launch this platform, better known by its acronym SIDICSS (Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation). The SIDICSS, which has been operational since September 1, 2015, has enabled the registration, storage, processing and display of all South-South Cooperation initiatives exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014, as shown in Table II.1. The platform, which is kept constantly updated, has nurtured and will nurture this and future editions of the Report on South-South Cooperation.

With this in mind, this chapter builds on the knowledge available on Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation initiatives in which the region's countries participated in 2014:

- 1 An initial presentation of the projects and actions exchanged in 2014 using the cooperation provider-recipient matrices on which much of the subsequent analysis is based. This section also relies on data from previous editions, as well as others relating to, for instance, initiative execution dates, in order to provide a more dynamic analysis, including historical series on the evolution of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in the region between 2010 and 2014.
- 2 The second section analyzes Bilateral HSSC in the region in 2014 from a geographical perspective, i.e. which countries engaged more intensively in the exchange and in what role (provider and recipient). The result is shown in the participation maps.
- 3 It then elaborates on how the exchange flows were established, i.e. who exchanged preferably with whom; what was the level of concentration and/or dependency. The two tools used for analysis and information display deserve special mention: flow (or Sankey) diagrams and a variant of the Herfindahl Index, used in international trade, adapted to measure the concentration of SSC.

SIDICSS: the first regional data platform on South-South Cooperation

BOX II.1

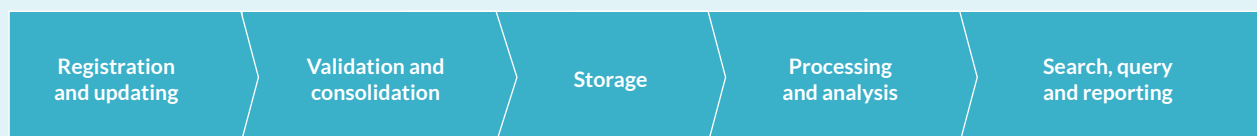
In 2014, SEGIB and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) decided to promote jointly the permanent replacement of the primary tool -the questionnaire- used since 2007 to collect the data needed to draft the Report on South-South Cooperation, with a powerful and unique instrument: a regional, online data platform. The Ibero-American countries, represented by the so-called Advisory Committee on Information Systems (Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Peru, as well as the SEGIB and PIFCSS), participated in this process.

Between September 2014 and 2015, these countries, SEGIB and PIFCSS worked with a software developer to design, implement and put into operation this platform. This Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (hereinafter, SIDICSS in its Spanish acronym) is unique in that it was purpose built to meet certain requirements.

Like all information management systems, the SIDICSS is meant to enable the recording, storage and subsequent transmission or use of data. Furthermore, it must meet three additional requirements:

- a) The information entered into the system must reflect the concepts built around the SSC Report.
 - b) The three stakeholders – Ibero-American countries, SEGIB and PIFCSS-, each distinctly different and involved in different functions and roles, must be able to use the platform.
 - c) The platform must be able to replicate some key stages of the process in which the information on South-South Cooperation recorded by the countries is reviewed and consolidated. More specifically, it should allow for "cross-checking" of data recorded by the countries, -in particular, in the bilateral form-; avoid duplication of initiatives in the system; and supplement data to validate a single initiative.
- As shown in the Chart below, the end result of this is an online platform -the first of its kind on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in a developing region- that is conducive to:
- a) Recording and updating initiatives (programs, projects and actions) on South-South Cooperation under any of the forms recognized in Ibero-America (bilateral, triangular and regional).
 - b) Reviewing, modifying and validating the recorded data. It should be noted that this process requires continuous dialogue between the SEGIB and the countries, and among countries, via an internal notification and messaging system. This is yet another example of a participatory and horizontal process.
 - c) Storing in the system all recorded data at any time.
 - d) Enabling search, query and export of data, as well as automatic reporting. All these functions rely on a selection and filtering process that simultaneously processes and analyzes the data logged in the system.

Data flow on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America in SIDICSS



Source: SEGIB

In its first year of operation (since September 1, 2015), the SIDICSS has enabled countries to register 1,673 South-South Cooperation initiatives, 1,350 of which have been validated as of July 1, 2016. In this regard, the SIDICSS has emerged as a powerful tool not only

to feed into the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, but also into other information assets used by Ibero-American countries. But above all, it has proved to be a tool which can complement and enhance the quality of the information provided by countries that already have

their own national information systems. It has also become "the system" used by countries that still lack their own, which undoubtedly contributes to narrowing the gap that still exists in Ibero-America in terms of information management.

Source: SEGIB

4 Furthermore, a sectoral analysis of cooperation flows was undertaken in 2014. The aim of this analysis was twofold: first, it sought to determine the capacities strengthened across the region through cooperation, and identify the role played by the providers and recipients' profile of capacities and needs in achieving this goal.

5 Secondly, it aimed to build on the work done in recent years, subject to availability of data effectively reported by the countries. The chapter concludes with a section on other aspects of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. More specifically, the goal is to seek further details on, for instance, the -economic and time- "dimension" of South-South Cooperation; "efficiency" in the use of resources used to manage the initiatives exchanged; or the *burden* shared by provider and recipient during execution. This is done through South-South Cooperation indicators and statistical techniques.

“ During 2014, the nineteen countries in Ibero-America executed 552 projects and 333 actions under Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation ”

II.1 BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ACTIONS AND PROJECTS IN 2014

During 2014, the nineteen countries in Ibero-America executed 552 projects and 333 actions under Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. Matrices II.1 and II.2 show all 552 projects and 333 actions, and a breakdown by pairs of partners and roles. As stated earlier, this information will form the basis of the analysis in subsequent sections.¹ The parenthesis in the

matrices indicate how many of these initiatives were "bidirectional", i.e. initiatives in which the two partner countries act simultaneously as providers and recipients. As shown in the matrices, 36 projects and 43 actions were bidirectional in 2014, i.e. for each bidirectional initiative, there were 13 projects and 5 actions in which each partner played a single role.²

¹ Each cell in the Matrix reports on:

a) The number of projects/actions exchanged by each pair of partners: *providers* are arrayed on the horizontal axis, recipients on the vertical axis. The last cell of each row/column contains the total number of projects/actions in which each country participated: again, as *provider* or *recipient*, respectively.

b) The sum total of the last column and row is the total number of projects/actions executed in the year.

² It should be noted that, starting with the 2012 edition of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, the methodological approach applied to add the bidirectional exchanges to the rest of the initiatives is based on double counting, i.e. each bidirectional exchange is included in the relevant matrix "broken down" into two projects or actions, one for each of the two partners in their respective roles (provider-recipient and recipient-provider, respectively) (SEGIB, 2012 and 2015).

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects. 2014

MATRIX II.1

Units

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		Total	
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC				
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay
LMIC	Bolivia																1			1	
	El Salvador													1						1	
	Guatemala									(1)										1	
	Honduras																				
	Nicaragua																				
HMIC	Brazil	7	13	7	12	6		6	1	9	9	4	7	3	16+(1)	9	1	6+(1)	1	10+(1)	130
	Colombia	9	4	1	5				2+(1)	2	(1)			3	7	3		3+(1)		2+(1)	45
	Costa Rica		8					(1)				2+(5)	(1)					1		(2)	20
	Cuba		23			1		3			1									2	30
	Ecuador		3	1				1+(1)		1					(1)				1	2	11
	Mexico	6	15	3+(1)	4	3	6		10+(5)	3	2		3			2		2+(2)	11	1+(7)	86
	Panama		1						(1)												2
	Paraguay																				
	Peru		2				1+(1)	1			(1)							1+(1)			8
	Dominican Rep.									1											1
	Venezuela																				
HIC	Argentina	36	16	3	4	12	1+(1)	2+(1)	6	13	5	1+(2)		12	10+(1)	1			4	(4)	135
	Chile	3			3	1		2	4		11		1	1	1	4		1+(4)		3+(1)	40
	Uruguay	5	3				(1)	2+(1)	6+(2)	1	3	(7)		3		1		(4)	1+(1)		41
Total		66	88	16	28	23	11	21	38	30	33	22	12	22	38	20	1	28	19	36	552

Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of July 1, 2016. Accordingly, each economy has been classified as lower middle-income (GNI per capita between US\$1,025 and US\$4,035) upper middle-income (between US\$4,036 and US\$12,475 dollars) and high-income (over US\$12,476); b) As of July 1, 2016, the World Bank has unclassified Argentina per its GNI per capita data, pending the release of revised national accounts statistics. However, the classification in force until that date (high-income country) has been used for the purpose of the matrix. c) The projects reported by the countries as "bidirectional" are shown in parentheses. In those cases, the two participating countries act as both provider and recipient.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperating agencies and/or bureaus.

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions. 2014

MATRIX II.2

Units

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		Total		
		LMIC					HMIC									HIC						
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay	Miscellaneous
LMIC	Bolivia			4										0+(3)								7
	El Salvador			8	1							1		1								11
	Guatemala					1	2+(1)				1+(2)			2	0+(1)							10
	Honduras									1												1
	Nicaragua			1																		1
HMIC	Brazil				9		2							3+(2)			0+(2)				2	20
	Colombia	1	2	13+(1)	8			7+(2)		4+(2)	3+(5)	1	2	3+(7)	3		0+(2)		1+(1)		17	85
	Costa Rica			3			0+(2)					1		3								9
	Cuba		3									1		0+(1)								5
	Ecuador	5		2	1	1	3+(2)					2		4+(4)			0+(1)	0+(1)		1		27
	Mexico	2		4+(2)	1		2+(5)		3	3		1		2+(2)								27
	Panama																					
	Paraguay																					
	Peru	2+(3)			7		0+(2)	1+(7)	1	0+(1)	3+(4)	0+(2)		1		1		1+(1)	0+(1)		1	39
	Dominican Rep.		2	3+(1)	1				1		1										1	10
Venezuela																						
HIC	Argentina	1			2	0+(2)	2+(2)			3+(1)	1		2	5+(1)		1		2+(2)	1	2		30
	Chile	1	2	7		1	2	1	1	4+(1)		1	3	4+(1)			4+(2)		1	2		38
	Uruguay		2				1+(1)		1			1	3	1	1					2		13
Total		15	11	49	30	2	5	35	12	6	26	15	9	11	49	6	1	13	6	4	28	333

Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of 1 July 2016. Accordingly, each economy has been classified as lower middle-income (GNI per capita between US\$1,025 and US\$4,035) upper middle-income (between US\$4,036 and US\$12,475 dollars) and high-income (over US\$12,476); b) As of July 1, 2016, the World Bank has unclassified Argentina per its GNI per capita data, pending the release of revised national accounts statistics. However, the classification in force until that date (high-income country) has been used for the purpose of the matrix. c) The projects reported by the countries as "bidirectional" are shown in parentheses. In those cases, the two participating countries act as both provider and recipient.

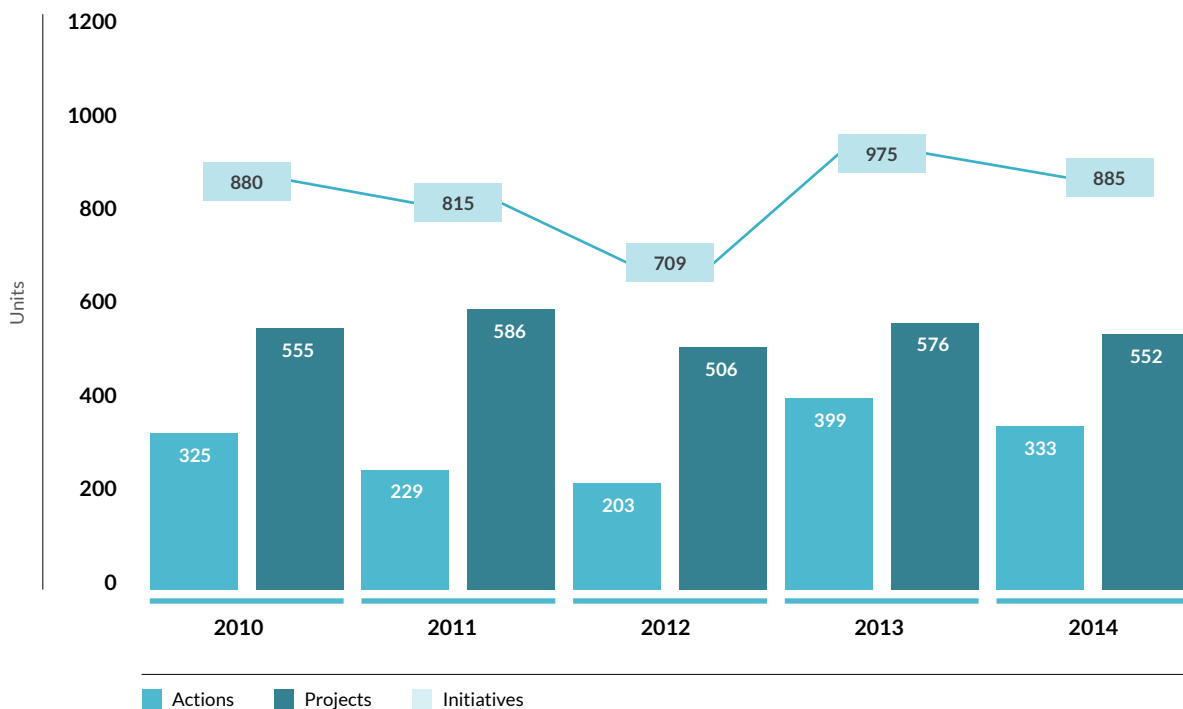
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperating agencies and/or bureaus.

A historical data series for the period 2010-2014 (Graph II.1) can be constructed by comparing these figures with the information annually recorded since 2010.³ This Graph illustrates the driving force behind the various tools used to instrumentalize cooperation (actions, projects and initiatives, understood as the sum of the above). Indeed, Graph II.1 suggests an irregular progression in the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation exchanged between countries in this period, where negative annual growth

rates (of up to -29.5% for actions in the biennium 2010-2011, and up to -13.7% between 2011 and 2012 for projects) lined up with periods of intense growth in 2012 and 2013, when actions and projects increased, in each case, by almost 97% and 38%. However, the overall balance indicates stability, given that the final values for 2014 and 2010 remained at very similar levels: 333 vs. 325 (equivalent to a slight increase (2.5%) in the number of actions); 552 vs. 555 (slight drop (0.5%) in the total number of projects); and 885 initiatives in 2014, which represents a small increase (0.6%) over the 880 recorded in 2010.

Evolution of Bilateral HSSC projects and actions. 2010-2014

GRAPH II.1



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus and SEGIB (2015, 2014, 2012, 2011).

³ Although there is data available for 2007-2014, several methodological changes (SEGIB, 2015) suggest restricting the series to 2010-2014. Indeed, the final series is obtained by adjusting the 2010 data to one of these changes. In this regard, the 2011 Report (which included this data) treated bidirectional actions and projects separately (6 and 13, respectively), ignoring them when calculating the total number of actions and projects (313 and 529). In order to ensure data comparability, bidirectional exchanges were added to the initiatives in progress in 2010, applying the double counting methodological approach used in previous editions. This approach ultimately resulted in 325 actions, 555 projects and 880 initiatives.

With regard to the changes occurring between different years, it should be noted that what is being counted are the initiatives that were being executed sometime during the year of analysis. This means that, for instance, the initiatives may have commenced in an earlier year, and, therefore, it could be counted several times (one for each year in which some activity was registered). In this regard, some data available on the 333 actions and 552 projects executed sometime in 2014 (approval, start and completion dates)⁴ help clarify some of the dynamics.

As shown in Graph II.2, which breaks down the projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014 by the approval (Chart II.2.A), start (II.2.B) and completion (II.2.c) years, four out of ten projects that began in 2014 also reported some activity in that same year. This means that the bulk of these projects, almost six out of ten (58.3%), started in earlier years (one-fourth of the total in 2013; 25% between 2011 and 2012; and the rest at some point between 2007 and 2010).

In other words, more than 40% of the 552 projects that the countries reported in 2014 were new projects started in that year; while the remaining 60% were projects started (and accounted for) in previous years. Though described in greater detail below, due to the different dimension of actions (which are shorter than projects), only 2.1% of the 33 actions recorded in 2014 are related to initiatives started in previous years.

Additionally, it should be noted that only one in four of the projects (Graph II.2.A) executed by the countries in 2014 were approved in that same year. The bulk of the approvals were formalized earlier; a significant proportion in 2013 (38.3% of total), another 30% in the biennium 2011-2012 and a few between 2008 and 2010 (5.1%). Furthermore, most of the projects (two in three) were completed between 2014 (26.9% of total) and 2015 (almost 40%) (Graph II.2.C). It is estimated that one out of three projects will be completed in 2016, and just 4.3% of the total will carry over to 2017-2019.

II.2 BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN 2014: A GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE

As indicated previously, Bilateral HSSC in the region in 2014 can also be analyzed from a geographical perspective to better understand the intensity and the role played by the countries. Maps II.1.A and B (text) and Maps A.II.1.A and B (Annex) were plotted for this purpose with each country a different color. As

the country's share (as provider or recipient) increases in the 552 projects and 333 actions exchanged, so does the intensity of the color.

Thus, Maps II.1.A and B, which illustrate the projects and each country's share as provider (A) and recipient (B), appear to suggest that:

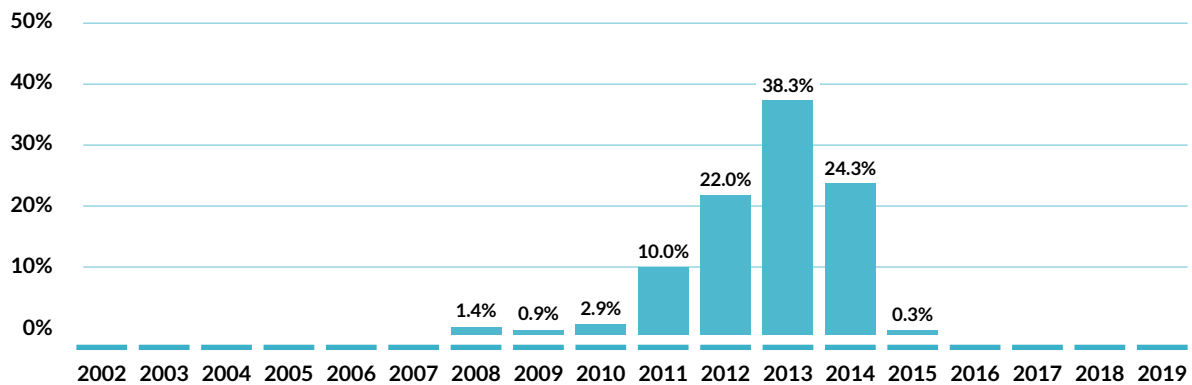
⁴ In this edition of the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*, the dates of approval of 46.6% of actions and 67.8% of projects are known, as well as the completion dates of 93.4% of actions and 95% of projects, and the start dates of 100% of the initiatives, as they are compulsory reporting data.

Distribution of projects by approval, start and completion date. 2014

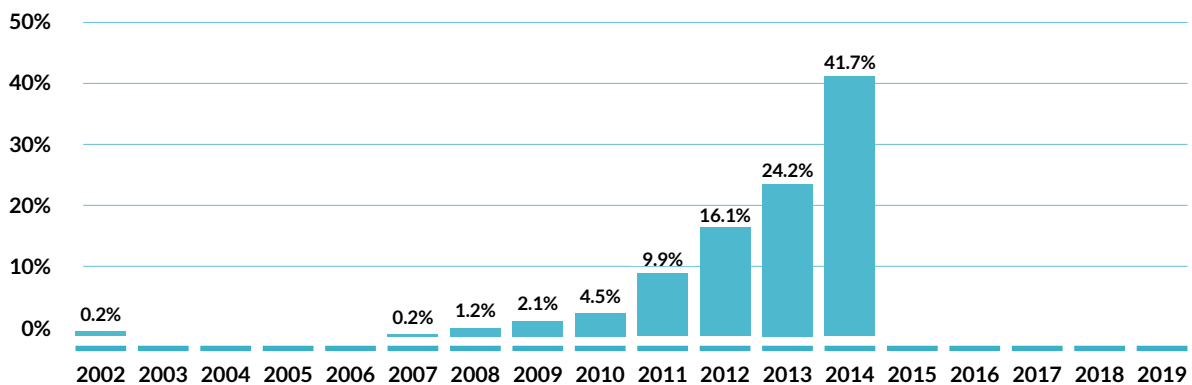
GRAPH II.2

Share (%) of all projects

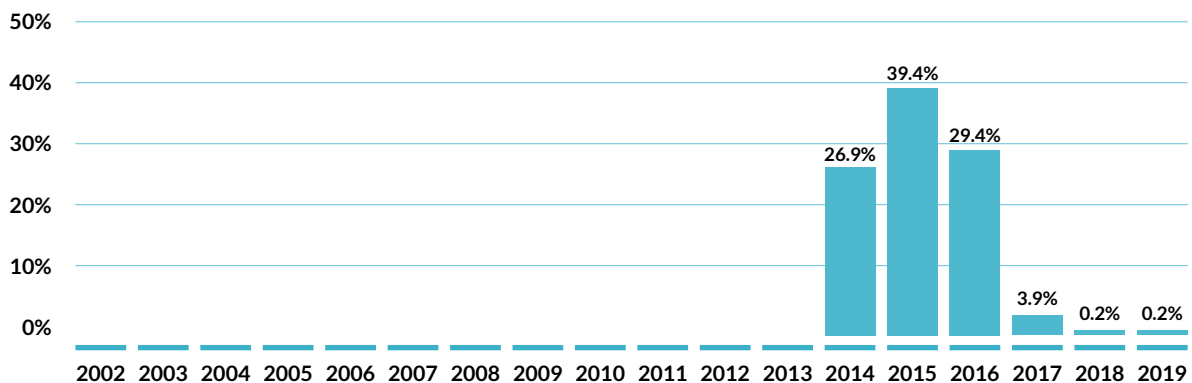
II.2.A. Approval



II.2.B. Start



II.2.C. Completion

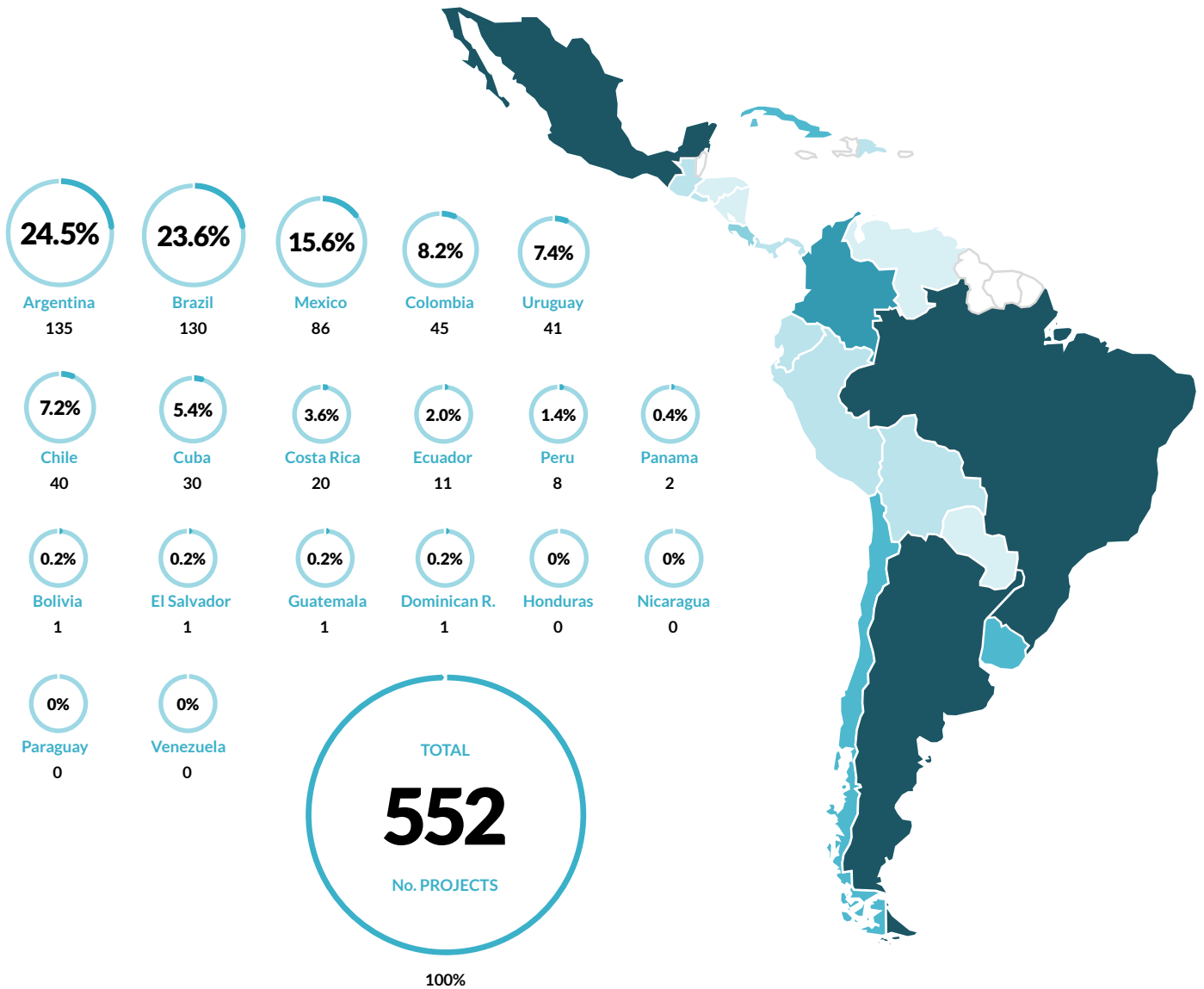


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

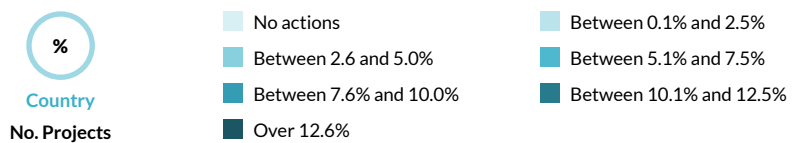
Geographic distribution of cooperation projects, by role. 2014

MAP II.1

II.1.A. Provider Intensity-based data:



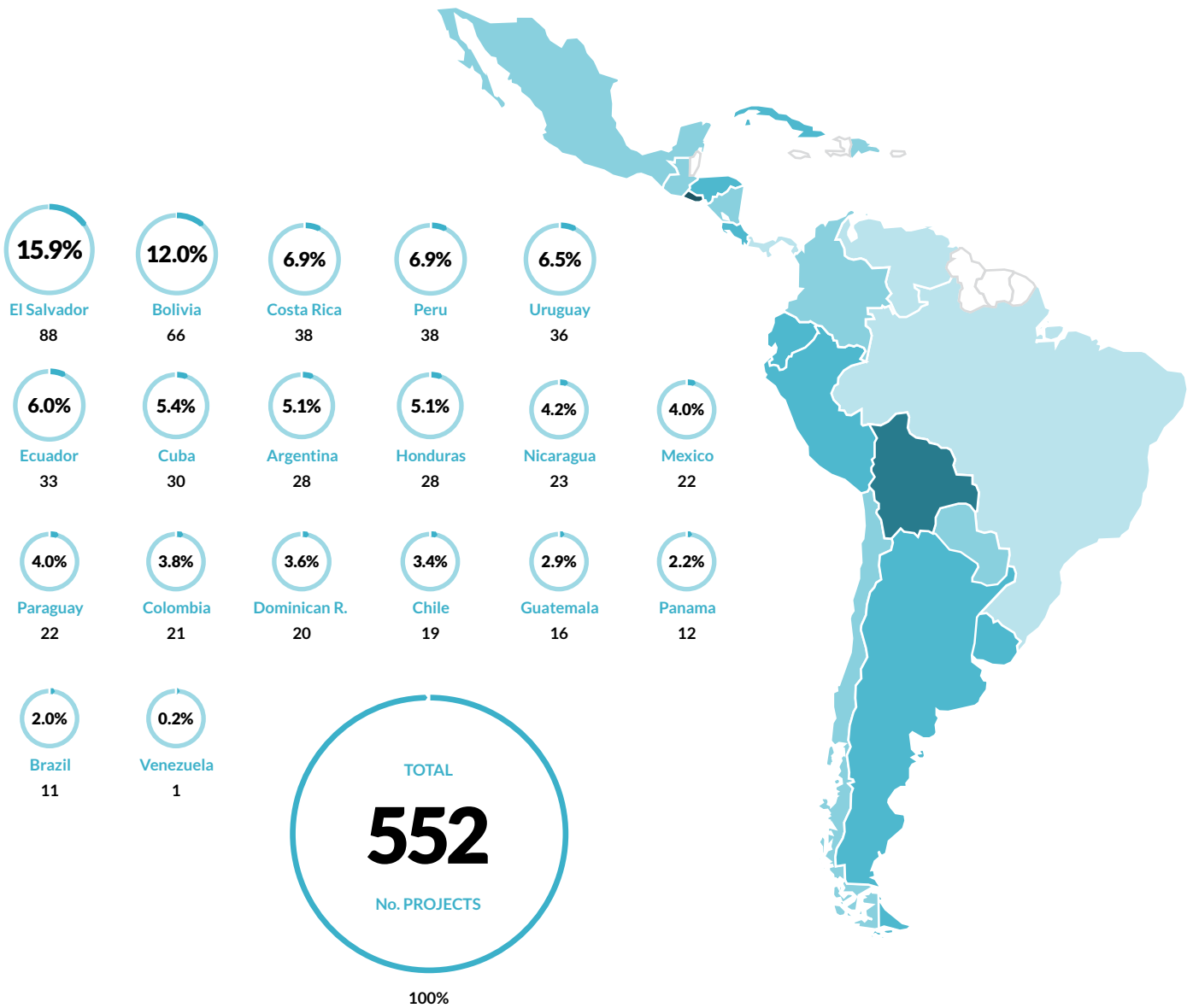
Legend. Color coding, based on the share (%) of cooperation projects provided or received in 2014:



Geographic distribution of cooperation projects, by role. 2014

MAP II.1

II.1.B. Recipient Intensity-based data:



Legend. Color coding, based on the share (%) of cooperation projects provided or received in 2014:

%
Country
No. Projects

- No actions
- Between 2.6 and 5.0%
- Between 7.6% and 10.0%
- Over 12.6%
- Between 0.1% and 2.5%
- Between 5.1% and 7.5%
- Between 10.1% and 12.5%

a) Seven countries, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, along with Colombia, Uruguay, Chile and Cuba, accounted for almost 92% of the 552 projects provided in 2014. However, the relative share of each country varied significantly, with the highest being Argentina and Brazil (respectively, 24.5% and 23.6%), which together accounted for almost half of all registered projects, and the lowest (5.4%) Cuba. Meanwhile, Chile, Uruguay and Colombia fluctuated between 7.2% and 8.2%. The individual shares accounted for half that of Mexico (15.6%), the third largest provider of Bilateral HSSC in 2014.

c) All countries in the region participated as recipients in the 552 projects executed in 2014, which explains why the differences in share were significantly narrower between recipient countries than provider countries. Moreover, nearly half of the countries (9) accounted for 70% of the projects (385), while the other half (10) acted as recipients in the remaining 30% (167).

d) El Salvador and Bolivia were two major recipients of Bilateral HSSC in 2014, accounting for nearly 3 in 10 projects (16% and 12% of the total, respectively). Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador are next, in descending order, with an individual share of 6% to 7% of the total. Cuba, Argentina and Honduras jointly accounted for 15% of the total.

e) Lastly, nine countries participated as recipients in one in four Bilateral HSSC projects: Nicaragua, Mexico and Paraguay (each in 22 to 23 projects, which is equivalent to or slightly higher than 4%); Colombia, Dominican Republic and Chile (10% of the 552 projects received); and Panama, Brazil and Venezuela in 12, 11 and 1 project, respectively.

“ Seven countries, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, along with Colombia, Uruguay, Chile and Cuba, accounted for almost 92% of the 552 projects provided in 2014 ”

b) The remaining 8.2% of projects exchanged (45) in 2014 were executed by eight countries with varying levels of individual participation. In fact, three countries accounted for the bulk of this share: Costa Rica (about 20 projects, equivalent to 3.6% of total projects) and the Andean countries Ecuador and Peru (respectively, 2.0% and 1.4%). The remaining 1.1% of projects was the sum of ad hoc actions by Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic (1 project per country) and Panama (2 projects as provider). Furthermore, in 2014, Honduras and Nicaragua, in Central America, and Paraguay and Venezuela, in the south of the continent, did not participate as providers in any project.

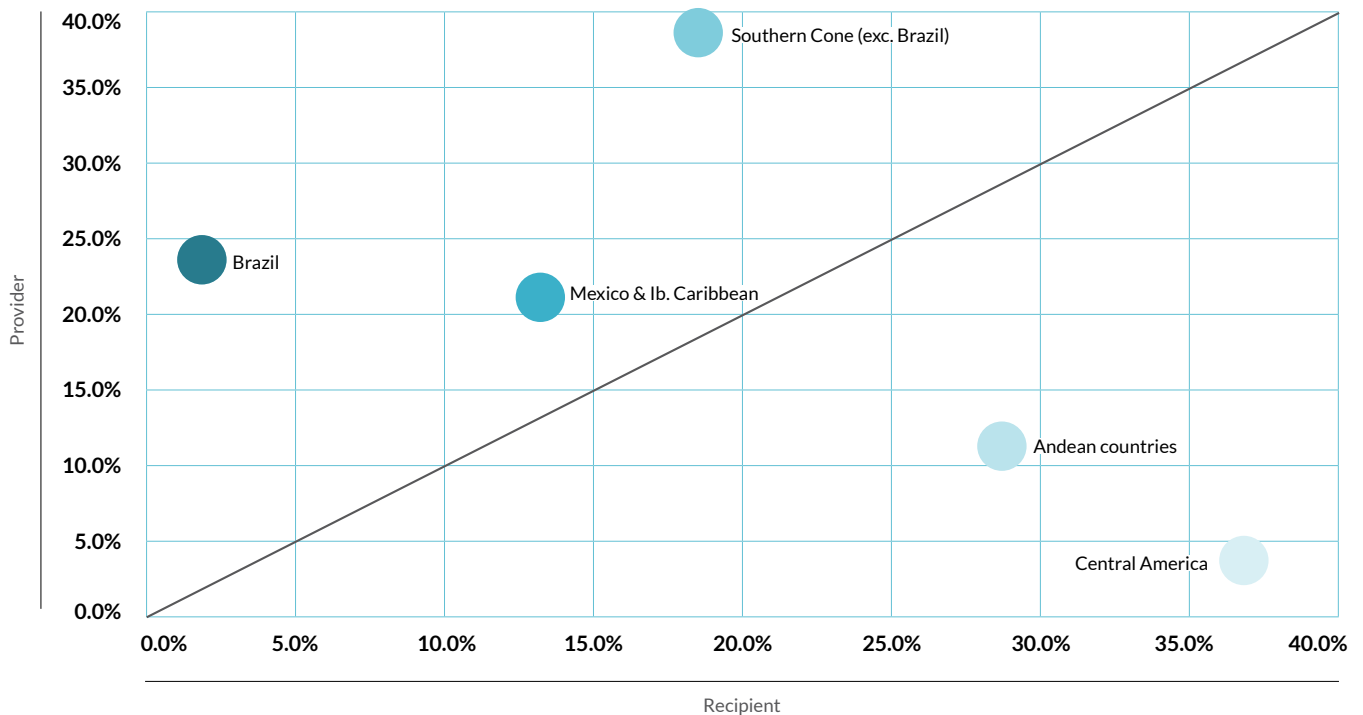
The project-based analysis may be complemented by grouping countries into five subregions:⁵ "Mexico and the Ibero-American Caribbean" (Cuba and Dominican Republic); "Central America" (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama); "Andean Countries" (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela); "Brazil" (a country equivalent to a sub-region for the purpose of this analysis); and the rest of the "Southern Cone" (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, excluding Brazil).

Graph II.3 shows each subregion's share of projects provided and received by countries that make up these subregions. The scatter plot profiles each subregion according to its share of projects as provider (vertical axis) and recipient (horizontal axis). The 45° line on the graph highlights which subregions were more active as providers than recipients (top of the graph, above the diagonal line), and vice versa (bottom of the chart, below the diagonal line).

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC projects, by subregion and role. 2014

GRAPH II.3

Share (%)



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

⁵ This information is obtained using the same criteria as in previous editions. For further detail, refer to SEGIB (2012; page 41).

The distribution of roles can be understood better from the subregional standpoint. Indeed, as shown in Graph II.3, the Southern Cone countries (excluding Brazil) acted primarily as providers in 2014: 40% of the 552 registered projects. Furthermore, this subregion acted as recipient in 19% of the projects, i.e. the Southern Cone countries provided two projects for every project received. The other two subregions that stood out as providers were Brazil and Mexico and the Ibero-American Caribbean (respectively, 23.6% and 21.2% of projects provided vs. 2.0% and 13.0% of projects received). By contrast, the Central American and Andean subregions stood out as recipients, jointly accounting for 2 in 3 of the 552 projects in 2014. Indeed, their share of total projects received (37.1% for Central America and 28.8% for the Andean subregion) was significantly higher than their share as providers (4.3% and 11.8%, respectively).

Additionally, Maps AII.1.A and B and Graph A.II.1, in the Annex, provide a similar analysis for actions at country and subregion level. In summary, it can be concluded that:

“ The Southern Cone countries acted primarily as providers in 2014. The other two subregions that stood out as providers were Brazil and Mexico and the Ibero-American Caribbean ”

- a) Colombia, a single country, stood out as provider, accounting for one in four of the 333 actions in 2014. Its share in absolute figures (85 actions) more than doubled the second and third top providers (Peru and Chile, with 39 and 38 actions, respectively), who together accounted for another 23.1% of the total. Argentina, Ecuador and Mexico ranked next, in descending order, with another 25% of the 333 actions in 2014. The remaining 25% was distributed among three groups of countries: Brazil (6% of total); Uruguay and El Salvador with Costa Rica, Guatemala and Dominican Republic (with shares between 2.7% and 3.9% accounted for another 16% of the total); and, lastly, Bolivia, Cuba, Honduras and Nicaragua with 1 to 7 actions (4.2%). Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela did not provide any actions in 2014.
- b) On the other hand, five Central American and Andean countries participated in 6 out of 10 actions in 2014. These countries were Guatemala and Peru (32 % of the 333 actions finally registered), and Colombia, Honduras and Ecuador (30%). Two groups of countries accounted for the remaining actions (28.2% and 9.8%, respectively): Bolivia, Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Paraguay and Panama, with relative shares of 3% to 5%; and Cuba, Dominican Republic, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Nicaragua and Venezuela, whose share never exceeded 2%, as they only participated occasionally.

“ The Central American and Andean subregions stood out as recipients ”

- c) A subregion-based analysis offers a clearer understanding of who provided and received actions. As shown in Graph A.II.1, the Andean countries were the most active both as providers (almost one in two) and recipients (four in 10). In the case of the second top provider subregion (the Southern Cone countries, excluding Brazil), the gap between what was provided (24.3% of total) and received (11.1%) is wider than in the Andean case. The other sub-regions showed two clearly differentiated profiles. On the one hand, Mexico, the Ibero-American Caribbean and Brazil, whose share as providers was relatively low (12.6% and 6.0%, respectively), yet higher than as recipients (8.9% and 1.6%); and, on the other hand, Central America whose share as the second top recipient (37.0%) was much higher than its share as provider (9.6%).

Finally, this section closes with Box II.2, which focuses on the longstanding concern about how each country's share in cooperation exchanges is measured. As in previous editions, the criterion applied in this section is based on the countries' relative share of total Bilateral HSSC exchanged as provider and as recipient. As highlighted in the previous edition (SEGIB, 2015; p.98-101), this formula requires dual profiling (by role), and responds to a dual logic that divides countries into providers and recipients. There is a critical need to move beyond this logic and embrace an alternative one that is more in line with the principles of mutual exchange and shared burden associated with this form of cooperation (SEGIB, 2010, p.17-18). Accordingly, the 2015 Report conducted a first exercise using cluster analysis and composite indices; two tools that enable profiling of countries participating in South-South Cooperation based on the use of several variables. Box II.2 shows a simpler but illustrative exercise that explores the possibility of profiling countries participating in Bilateral HSSC by correlating information on each country's share as provider and recipient with information on the relative importance of projects and actions in that cooperation.

An alternative approach to profiling South-South Cooperation countries' share

BOX II.2

The graph below provides an alternative approach to profiling Ibero-American countries based on the form of Bilateral HSSC in which they engaged in the region in 2014. This graph builds on three types of information:

a) Number of initiatives (projects and actions) in which the country participated as provider (vertical axis).

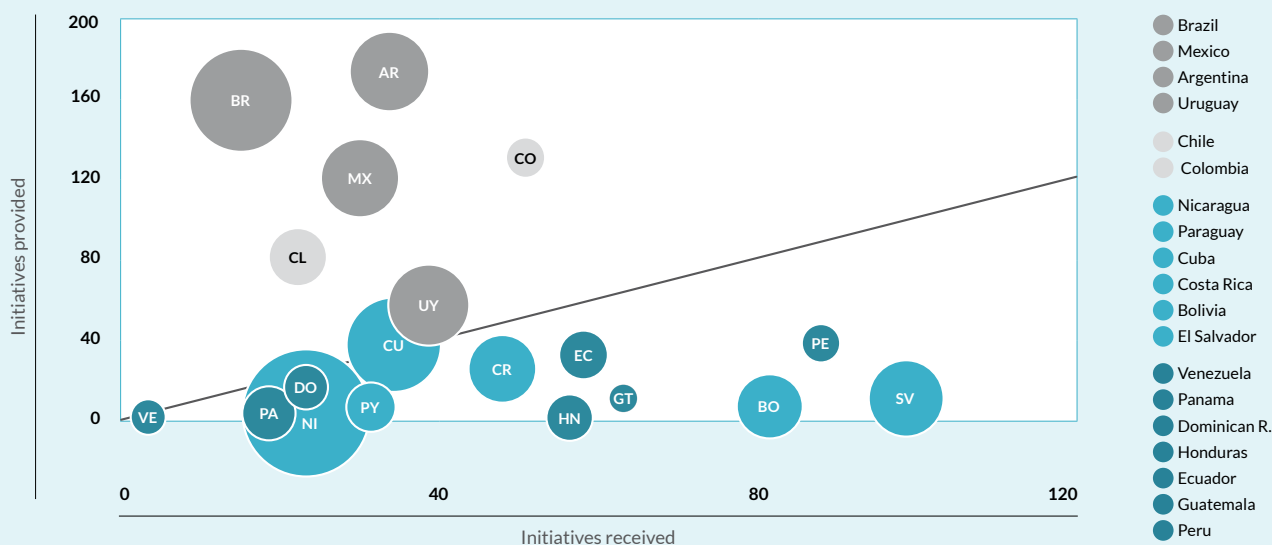
b) Number of initiatives (projects and actions) in which the country participated as recipient (horizontal axis).

c) The relationship or ratio between the number of projects and actions in which it participated (size of bubble).

To better visualize the results, the bubbles are shown in two colors (one for countries that primarily acted as providers, and

the other for those who participated as recipients). The colors are shown in two shades (darker for countries whose project-action ratio exceeded the regional average (1.7%), and a lighter tone for countries with a below average value). Furthermore, a diagonal line divides the graph into two areas, with providers at the top and recipients at the bottom.

Ibero-American countries by initiatives provided and received; and project-action ratio. 2014



Source: SEGIB

This graph shows that the 19 countries in Latin America may be grouped according to four different patterns of participation in Bilateral HSSC in 2014. Specifically:

a) The group comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay were more active as providers than recipients, and their cooperation efforts were primarily channeled through projects rather than actions (up to 5.6 projects for every action). It should be added, however, that the gap between received and provided varies significantly by country. For instance, whereas Brazil provided 150 initiatives and received 16, Uruguay provided 54 and received 44.

b) While Chile and Colombia have also participated in more initiatives as providers than recipients (78 and 130 vs. 25 and 56, respectively), the projects-actions ratio is low or, at least, lower than the regional average (1.3 for Chile and 0.6 for Colombia, compared to 1.7 overall).

c) The third group consists of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Paraguay, who were more active as recipients. Their cooperation focused mainly on projects, with ratios ranging from 2 projects per action (Paraguay) to 8 projects per action (Nicaragua).

d) Lastly, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic and Venezuela were more active as recipients than providers. However, the number of projects in which they engaged was relatively low, or always less than or equal to 1. In other words, the number of actions in which they participated in 2014 was always greater than or equal to the number of projects.

II.3 COOPERATION FLOWS BETWEEN COUNTRIES: AN APPROXIMATION

This third section profiles Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation flows between Ibero-American countries in 2014 from a new perspective, namely, how these flows were established. The analysis takes a dual approach to profile the concentration and dispersion levels of these flows:

- a) First, it uses the total cooperation exchanged as benchmark; then analyzes the intensity in terms of many (or few) providers and recipients;
- b) Next, it applies a country-based approach to analyze the concentration of flows by country compared to many (or few) partners.

II.3.1. TOTAL FLOWS EXCHANGED

Graph II.4 shows the concentration level of the 552 projects and 333 actions exchanged in 2014 in terms of countries that were active both as providers and recipients. This is achieved by combining two variables:

- a) The first variable, on the horizontal axis, profiles the flow of projects and actions using the Herfindahl index, adapted to South-South Cooperation, and commonly used in international trade. This yields a unique value that summarizes the number of countries involved in the exchange and its intensity. With a value between 0 and 1, the range indicates diversification (values below 0.1000); moderate concentration (between 0.1000 and 0.1800); and high concentration (above 0.1800).

- b) The second variable, on the vertical axis, shows the relative share of initiatives (projects and actions) exchanged in Ibero-America in 2014 by the top three countries that acted as providers or recipients.

It can be concluded that both projects and actions were concentrated in a few recipient countries. Indeed, from the standpoint of providers, the Herfindahl indices for projects and actions reflect a moderate concentration (0.1619 and 0.1226, respectively), with the top three providers accounting for relative shares close to or exceeding 50% (63.6% of projects and 48.6% of actions). In terms of initiatives received, both projects and actions had combinations with lower values (0.0757 and 0.0951, respectively), i.e. below 0.1000, the lowest range of the Herfindahl index. The relative share of the top three recipients in terms of initiatives exchanged was always below 50% (34.8% and 43.6%, respectively).

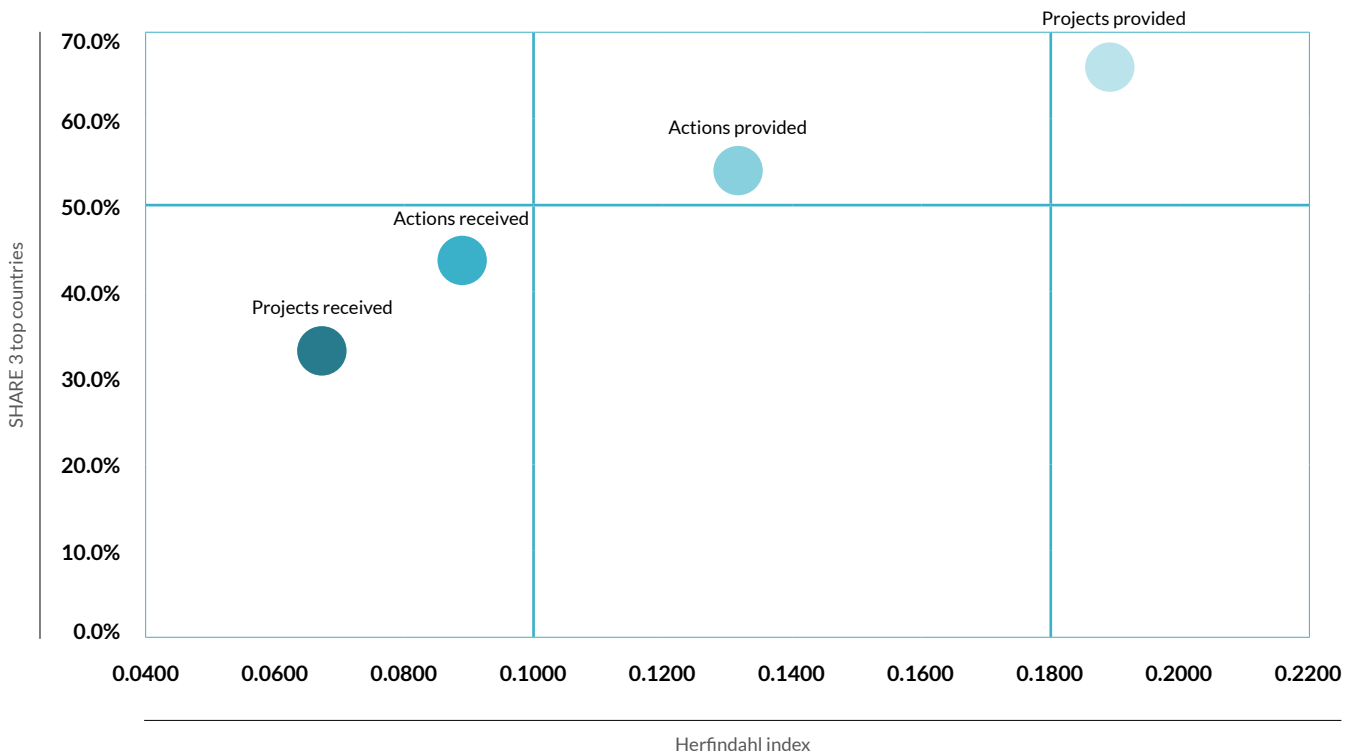
It may be added, however, that the gap between initiatives provided and received has narrowed between 2012 (the first year in which this exercise took place) and 2014. This has been possible mainly because provider countries are less concentrated and more diversified, i.e. an increasing number of countries participate in Bilateral HSSC, transferring their capacities to other countries, while simultaneously diversifying partners. By way of illustration, between 2012 and 2014, the gap in Herfindahl Index between projects and actions, provided and received, narrowed significantly from 0.1184 in 2012 to 0.0862 in 2014 (0.030 points),

⁶ The Herfindahl index is used to measure the degree of concentration of global trade or a country's trade. For instance, it uses the export and/or import performance to identify if this trade depends on many or few products, many or few partners, or even a combination. It is obtained by summing the squares of each product and/or each partner, according its share of a country's total trade with the rest of the world. The mathematical formula yields an index between 0 and 1. The modified equation used to measure the degree of concentration or diversification of the provision and reception of Bilateral HSSC is $n \sum_{i=1} (P_{of-i} / P_{of-T})^2$, which is the sum of the squares of each country's share of final projects provided or received (PIFCSS, 2013).

Concentration of projects and actions, provided and received. 2014

GRAPH II.4

Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places; top countries' share (%)



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

in the case of projects; and from 0.1363 to 0.0275 (more than 0.100) in actions. Both reductions (80% and 75%, respectively) were due to variations in the Herfindahl index from the provider standpoint:

whereas 2012 saw high concentration values (between 0.1878 and 0.2041), 2014 appeared more moderate (between 0.1619 and 0.1226).

II.3.2 RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES

The concentration of exchanges between Ibero-American countries and their partners is analyzed below. Graph II.5 illustrates the concentration of exchanges for each country, combining three types of information:

- a) The Herfindahl index values on the horizontal axis. The Herfindahl index value for each country is obtained by counting the number of countries with which the country analyzed exchanged initiatives, and the relative share of each exchange in the total projects in which the country participated.⁷
- b) The vertical axis shows the top three partners' relative share in total initiatives exchanged by each country.
- c) Finally, each bubble represents a country, and the size of the bubble indicates the total number of projects in which the country participated.

This analysis is performed for countries that were active both as provider (Graph II.5.A) and recipient (Graph II.5.B). Based on the individual and combined observation of these graphs, it can be concluded that:

- a) Predictably, the clouds of points slope upward, which confirms a positive correlation between the two concentration variables. High Herfindahl indices correspond to high relative shares of the top three partners, and vice versa. For instance, in their role as providers, Brazil and Cuba exemplify the two extremes; the former in the bottom leftmost quadrant of Graph II.5.A and the latter in the top rightmost quadrant: Brazil has the lowest Herfindahl index in the region (0.0747) and the lowest relative share of the top three recipients (32.3%); and the Greater Antilles has the highest Herfindahl Index (0.6044) and the highest relative share (over 90%) of the top three recipients in 2014. Opposing patterns are also observed when replicated for recipients. Whereas Argentina, with a low Herfindahl index (0.1633) and lowest concentration of the top three providers (57.1%), is positioned at the bottom of the cloud of points (Graph II.5.B), Panama is at the top with a Herfindahl index above 0.4000 and a relative share greater than 90% -second only to Peru (92.1%).

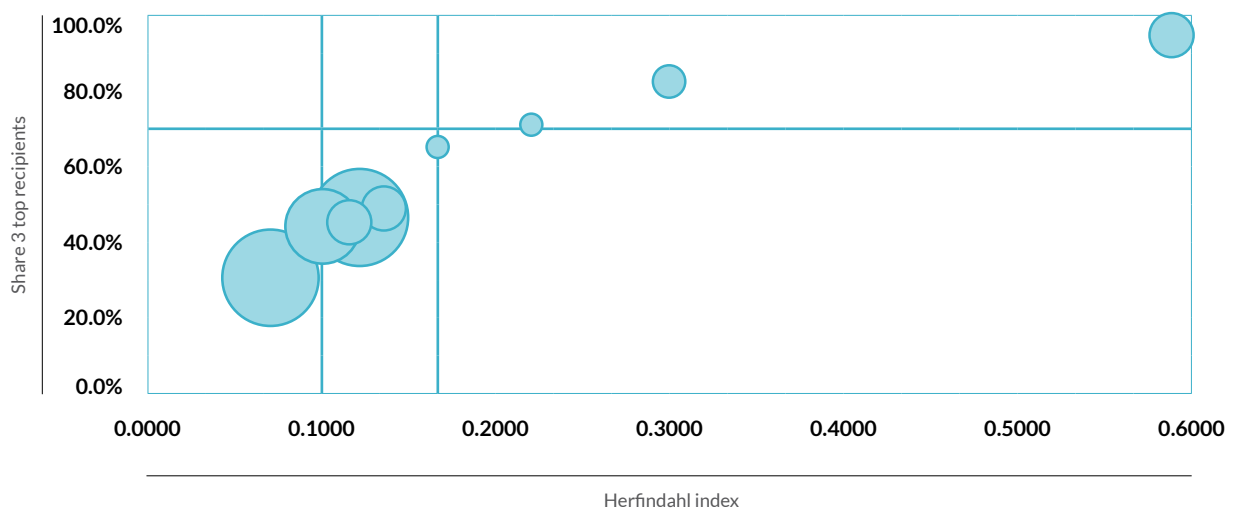
⁷ Countries that only participated in one or two projects were excluded from the analysis, as they were not representative.

Concentration of exchanges, by country and role. 2014

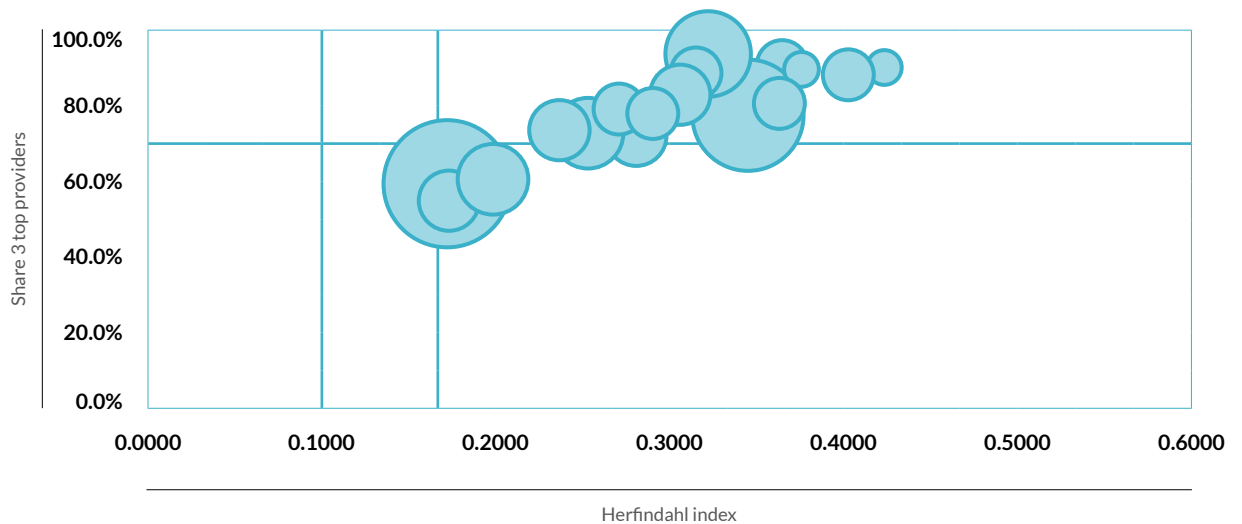
GRAPH II.5

Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places; top partners' share (%); projects (units)

II.5.A. Provider countries



II.5.B. Recipient countries



Note: Each bubble represents a country and the size indicates the number of projects provided or received. Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

- b) Furthermore, there appears to be a correlation, in this case negative, between the size of the bubble and the position on the graph. Indeed, the larger bubbles, associated with low concentration values, tend to be located at the bottom of the cloud; while smaller bubbles, with higher concentration values, typically appear at the top. As a rule, a larger number of projects result in a more diversified distribution of partners and varying intensities of exchange. However, this situation becomes more complicated as the volume of projects in which a country participates decreases. In fact, the following exchange patterns have been identified for different volumes of projects:
- In the case of providers (Graph II.5.A), the concentration pattern of relations with other partners appear to suggest that 40 projects is the limit. Indeed, the Herfindahl indices of countries that provided more than 40 projects (in ascending order, Chile, Uruguay, Colombia, Mexico and Argentina) showed typically moderate concentrations, and their top three recipients' share of projects was low, always less than (or equal to) 50%. Meanwhile, countries that provided less than 40 projects (Peru, Costa Rica and Cuba) had Herfindahl indices and relative shares higher than the previous group (high concentration, above 0.1800 and 75%). However, there was one exception to both patterns. On the one hand, Brazil who, despite participating in 130 projects, had lower values than all other countries, with a Herfindahl index below 0.1000 and a relative share almost 20 points below 50%; and on the other, Ecuador, who participated in only 11 projects, and also had lower values than the rest of the group (the Herfindahl Index revealed moderate concentration -below 0.1800- and a relative share 12 points below 75%).
 - Virtually all recipient countries (Graph II.5.B) showed high Herfindahl indices and high relative shares in respect of the providers, which is typical of a high concentration pattern. The number of projects received fluctuated between 11 (Brazil) and 66 (Bolivia), which accounted for a wide spectrum of values that, nonetheless, always stayed above 0.2200 and 75%, respectively. Meanwhile, three countries (Colombia, Argentina and El Salvador), with a widely varied volume of projects (21, 28 and 88, respectively), shared a moderate concentration pattern, with indices around 0.1650 and shares of 57-61%. Uruguay, with 36 projects received, merits special mention, as its top partners' share was moderate (63.9%), yet its Herfindahl index was above 0.1800. This suggests that it has moved from a moderate to a high concentration pattern by only 0.0036.
- c) The two graphs illustrate the trend towards greater concentration of relations in recipients rather than providers (consistent with the fact that the former rely on less partners and the latter can diversify). This can be clearly seen in the upward movement to the right of the recipient countries' cloud of points (II.5.B), which indicates higher concentration values compared to that of the provider countries (II.5.A). This is confirmed by comparing the upward shift in the range of values between which both clouds of points move with the Herfindahl indices (0.747 to 0.2188 for providers and 0.1633 to 0.4167 for recipients), as well as with the top partners' share (between a minimum of 32.3% and a maximum of 85% for providers, compared to 57.1% and 92.1% for recipients).

By way of illustration, the analysis of the top two providers (Argentina and Brazil) and recipients (El Salvador and Bolivia) reinforces the conclusions drawn on the concentration pattern that most countries share in their relations with other partners. Additionally, it helps highlight the differences in each case. Diagrams II.1.A and B (Argentina and Brazil) and II.2.A and B (El Salvador and Bolivia) show the distribution of the flow of projects provided (or received) by partners (mainly, to determine how many countries participated at destination or origin, and with what intensity).

“ As a rule, a larger number of projects result in a more diversified distribution of partners and varying intensities of exchange. However, this situation becomes more complicated as the volume of projects in which a country participates decreases ”

It can be concluded that:

a) An initial comparison between providers (Diagrams II.1.A and B) and recipients (Diagrams II.2.A and B) reveals that providers have greater opportunity for diversification. As the figures above suggest, Argentina and Brazil had the opportunity to interact with a greater number of partners (16 and 18 recipients, respectively, compared with 10 and 6 for El Salvador and Bolivia). The participation of a larger number of partners facilitated a lower concentration of projects, with the top recipient executing between 13.3% and 26.7%, in the case of providers; and 26.1% to 54.5% when estimating the share of the recipient's main partner.

b) Diagrams II.1.A and II.B highlight the distinctive features of the top two providers' performance in 2014 with a similar number of projects (135, Argentina and 130, Brazil). Indeed, Brazil, who partnered with all countries (18 out of 18, compared to 16 for Argentina) had the most diversified pattern (more projects), not Argentina, and its concentration level was significantly lower (Peru was the top recipient of 13.1% of its 130 projects. This figure doubles to 26.7% when the relative share of Argentina's top partner in its 135 projects, Bolivia, is measured).

c) The nuances are replicated in recipients. In this regard, the level of concentration increases as the number of projects received decreases. A comparison of El Salvador (88 projects) and Bolivia (66) (Diagrams II.2.A and B) reveals an increase in concentration correlated, on the one hand, to fewer partners (6 out of 18 for Bolivia compared with 10 for El Salvador) and, on the other, to a relatively higher concentration of projects in a single provider (54.5% of projects executed by Bolivia originated in Argentine cooperation; 26.1% of the cooperation sent to El Salvador resulted from the exchange with Cuba).

⁸ Given its exceptional nature, Cuba is excluded as its value is almost three times the maximum of 0.2188.

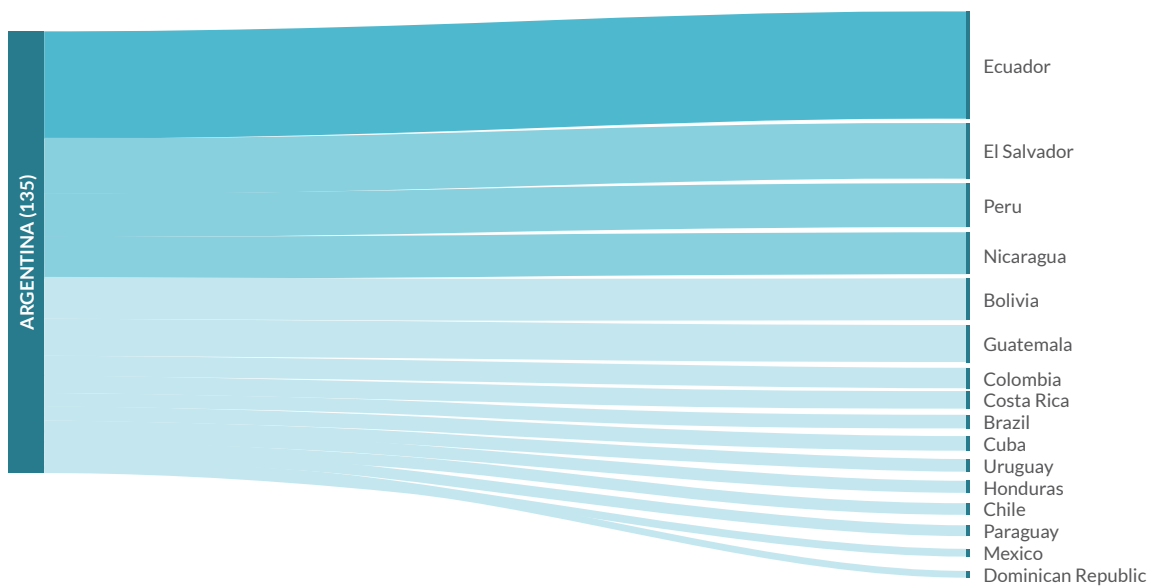
⁹ The so-called Sankey Diagrams make this type of cooperation flow visible. The "source flow" (i.e. the total number of projects whose behavior we want to understand differentiated by the country or countries that acted as providers) is positioned to the left of the value, and to the right are the "destination flows", a new distribution of the total projects by country or countries that acted as recipient.

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows of top providers, by recipient. 2014

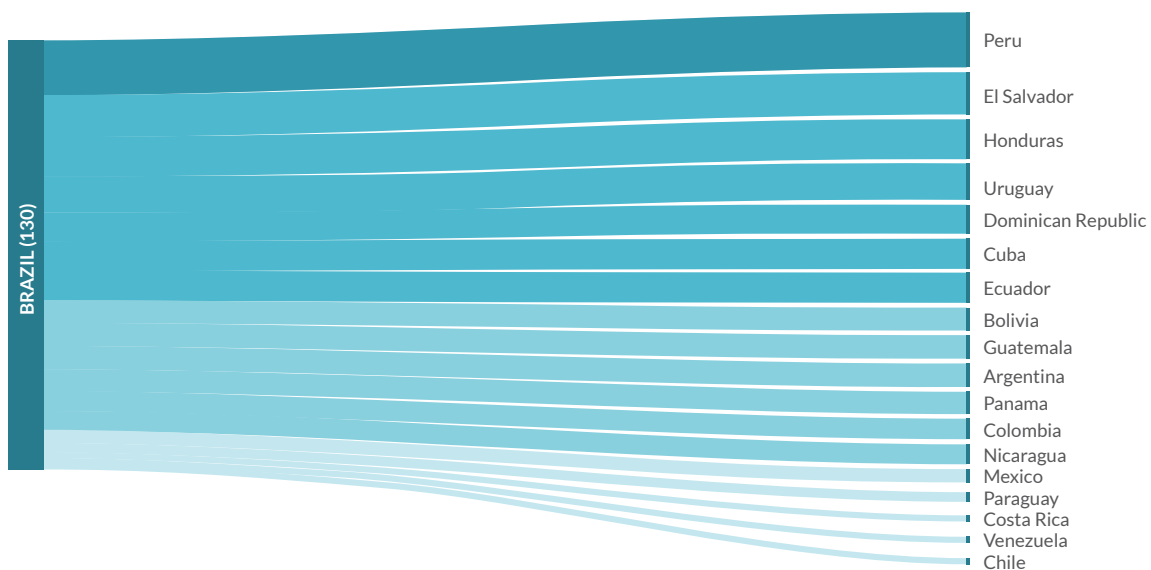
DIAGRAM II.1

Units

II.1.A. Argentina



II.1.B. Brazil



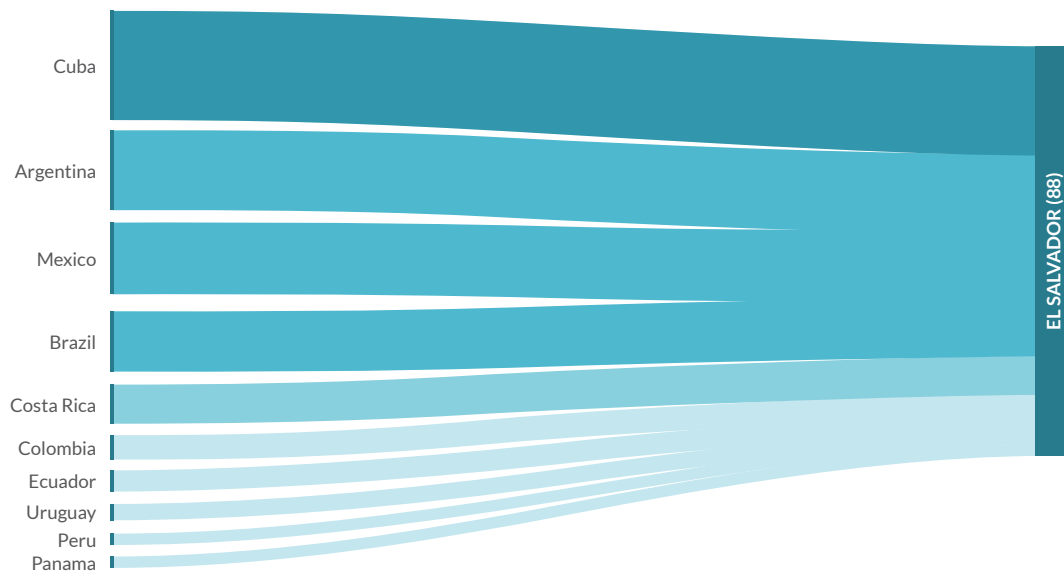
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows of top recipients, by providers. 2014

DIAGRAM II.2

Units

II.2.A. El Salvador



II.2.B. Bolivia



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

II.4 *SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN 2014*

This section analyses the sectoral profile of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation between Ibero-American countries in 2014. The aim is twofold: first, it seeks to determine the capacities that were strengthened across the region through cooperation; then, identify which capacities and needs were correlated with each country acting in each role (provider and recipient).

As in previous editions, the 552 projects and 333 actions were organized according to the 2014 sectoral classification applied in Ibero-America. It is worth recalling that this classification (Table A.II.1 in the Annex)¹⁰ consists of 27 activity sectors grouped, in turn, under the following dimensions:

- a) **Social**, which includes Education, Health, Reproductive Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, as well as Others Services and Social Policies;
- b) **Economics**, broken down into two subgroups of sectors: Infrastructure and Economic Services (focused on the creation of conditions for the functioning of the economy, including Energy, Transport, Communications, Science and Technology, Finance, Employment and Enterprise); and Productive sectors (involved in strengthening the Extractive Industries, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Construction, Industry, Tourism and Trade).

- c) **Institutional strengthening**, a heading which covers all activities whose ultimate goal is to support Governments and Civil Society. At the government level, it covers all matters relating to strengthening policies, administrations and public finances; decentralization of government other than the central government; legal and judicial development; promoting political participation; extension and defense of human rights; and everything related to public and national security and defense;

- d) **Environment**, refers to everything related to measures and policies in connection with Environmental protection and preservation and Disaster prevention.

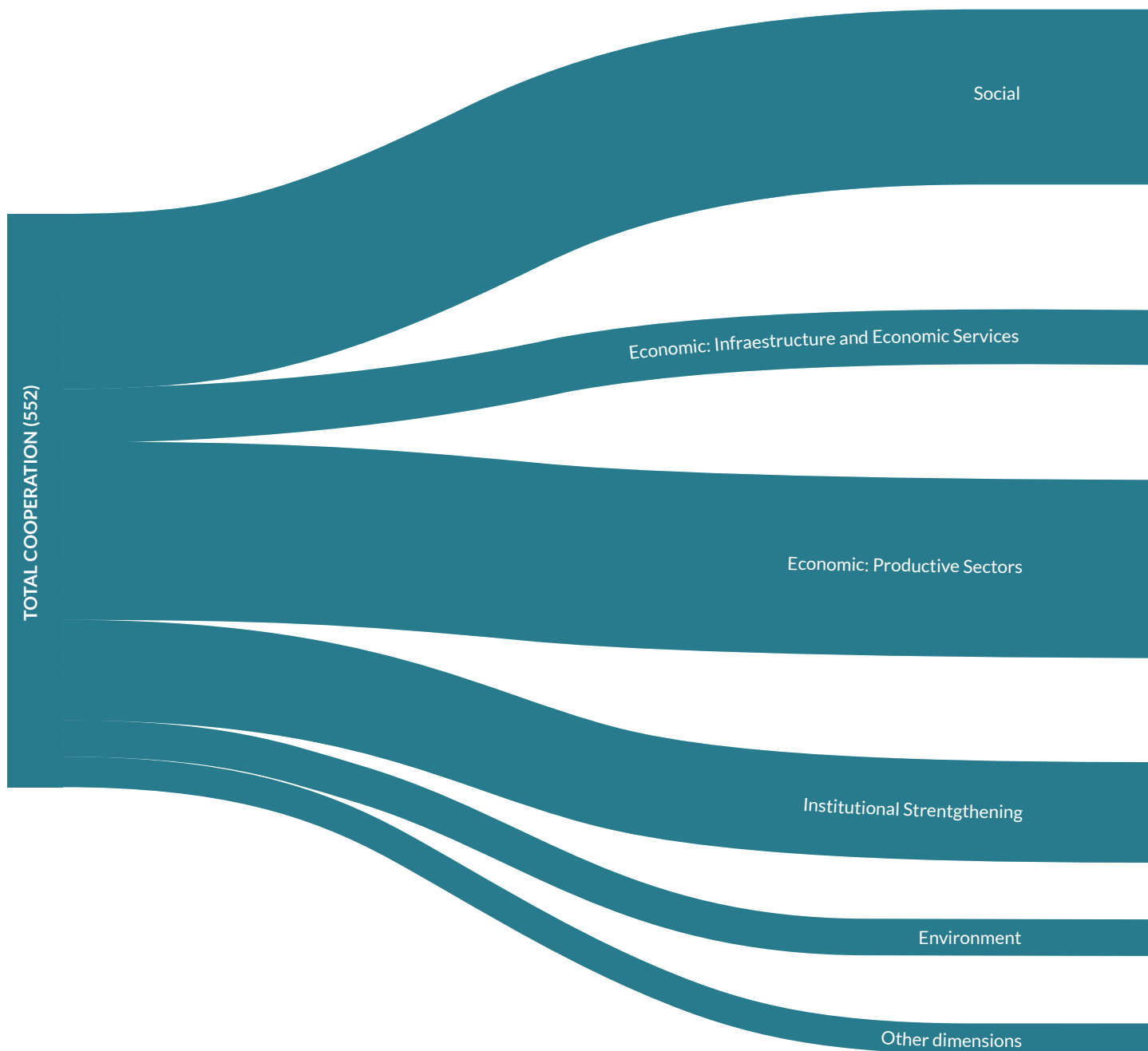
- e) **Other multisectoral**, covers activities related to Culture, Gender, and alternative development models under "Others".

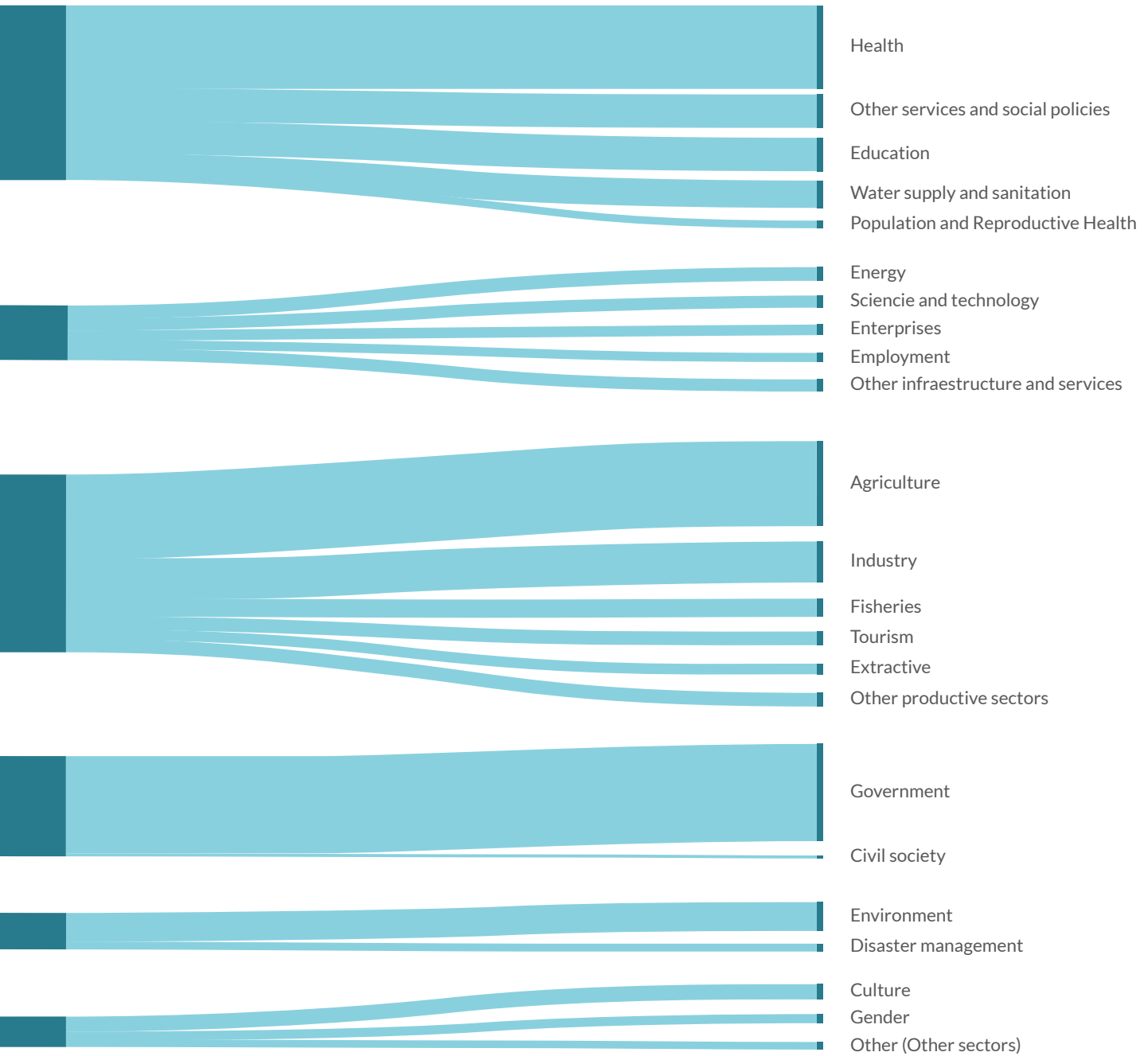
The analysis is carried out pursuant to the planned objectives, and based on this sectoral classification, differentiating between two main blocks of content relating, on the one hand, to all initiatives exchanged in 2014 and, on the other hand, to the country profile.

¹⁰ This diagram is adapted for regional use from the one used by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD since November 2004.

**Distribution of Bilateral
HSSC project flows, by
dimension
and activity sector. 2014**

DIAGRAM II.3





II.4.1 PROFILE OF COOPERATION PROJECTS AND ACTIONS

Diagram II.3 shows the distribution of the 552 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects executed by Ibero-American countries in 2014 (left flow) from a twofold perspective: first, a sectoral dimension (intermediate flow), and¹¹ second, a breakdown by activity sector (left flow). By correlating the origin and destination of flows, it is possible to understand the capacities that South-South Cooperation aimed to strengthen in Ibero-America in 2014. In particular, it reveals that:

- a) In 2014, the bulk of the 552 projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries was geared towards the Economic and Social sectors (70%; or four and three out of ten, respectively). Of the remaining 30%, slightly more than half focused on institutional strengthening, and the rest was nearly equally divided between the Environment (6.6% of the total) and Other multisectoral (culture, gender and development models) (5.2%).
- b) More than 75% of the projects (160) with an economic profile were aimed at strengthening capacities in the productive sectors. As the second most important recipient of South-South Cooperation in 2014 (second only to the government sector), Agriculture accounted for 15.3% of the 552 projects finally registered. Projects in this area focused on promoting the development of agriculture, livestock and, even, beekeeping; improving irrigation and crop production systems (grain, vegetables, soybean, corn, tropical fruits, cassava and coffee, among others); and developing production and phytosanitary management techniques, especially for the control of pests and diseases (fruit fly, foot and mouth disease and swine fever, among others).
- c) The projects aimed at strengthening other Productive sectors (7.0% of the 552 finally registered) were geared not only towards the processing industry (food, textile and timber), but also to basic industries, such as smelting and metal-mechanic, albeit in a more ad hoc manner. There were also projects geared towards Fisheries, Tourism, Extractive industries, Construction and Forestry; however, their relative share was limited and, in any event, always less than 2.7% of the total.
- d) The economic profile is complemented with nearly 50 projects (9.1% of those finally registered) aimed at strengthening economic infrastructures and services. These projects were highly fragmented by sector, and included support for the Banking and Finance sector (barely 0.6%), Communications, Employment and Enterprises (just over 1%, respectively), Science and technology (2.1%) and Energy (2.3%). However, given its potential impact, it is worth noting that these projects sought to promote infrastructure development and create technology centers; develop renewable energies; foster entrepreneurship and create MSMEs; and expand public employment services and labor inspections

“ In 2014, the bulk of the 552 projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries (a 70%) was geared towards the Economic and Social sectors ”

¹¹ The 552 projects have also been broken down by sectoral dimension into six sub-matrices (one per dimension), grouped under Matrix A.II.1 in the Annex, with the added value of information on participating countries and their role.

- e) Half of the Social projects (14.3% of the 552 finally registered) (second in terms of relative share) were aimed at strengthening the Health sector. The efforts focused, in particular, on institutional strengthening (systems, agencies and national institutes for blood and blood products, health monitoring, transplants and specialized care services, among others); and expanding and improving the scope and quality of public health coverage and benefits for the citizens. In this context, efforts were also made to enhance nutrition programs (particularly for children); study and control diseases (such as Chaga's disease, dengue, chikungunya, diabetes and HIV); and mainstream indigenous issues, for instance, by promoting the use of certain medicinal plants and adopting certain cultural patterns in health care services.
- f) The remaining 50% of social projects (slightly over 15% of the total) focused in equal proportion (5.2% and 5.6%), on cooperation for strengthening: 1) other policies and social services (primarily social protection and inclusion systems for children, youth and adolescents, as well as, prevention policies for this same group, for instance, through sports); 2) education (literacy programs, teacher training and curricular upgrading, access to and improvement of education); and 3) Sanitation and water supply (mainly through integrated management and sustainable use of water resources, technical improvements, and more and better access).
- g) The 89 projects geared to institutional strengthening (17.2% of total registered in 2014) sought to support Governments, with the exception of one case that focused on Civil Society. Worthy of note are the projects that sought to improve the performance of the public administration through modernization, use of planning, management, monitoring and evaluation techniques; e-government and transparency; and all matters relating to training in and better management of human resources. Projects related to tax issues were also identified, including management of international trade-related customs and state taxes. Another significant number of projects focused on legal and judicial development of countries, especially to ensure equity of access to justice and provide alternative measures to incarceration, especially in the case of young offenders. Cooperation projects aimed at strengthening public security (for instance, sharing community policing experiences) were also identified in 2014; as well as security and national defense, in particular border issues (and, yet again, customs) and identification of illegal assets, narcotics and hazardous substances. Projects geared to build government capacities and extend human rights complete this block, in particular, to combat human trafficking, fight against impunity and protect children and adolescents from any type of abuse or violence.

h) Finally, a total of 61 projects focused on the Environment and Other multisectoral issues (respectively, 6.6% and 5.2% of the 552 registered in 2014). Notable in this group are environmental protection, reforestation, waste management and recycling, as well as measures to combat climate change. Several projects focused on disaster management, in particular, prevention efforts and emergency assistance. This block also includes projects to support the (economic) management of culture with the best available tools (information systems, satellite accounts and assessment methodologies); and strengthen the management of historical and cultural heritage of the countries. Gender projects, which were still a minority (1.1% of total), focused on fighting violence against women through the exchange of experiences on raising awareness, cultural change and care for victims.

The full analysis of the capacities strengthened in 2014 through Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation exchanged by Ibero-American countries is supplemented with a review of the circumstances surrounding the actions. On a similar line to projects, Graph A.II.2 and Matrices A.II.2 (Annex) explain the distribution of actions by dimension and activity sector. It can be concluded that actions perform differently from projects. In particular:

a) Almost half of the actions (45.5%) were geared to Institutional strengthening of Governments. They focused on capacity-building, internships and workshops to strengthen public institutions such as the State Comptroller, the Human Rights Ombudsman and National Election Councils; sharing experiences in prison management models; promoting decentralization; and training on national security issues, such as cybercrime and maritime interdiction.

b) Meanwhile, 22.1% of actions were aimed at capacity building in the Social sector. Some of the most relevant actions were geared to Other services and social policies, especially, issues related to sports, overcoming poverty and early childhood care. Also notable was the cooperation in Health (strengthening forensics and mental health policies) and Education (libraries and bilingual learning).

c) Actions with an economic orientation sought to provide support to the Productive Sectors (two out of three) and create infrastructures and services required for the functioning of the economy (one in three; 22.4%). Also notable were the actions geared towards the Extractive industry (mapping, information management and transfer of technical skills for enhanced exploitation of hydrocarbons) and Agriculture (highly focused on promoting family farming) and, to a lesser extent, actions directed towards the development of science, technology and energy.

d) Actions in Other multisectoral (5.5% of total) and the Environment (4.1%) complete this profile. These actions primarily sought to improve the country's capacities in environmental care and protection, as well as management of cultural and musical heritage.

Finally, as noted in the first chapter of this Report, the analysis of South-South Cooperation from a sectoral perspective must take into account the challenges that the new International Agenda for Development Cooperation will face over the next 15 years. In this regard, it is imperative to review this analysis in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals. Box II.3, which closes this section, is the first attempt to do so through the 552 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014.

South-South Cooperation in 2014: its potential contribution to SDG

BOX II.3

In order to provide an approximation on how the 552 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014 can contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that shape the 2030 Agenda since 2015, the projects were reclassified from their original activity sector to one of the 17 SDGs, taking into account how the projects can contribute to their achievement. However, in trying to correlate the project's original activity sector with the SDGs, the process encountered three challenges:

a) First, the existing **interconnection between** the SDGs. The approval of an agenda with a more holistic vision of development that takes account of the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) is partly responsible for the strong interconnection between many goals and targets. By way of illustration, a cooperation project geared towards ensuring food safety can simultaneously contribute to improving

and ensuring quality food (Goal 2) and help prevent health risks (Goal 3). It was decided that when this problem was encountered during this exercise, the projects would be reclassified according to their primary thematic focus and the main target pursued.

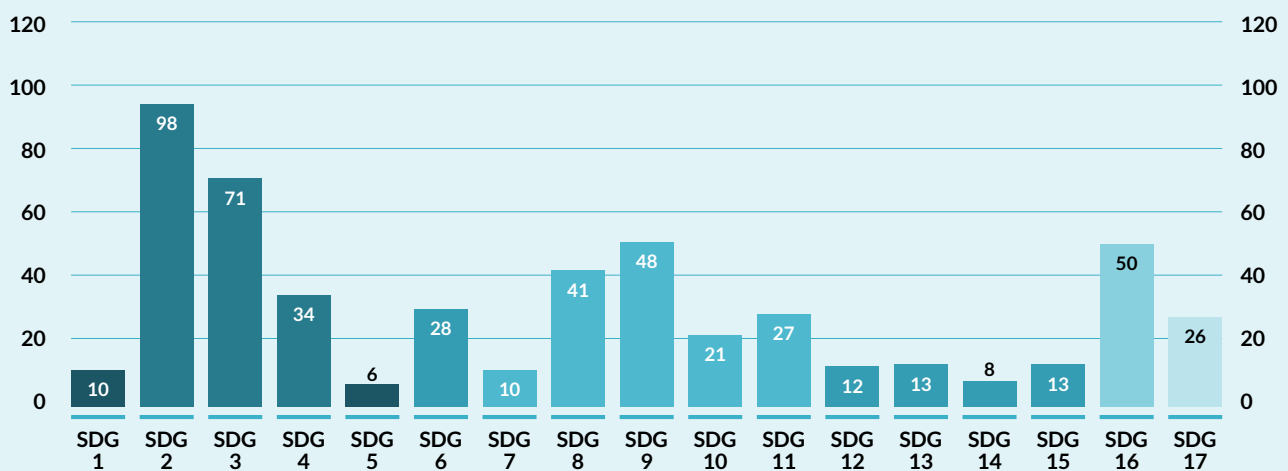
b) Second, the broad or **multisectoral** approach of some projects. Thematic projects often integrate sustainability and gender equality issues, which could, in turn, contribute to a number of goals. When such cases were identified, one of the goals was prioritized according to the thematic area considered most appropriate, based on the targets under each goal. This approach was then applied to the remaining related projects. For instance, support for productivity growth for agricultural smallholders contributes directly to both SDG 2 (agriculture) and SDG 8 (economic growth); however, the project was prioritized by thematic area and classified under Agriculture.

c) Finally, some projects aimed to strengthen capacities in generic areas not covered by the SDGs and their targets. Indeed, its **subsequent application** would narrow down the targets to which it could contribute. Hence, when projects with characteristics related to, for instance, enhancing metrology techniques (science of the study of measurable properties) were identified, its subsequent applications determined its possible contribution to growth in international trade (SDG 17), health issues (SDG 3) or environmental issues (SDGs 13, 14 and 15, among others).

Once these conflicts were resolved, the 552 Bilateral HSSC projects in 2014 were classified according to their potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals set out in 2015. As shown in the graph below, the 552 projects, were organized according to their contribution to the seventeen goals set out by the United Nations. It can be concluded that: →

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC projects according to their potential contribution to the Development Goals. 2014

Units



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus. The different colors in columns correspond to the six essential elements to achieve the SDGs: Dignity (SDG 1 and 5), People (SDG 2, 3 and 4), Partnership (SDG 17), Justice (SDG 16), Prosperity (SDG 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) and Planet (SDG 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15).

South-South Cooperation in 2014: its potential contribution to SDG

BOX II.3

→ (Continued)

- a) A total of 169 projects (three out of 10 registered in 2014) were geared to help achieve SDG 2 (food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture) and SDG 3 (health sector). Specifically:
- Nearly a hundred projects (98, equivalent to 17.8% of the total) were related to SDG 2. In this context, the most notable projects were geared towards improving food security levels, not only to increase the quantity but, above all, the quality of crops. Furthermore, more than 40% of projects were aimed at improving productivity and income in the agricultural and fisheries sectors, especially for small and medium enterprises (Target 2.3). A third block of projects focused on aspects related to Target 2.4, i.e. sustainability and resilience of crops.
 - Meanwhile, 71 Bilateral HSSC projects (12.9% of the 552 finally registered) focused on achieving the health targets (healthy life and well-being) under SDG 3. The projects related to Target 3.2 (child mortality) and 3.8 (health services) were especially notable, in particular, the projects supporting the creation of human milk banks in different countries in the region, as well as the enhancement of health services, not only in terms of access, but also through qualitative improvements (e.g. implementation of a multicultural approach) and better safety and access to medicine.
- b) Next, in descending order, were projects aimed at supporting economic goals: 41 and 49 projects, respectively, (17.4% of total), under SDG 8 and 9 (economic growth, industrialization and infrastructures). In the first case, the most relevant initiatives focused on promoting productive activity and boosting productivity, especially through technological development and innovation. In the case of industrialization and infrastructures (SDG 9), most of the projects were geared to increase and improve scientific research, and pursue technological advances in the industrial sector.
- c) Another large block of projects (50, roughly equivalent to one in 10 projects implemented in 2014) focused on supporting the achievement of SDG 16 (peace, justice and best institutions). In this regard, the most relevant target was 16.6 on effective and transparent institutions, which comprised institutional strengthening projects not directed to any specific sector covered under the other goals. There were also projects aimed at combating organized crime (Target 16.4), corruption (16.5), reducing violence (16.1) and improving access to justice (16.3).
- d) 34 projects (6.6% of the total) focused on achieving SDG 4 (education), in particular, the targets on primary and secondary education, with an emphasis on the quality of education and improving and strengthening employment and/or entrepreneurial skills.
- e) 34 environmental projects were mainly spread across SDGs 13, 14 and 15. The final figure is relatively low, bearing in mind that this is a crosscutting issue for most goals. The same applies to projects that emphasized resilience, which is also targeted in goals 1, 2, 9 and 11.
- f) 31 social strengthening projects (5.5% of the total) were identified and grouped under SDGs 1 and 10 (poverty and inequality, respectively). These projects focused primarily on strengthening and improving social protection systems; a concept that is broader than the one applied to the goals of health, education or housing (human settlements). As for SDG 10, the most relevant projects focused on vulnerable groups or social inclusion, which are more strongly linked to reducing inequality.
- g) Finally, 26 projects (only 4.7%) related to SDG 17 (strengthening the means of implementation) were identified. This included projects aimed at improving the mobilization of national resources (improvement of tax and revenue collection systems or increase in exports), upgrading tools for analyzing and monitoring countries (such as strengthening statistical institutions), and strengthening national institutions governing cooperation.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from Le Blanc, D (2015), UN (2015) and cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

II.4.2 PROFILE OF COUNTRIES' CAPACITIES AND NEEDS

In order to make an approximation to the profile of capacities and needs of Ibero-American countries in 2014, the initiatives exchanged by these countries, in their role as providers and recipients, were associated with the relevant dimensions and activity sectors. Furthermore, Graphs II.6 (Argentina as top provider) and II.7 (El Salvador as top recipient), both as a text presentation, and Graphs A.II.3 and A.II.4 in the Annex (for the remaining top five providers and recipients, respectively) were plotted in the case of projects. In these cases,¹² the figures reveal how meaningful each dimension and sector is in terms of the total projects provided (or received) in 2014. These countries' profiles, and those of other Ibero-American countries, is completed with Matrix A.II.1 (also in the Annex), whose information allowed the different dimensions of activity to be correlated with the projects exchanged between each pair of partners in their respective roles.

On this basis, and using as benchmark the projects in which the countries were active as providers, the following profile of capacities emerges:

- a) More than half of Argentina's cooperation (Graph II.6) was biased towards strengthening the economies of partner countries through support for Productive sectors (41.5% of 135 projects) and creation of Infrastructure and services (another 9.6%). The strength of Argentina's Agricultural sector (1 in 4 projects) was a decisive factor, as the country sought to transfer its recognized expertise in the field of livestock farming and agriculture, in particular, animal and plant health and genetic improvement. A fair share of the projects (13.3% of the total) were also geared towards strengthening the Industrial sector, especially companies processing agricultural products. In this regard, the projects targeting agro-industrial companies, dairy sector, meat production, leather clothing, camelid textiles and development of natural and sustainable fibers are worthy of note. Social (one in five) and Institutional Strengthening (17.8%) projects complement the profile of the top provider in 2014. Projects geared towards Health (commitment to quality service, expertise in transplants, drug management and pharmacopoeia); and water resources management; as well as cooperation to improve the performance of Government institutions (especially those related to employment policy and labor inspection), Human Rights and cooperation itself also stood out. Projects in Culture (5.2% of projects) also merit special mention.

“ More than half of Argentina's cooperation was biased towards strengthening the economies of partner countries through support for Productive sectors (41.5% of 135 projects) and creation of Infrastructure and services (another 9.6%) ”

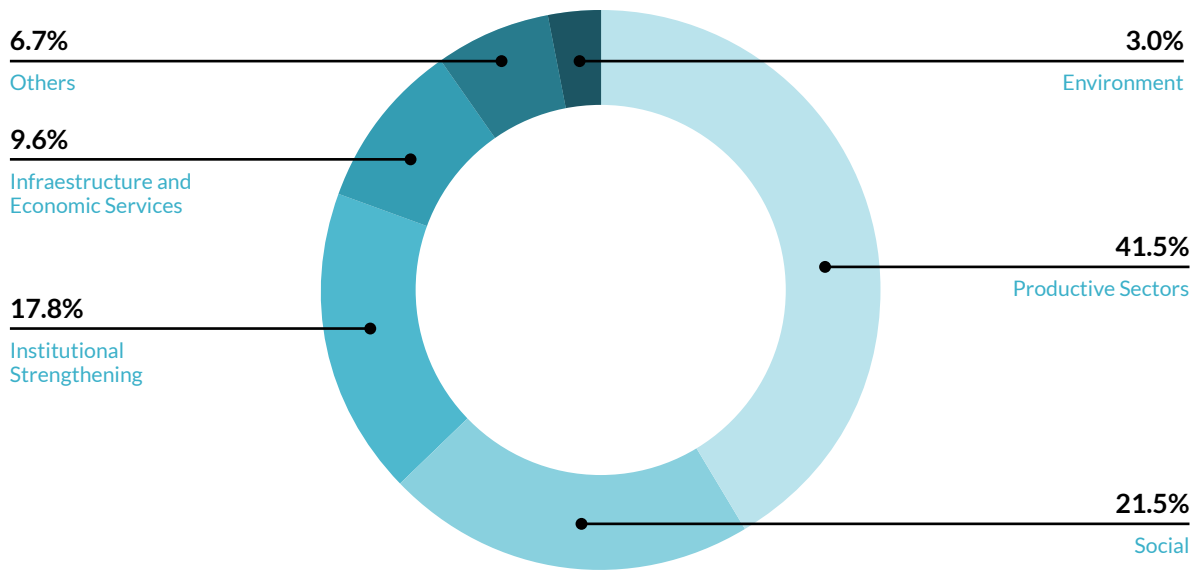
¹² For the results to be meaningful, the largest possible number of projects must be calculated. This is why these countries were selected.

Profile of Argentina's capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

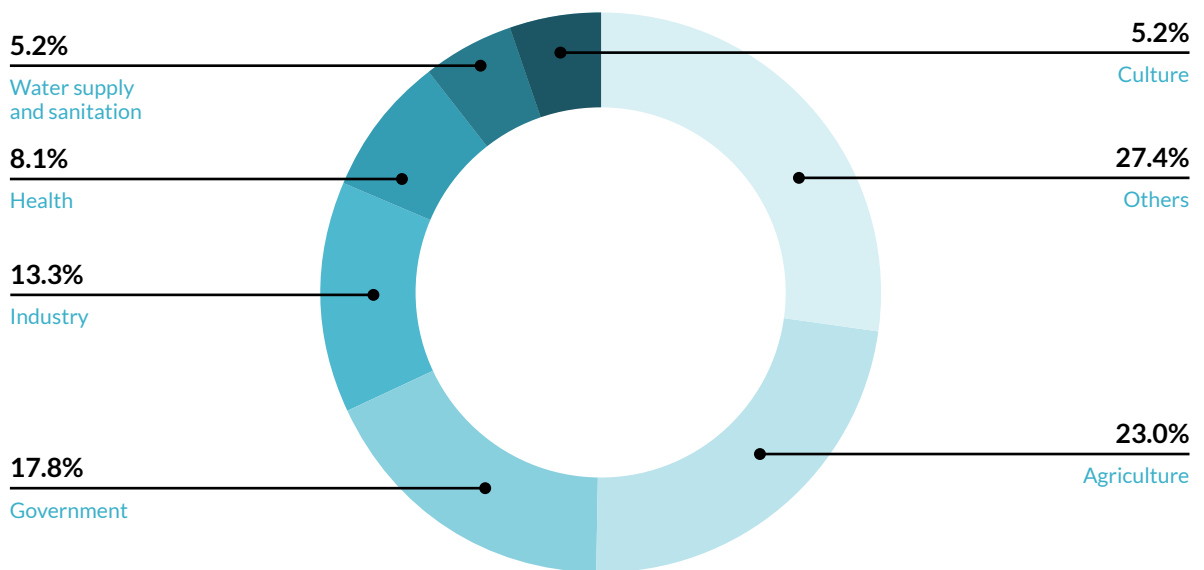
GRAPH II.6

Share (%)

II.6.A. By dimension



II.7.B. By activity sector



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- b) As Graph A.II.3.A shows, Brazil's cooperation (second top provider) was biased towards the Social dimension, which accounted for 48.5% of its 130 projects. This bias was influenced by Brazil's extensive experience in Health (HIV, child nutrition and health monitoring), Water (integrated management of water resources and watershed management) and Other services and social policies (shared on the basis of national programs, such as "bolsa familia"). The Economic dimension also represented a significant share (37% of projects finally registered). Initiatives were geared towards support for the development of productive sectors, especially Agriculture, which accounted for 16.2% of 130 projects. The projects sought to develop production chains for crops, such as soybean and maize, and enhance plant protection (pest management, genetic improvement and seed banks).
- c) Meanwhile, Mexico (third top provider in 2014) (Graph A.II.3.B) shared the same profile as Argentina, with more than half of its projects (51.1%) focused on strengthening economic capabilities. The ratio between Productive Sectors and Infrastructure and services was 4:1 in favor of the former. The focus on Agriculture (one in four of total projects), in particular in Fisheries and Enterprise promotion (nearly 10.0% combined) proved decisive. Indeed, the most notable projects were aimed at crop diversification, support for organic and sustainable agriculture, diagnosing animal and plant diseases, and strengthening aquaculture from an ecosystem approach. The remaining Mexican cooperation was diversified around Institutional strengthening (19.8%), Social (18.6%) and Environment (a remarkable 8.1% of the projects finally registered, with a relatively high share in protection of natural areas, habitats sustainability, scientific research and collaboration to address environmental challenges).
- d) Colombia (fourth top bidder) (Graph A.II.3.C) had a significantly different profile from the others. Although it appeared to focus on economic projects, which accounted for 42.2% of the total, a disaggregated analysis revealed that

they were widely diversified around different activities, in particular, Industry (11.1%), Science and Technology (6.7%) and Tourism (4.4%). Indeed, it appeared to specialize in Institutional strengthening, which accounted for one in four projects. Notable was the cooperation activities geared towards the transfer of techniques and methodologies for enhanced delivery of public services and their assessment and improved performance of the entities to which they report. Colombia's profile also included projects focusing on the Social dimension (one in five, 50% in Education) and on Others, in particular, the conservation and management of cultural heritage (11.1% of registered projects).

“Brazil's cooperation was biased towards the Social dimension. Meanwhile, Mexico focused more than half of its projects on strengthening economic capabilities”

- e) Uruguay (fifth top provider in 2014) (Graph A.II.3.D) focused its cooperation in the Social field (nearly one in two of the 41 projects registered). A decisive factor in this area was Uruguay's strengths in Health (especially in the fight against tobacco and drug management) and in Other services and social policies, where the focus was, inter alia, on certain groups, such as children, foster families and people with disabilities. The Economic dimension, geared towards the strengthening of Productive sectors, also accounted for a significant share (one in four projects). Again, the most prominent sector was Agriculture (14.6% of total exchanged), and within this scope, everything relating to livestock. The profile is completed with cooperation aimed at Institutional strengthening (12.2%) and the Environment (a remarkable 7.3%). The management of protected areas and the fight against climate change were among the main issues in the latter dimension.

- f) As for Chile (sixth top provider with 40 projects) (Graph A.II.3.E), cooperation was primarily geared towards strengthening the Social dimension of partner countries (35.0% of the total), especially Health (17.5%) and Other services and social policies (10.0%). Chile shared its proven expertise in this latter area in projects that advocate child protection. The other cooperation (nearly two out of three projects) targeted Productive sectors (22.5%), Institutional strengthening (another 22.5%) and the Environment (10.0%), with notable initiatives in disaster management (prevention efforts, development of diagnostic assessments and seismic emergencies).
- g) Finally, in the case of Ecuador, Costa Rica and Cuba, with a lower volume of projects (11, 20 and 30, respectively), some capacities featured more prominently than others. Thus, Cuba focused on the exchange of experiences in health and education (nearly half of its projects), as well as the Environment and Disaster management, where it shared its recognized expertise in civil defense. Meanwhile, Costa Rica focused on the transfer of capacities to two highly interrelated areas, namely the Environment and Tourism (with a strong bias towards everything green and sustainable). Meanwhile, more than 80% of Ecuador's projects were aimed at strengthening partner governments, creating infrastructure and services (especially banking and financial) and emergency assistance.
- a) In the case of El Salvador (top recipient in 2014), all 88 projects received were geared to capacity building (Graph II.7). In this regard, the largest share of projects (28.4%) sought to strengthen not only the Social sector, especially by providing institutional structures and wider coverage to the Health sector (National Institutes and Services, and Comprehensive and Integrated Service Networks, among others); and promoting literacy and strengthening and upgrading the educational system (teacher training, curriculum design and virtual learning environments); but also Other services and social policies, in particular, those aimed at protecting children and adolescents. Furthermore, 25% of cooperation received was geared towards strengthening government institutions, in particular, by providing tools and methodologies for better management and strategic planning in the public sector, and developing regulatory frameworks for various issues, including labor inspection and the search for ways to prevent violence against children and adolescents. The other half of the projects received were also highly diversified around the Economic sector (Productive sectors and Infrastructure and services accounted for about 23%), the Environment (13.6%) and Other multisectoral (10.2%). By specific sectors, many projects focused on support for family farming, sheep breeding, combating the challenges of climate change and implementing techniques to minimize disaster management risks, which is partly linked to the latter.

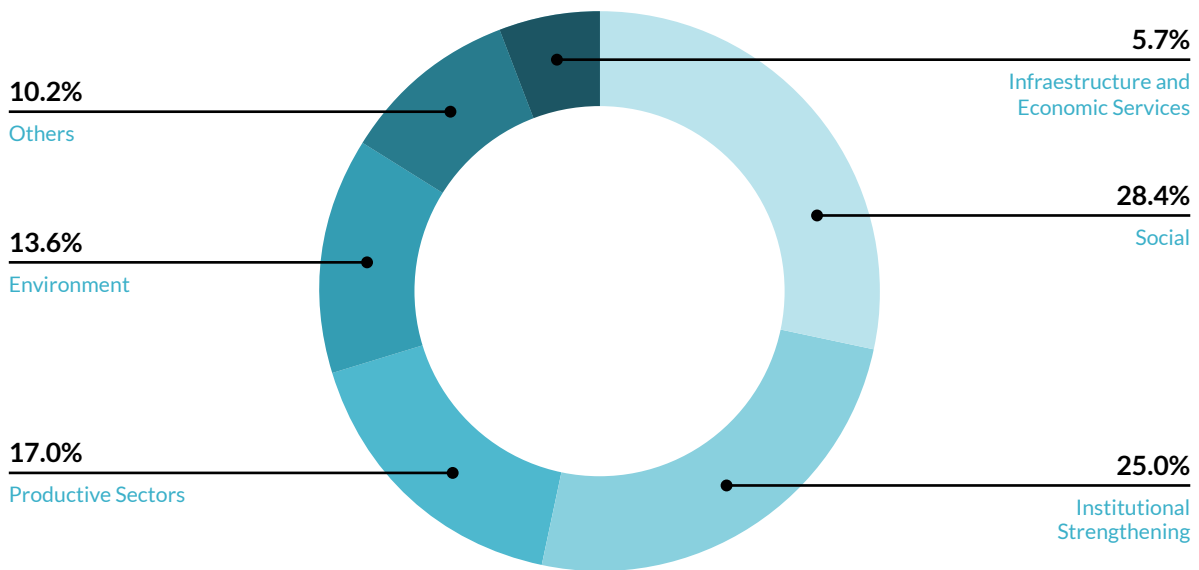
This exercise was also conducted for recipients using as benchmark the dimensions and sectors of activity in which the countries exchanged projects. The aim was to identify the core needs on which each country focused the Horizontal South-South Cooperation received in 2014. Specifically:

Profile of El Salvador's capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

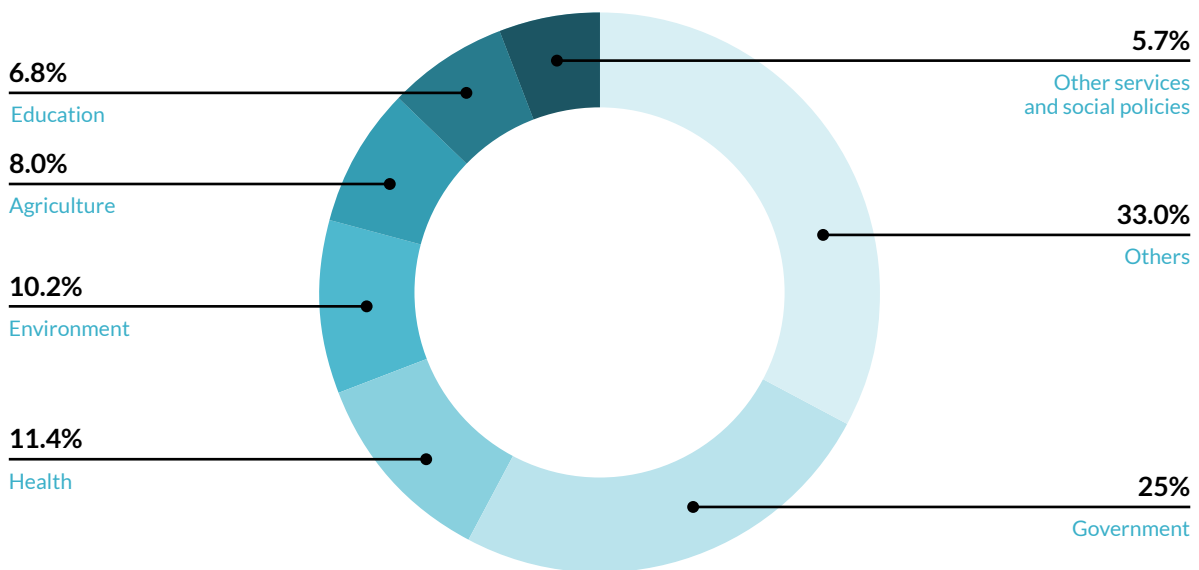
GRAPH II.7

Share (%)

II.8.A. By dimension



II.8.B. By activity sector



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

b) By contrast, Bolivia, the second largest recipient of cooperation in 2014, had a highly specialized profile (Graph A.II.4.A). Three in four of its 66 projects were geared to strengthening Economic (43.0%) and Social (30.3%) capacities. In this context, the most relevant projects focused on the Health sector (support for institutionalization, child nutrition, food safety and treatment of diseases, including kidney and cancer); Education (new institutional capacities, teacher training and learning approach); and Other services and policies (management of rural housing and low-income families). Of the remaining 25% of projects received, many were geared towards strengthening government, in particular, access to justice, development of regulatory frameworks and promotion of activities (Box II.4), which shared an institutional and economic bias. These projects sought to strengthen everything related to the national customs system, including taxes and national security.

“ In the case of El Salvador, the largest share of projects sought to strengthen the Social sector. Bolivia, Costa Rica and Peru, agreed -with nuances- to prioritize strengthening their economic capacities ”

c) Meanwhile, Costa Rica and Peru (each with 38 projects) agreed -with nuances- to prioritize strengthening their economic capacities. Graphs A.II.4.B and A.II.4.C, in the Annex, show that:

- In the case of Costa Rica, almost two thirds of the projects received had an economic perspective. Indeed, 44.7% of the projects sought to support productive sectors and 18.4% focused on creating infrastructures and services. Notable in this context were Agriculture (25% of the 38 projects), especially plant health; Industry (7.9%); and the economic application of scientific and technological advances (also 7.9%). Social initiatives (15.8%) and Institutional strengthening (also 15.8%) complete the profile, with a focus on Education, on the one hand, and better management of public resources, on the other.
- As for Peru, the Economic sector accounted for a relatively small share, but, nonetheless, nearly 50%, with a relatively small difference between Productive sectors and Infrastructure (28.9% and 21.1%, respectively). Worthy of note in this mix was Industry (15.8% of 38 projects), especially the sectors dedicated to very specialized productions (cocoa, nuts, milk, pisco, wood and camelid textile). The remaining cooperation received focused on supporting capacity building in the Social sector (28.9%) and government institutions (18.4%). Within these areas, Health (health monitoring and epidemiological management), justice and combating human trafficking and violence against women stood out.

Bolivia and the importance of strengthening national customs systems

BOX II.4

Customs systems play a key role in facilitating and expediting a country's foreign trade, especially by streamlining import and export procedures and processes. Furthermore, countries need a national customs system to:

- 1 Monitor and verify whether the trade is legal and the goods entering the country are not dangerous or harmful to the environment, public health and national security, among others;
- 2 Determine the duties and taxes applicable to the movement of goods and act, together with the tax agencies, as the collector of taxes from international trade; and
- 3 Support the creation and improvement of tariff classifications and statistical indicators for foreign trade. These tasks feed into the functions mentioned earlier (control of goods, fight against smuggling and calculating the tax base for tariffs, etc.), and, more importantly, into the inputs of trade policy management and decision making.

Bolivia is well aware of the importance of this tool, opting to strengthen their national customs system through South-South Cooperation in 2014. It was not the only country to do so, eight others (Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in the Andes, Argentina, Brazil and Chile from the Southern Cone, and Honduras and Mexico in Central and Northern Latin America), contributed to the momentum with eight initiatives that helped strengthen customs capacities in 2014.

In particular, three projects in which Bolivia participated were of special interest.

- 1 From 15 September 2014 to 25 November 2015, specialized Argentine technicians trained and provided technical assistance to the staff of the Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP in its Spanish acronym) and the National Customs Service of Bolivia (ANB in its Spanish acronym). Among the initiatives that contributed to building the Bolivian officials capacities were the implementation and use of smart selection techniques; development of risk profiles for goods; development of alerts; improving control of smuggling; and establishment of an online link with the national tax service.¹
- 2 On the other hand, Colombia also transferred knowledge to the staff of Bolivia's National Customs Service (ANB) during one year (April 2013 to July 2014). In this case, given the incorporation of new staff and the need to meet its World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, the technical advice was geared towards teaching a methodology for the valuation of goods commonly accepted by the WTO to the staff. The application of this methodology is critical for proper determination of the import tax base rate of products.
- 3 Finally, Mexico also implemented a project during eight months, between late 2013 and mid-2014. In this case, the initiative sought to seize the Mexican experience in Customs Laboratories. The 14 laboratories in the country report to the Tax Administration Service (SAT in its

Spanish acronym). Notable among its functions is the provision of services to operators engaged in foreign trade (importers and exporters), streamlining procedures for all incoming and outgoing goods. Furthermore, these laboratories also support the development of Commodity Science, the study of the innate characteristics of commodities, which has multiple applications in international trade, as it allows, inter alia, the verification of compliance with product import and export rules and determination of the value for taxation purposes.

Indeed, this "training in quality management at customs laboratories" project consisted in an exchange between Mexican SAT officials and staff from the Tariff Nomenclature and Commodity Science Department (Commodity Science Laboratory) of Bolivia's National Customs Service (ANB). Based on the project document, it can be concluded that Bolivia sought to strengthen the laboratory's management and intervention capacity, and:

- a) Ensure correct collection of customs duties;
- b) Reduce technical smuggling due to wrong tariff classification;
- c) Improve the system for controlling goods that require prior authorizations and/or certification from other institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Health, Environment and Defense, among others); and
- d) Help improve the process of generating foreign trade statistics.

¹ <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/es/bolivia-cierre-del-proyecto-de-gestion-de-riesgo-aduanero>

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from Bolivia's National Customs Service (ABN) (www.aduana.gob.bo); Argentine cooperation website (www.cooperacionarg.gob.ar); Chile's National Customs Service (www.aduana.cl) and project documents from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

- d) In the case of Uruguay (fifth largest recipient in 2014) (Graph A.II.4.D), most of the projects received (four in 10 of the 36) focused on capacity building in the Social sector. Prominent among these were the projects geared towards reinforcing the Health and Water supply and sanitation sectors, with a view to providing better health coverage, better care for diseases, such as HIV, and better management of shared river basins in Brazilian border towns. Other projects focused on supporting Government capacity building (in particular, cooperation management); Economic sector (especially for productive sectors) and the Environment.
- e) As for Ecuador (the sixth largest recipient) (Graph A.II.4.E), the 33 projects received were diversified across different sectors, including strengthening Social (30.3%), Institutional (another 30.3%), and Economic sectors (24.3%, including support for productive sectors and creating conditions for the functioning of the economy), and Other multisectoral (final 12.1%). Notable among these 33 projects were those aimed at strengthening government management capacities through tools to implement modernization and greater transparency, and find alternatives to incarceration and foster social reintegration, especially for young offenders.
- f) The sectoral analysis of the countries with a relatively small share of projects received (20 to 30) revealed several trends. Indeed, the eight countries analyzed were grouped under three types of profiles:
- In the case of Cuba (30 projects), Argentina (28), Nicaragua (23), Mexico (22) and Dominican Republic (20), more than 50% of cooperation received, and even up to 60% (Cuba), was geared to strengthen the Economic sector. The nuances depended on the type of industry that caused the bias. Hence, agricultural activities prevailed by far in the cases of Nicaragua and Mexico, and were complemented by Industry and Extractive sectors; whereas Industry and Science and technology stood out, respectively, in the case of Cuba and Argentina. As for Dominican Republic, the economic capacities achieved were the result of the importance attached to Industry, Trade and Fisheries.
 - Meanwhile, support for the Social sector shaped the profile of the capacities strengthened in Honduras (50% of its 28 projects) and Colombia (up to 61.9% of the 21 received). This result reflects the high relative share that the Health sector and Other services and social policies have in both countries. In the case of Colombia, it is complemented with Water (one in 10 projects).
 - Paraguay (22 projects) was the only country with a relatively different profile, which reflects a mix of cooperation received by the country for the Economic sector (about 40%) and Institutional strengthening (31.8%).

¹³ Venezuela, with only one project received in 2014, was excluded from the analysis for not being representative.

¹⁴ For the results to be meaningful, only the countries that participated in at least 20 actions were analyzed.

g) Finally, a brief reference to four countries, whose share of projects received declined in 2014: in descending order, Chile (19), Guatemala (16), Panama (12) and Brazil (11).¹³ Chile saw the most diversification in the projects received, which were primarily geared towards the Economic (31.6%), Institutional strengthening (26.3%) and Social (21.1%) sectors. Meanwhile, the projects in Guatemala mainly sought to strengthen capacities in the Social and Economic sectors in similar proportions (43.8% and 37.5%, respectively). In the case of Panama and Brazil, about half of the projects were aimed at strengthening their Productive sectors, while about 40% focused on the Social sector.

To complete the sectoral analysis, a review of the countries who implemented Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2014 through actions was conducted.¹⁴ It can be concluded (partly through Matrices A.II.2) that:

a) Colombia was the largest provider of actions in 2014 (85), focusing primarily on strengthening institutional capacities (42.4% of total). The actions were mainly geared towards Human Rights (removal of anti-personnel landmines) and judicial and national security issues (cybercrime, fight against drugs and training in maritime and air interdiction). The profile also included actions in support of the Social sector, especially for Other services and social policies (23.5%).

b) Peru, Chile and Argentina (39, 38 and 30 actions, respectively) had different profiles as providers. Cooperation actions implemented by the first two countries focused on institutional strengthening (one in three actions), with relative shares similar or identical to those of the Social sector. The differences were found in the sectors on which the countries focused: Government, in support of the elections-related institutions (National Election Council, Electoral Commission, Supreme Court), in the case of Peru; and Social sectors (Education and Social Policy) for Chile. For its part, Argentina combined transfer of institutional capacities (more than half of its actions focused on Human Rights and maritime management by the government) with Social and Public health issues.

“ In the case of Uruguay, most of the projects received focused on capacity building in the Social sector. As for Bolivia, three in four of its projects were geared to strengthening Economic and Social capacities ”

- c) Brazil, Ecuador and Mexico, shared capacities through 27 actions each. They also targeted the exchange of experiences in institutional strengthening (48.1%, 37.0% and 40.0% of actions, respectively). The differences were found again in the contents: Brazil, diverse; Ecuador, public security; and Mexico, election spending and party funding. The profiles also differed in that the Extractive sector accounted for a notable share of actions in the latter two countries (one in five and one in four actions, respectively); capacity building in exploration of hydrocarbons (Ecuador); and stratigraphic data management (Mexico).
- d) Meanwhile, Guatemala and Peru, with 49 actions each as recipients, prioritized institutional strengthening, though in different proportion: about 50% of the actions (48.2%) in the case of Peru; and 70.5% in the Central American country. The specific contents also differed. While Peru focused primarily on strengthening Human Rights and election-related issues; Guatemala targeted a mixed bag that included commitment to Human Rights, improvements in prison management and advances in public and national security (especially along the border). Furthermore, Peru's profile was also driven by actions related to Health and various Economic sectors (trade, farming, fisheries, mining and tourism).
- e) The profile of Colombia and Honduras (third and fourth recipients in 2014 with 35 and 30 actions, respectively) combined institutional strengthening (31.0% and 38.6%, respectively) with support for Economic (35.7%, Colombia) and Social (31.8%, Central American country) capacities. In any case, the breakdown of the data shows that Colombia diversified the goals pursued through actions, which included Agriculture, Trade, Banking and Finance and Government (anti-personnel landmines, fight against human trafficking and eradication of child labor). As for Honduras, the actions received were geared more towards Health (forensics), Other services and social policies (social inclusion and poverty reduction) and, yet again, government (national security and defense).
- f) Finally, Ecuador was the fifth largest recipient in 2014. The bulk of the 26 actions received (four of ten) focused on strengthening the public sector and, in particular, the institutions involved in the electoral cycle and political participation. Notable also were the actions with an economic profile (39.4% including Sectors and Infrastructure) and, especially, those supporting the Extractive industry (data management and geostatistics) and Science and Technology (development information systems with economic application).

“ The projects received for Ecuador, were diversified across different sectors, including strengthening Social, Institutional and Economic sectors ”

II.5 OTHER ASPECTS OF BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

This chapter closes with a section on other aspects of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation exchanged in Ibero-American countries in 2014. The aim is to further knowledge on three specific aspects:

- a) The *dimension* of South-South Cooperation from the economic and time perspective.
- b) The *efficiency* with which SSC projects and actions were managed and executed.
- c) The *burden* shared by each provider and recipient during execution.

This is done through South-South Cooperation Indicators used in recent years in Ibero-America, and which are detailed (indicator, equation and potential use) in Charts A.II.1 A.II.2 in the Annex. As already seen in previous editions of this Report, these indicators require two types of basic data: on the one hand, the approval, start and completion dates of activities associated to each initiative, and on the other, their cost (budgeted and executed) in 2014 for the entire execution period, and the partner bearing the cost (provider, recipient or both). The results should be viewed with caution due to the incomplete and limited information available on dates and costs (Chart A.II.3 and Graph A.II.5 in the Annex). However, despite this situation, the exercise is very useful, as it reveals the potential of the work done thus far, and lays the groundwork for further progress in the knowledge on South-South Cooperation developed in Ibero-America.

II.5.1 DIMENSION

One of the possible ways to approach the dimension of South-South Cooperation is through the data available on the volume of projects and actions exchanged by countries in a year. There are additional ways, including the cost and value associated with the cooperation exchanged. Both options further knowledge on the economic dimension of South-South Cooperation; a challenge on which Ibero-America has been working for some years (Table II.5).

Methodological limitations and, above all, limited availability of data, hamper the efforts to measure the overall economic impact of South-South Cooperation. The alternative, though also with its limitations, is to approach the economic dimension in terms of the costs of the projects and actions exchanged in 2014. In this regard, an exploratory analysis of possible indicators (executed or budgeted costs for 2014 or the total, and the partner bearing the cost (provider, recipient or both) and data actually available on projects (Graph A.II.5 .A) and actions (Graph A.II.5.B), recommends limiting the analysis to the upward trend of two types of costs: Total Budgeted and Executed in 2014 borne per provider.

Indeed, as shown in Graph A.II.5.A in the Annex, the number of projects executed in 2014 for which cost-related information was available is relatively low and varies by type, ranging from 3.9% (of 552 projects) with information on Total Executed Cost for both partners to 32.4% (maximum) with information on Executed Cost per provider in 2014. As for actions (Graph A.II.5.B), the figures are even lower than for projects; however, the gap is narrower, ranging from 5.6% of the actions with data on Total Executed Cost by both partners to the highest (13.7%), again on the Executed Cost in 2014 per country that acted as provider.

Thus, Graphs II.8.A and II.8.B. show the information on projects, taking into account the two indicators for which most data was available (Executed Cost in 2014 and Total Budgeted Cost per provider -for almost one third of the 552 projects (32.4% and 29.5%, respectively). The projects for which cost-based data is available were distributed according to the value range to which they belong.

It can be concluded that:

- a) In one out of four initiatives, the Total Executed Cost borne by the provider did not exceed US\$20,000. Indeed, the cost of about half of the projects (48.4%) was between US\$50,000 and US\$100,000 and between US\$100,000 and US\$200,000, with a respective ratio of 3:2. While the total budget of 15.7% of the projects, borne by the second provider, was between US\$20,000 and US\$50,000, slightly more than 10% of the total budgets were in a much higher range, between US\$200,000 and US\$500,000 (8.5%) and over US\$500,000 (3.3%).
- b) Predictably, the Executed Cost per provider in 2014 was constrained to value ranges that did not exceed the total budgeted values. The executed cost of more than half of the projects (57.5%) did not exceed US\$10,000: 42% was between US\$5,000 and US\$10,000; another 34% between US\$2,000 and US\$5,000; and 24% less than US\$2,000. As for the remaining projects, worthy of note are the ones with executed costs exceeding the figures shown above: between US\$10,000 and US\$20,000 (20.4% of the total) and between US\$20,000 and US\$50,000 (18.6%). A minority (3.6%) exceeded US\$50,000.
- c) Given these trends, it is possible to obtain an approximation to the average cost of the project based on the representativeness of data and eliminating the outliers that may distort the final result (over US\$500,000, in the case of total budget, and US\$50,000 for executed cost in 2014). In this regard, and with due caution, the calculations suggest that the Total Budgeted Cost of a project borne by the provider in 2014 was about US\$81,567, while the Executed Cost for the same year per country that acted as a provider was significantly lower, about US\$11,259.

Cost and value of South-South Cooperation: the Ibero-American experience

BOX II.5

Measuring cost and value are two interrelated, yet different, approaches to the economic dimension of South-South Cooperation. In this regard, coinciding with the first edition of the Report on South-South Cooperation in 2007, and especially since 2010, when the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) was launched, Ibero-America has been working on these two methods of dimensioning South-South Cooperation. In fact, between 2007 and now, there have been four debate and work cycles on this issue. Specifically:

- 1 During the first cycle, between 2007 and 2010, Ibero-America came together for an intense debate on the possibility of measuring the economic performance of South-South Cooperation. It sought to establish a joint position and, somehow, provide guidance on how the concepts of cost and value would be treated by the main tool for obtaining visibility: the Report on South-South Cooperation. Two developments in this debate are worth noting:
 - a. First, in keeping with the principles and criteria applied by the people responsible for South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, the countries reached a consensus on the importance of addressing this debate. Hence, as highlighted in the first chapter of the 2009 Report, this form of cooperation gives more weight to the human element than the financial resources; is usually executed by specialists and technicians from national government agencies who are not paid extra money for participating in the exchanges; and offers many advantages, including that it is a high-impact cooperation of proven effectiveness and efficiency that is relatively low cost. This makes it all the more important to try to measure both its cost and value. In the case of cost, what is being measured is not only how many initiatives are being executed, but also, for instance, their efficiency, and, in the case of value, the returns are always higher than the cost, because critical issues for the mobilization of human resources and knowledge transfer can be addressed, including investment in training and impact generated.
 - b. Second, and for both indicators, account must be taken of the technical difficulties that any measurement would face, both in terms of developing relevant equations and availability of the data needed for subsequent implementation and use. Thus:
 - i. Though it was agreed that the cost equation was easier to develop, there was a problem generating data. This, in turn, was consistent with the existing gaps between countries in terms of information management systems.
 - ii. On the other hand, the development of a valuation equation (which, if provided, and so decided, could be shared and accepted by all countries) would face great challenges, as the countries would first have to agree as to what items should be assigned a value; what tariff or price; which methodological criteria; or which currency. Once these issues have been settled, the availability of new data should also be taken into account.
- 2 On this basis, the decision to develop different definitions that would help measure the cost of South-South Cooperation was taken in a second cycle (2010-2012). Meanwhile, it was agreed that the work on relative value would be postponed, for the time being, and limited to the knowledge and exchange of individual experiences that different countries may develop. As noted in previous Reports on South-South Cooperation published over the years, and in the PIFCSS paper "Generating Indicators for South-South Cooperation. A perspective based on the Ibero-American experience", the region has moved forward in defining the budgeted and executed costs of South-South Cooperation, and in collecting information that is still woefully partial and incomplete. Furthermore, Mexico's experience was considered a regional benchmark during this stage.
- 3 In the third cycle, between 2012 and 2015, further progress was made in recording costs and in increasing its implementation and use to identify different aspects of South-South Cooperation performance. Indeed, thanks to the efforts made to develop cost data-based indicators, the Reports on South-South Cooperation (2013-2014 and 2015) can now analyze new aspects of South-South Cooperation in greater depth, including effectiveness and efficiency in the use of resources, and burden sharing. However, this analysis continued to be hampered by the serious dearth of data (only 30% of Bilateral HSSC projects had cost data), which limited the interpretation of results. To remedy partially this lack of data, statistical techniques were used to optimize the application of indicators.
- 4 Finally, during the biennium 2015-2016, it was decided to further improve the recording of costs and push forward in its use and application to acquire a better understanding of South-South Cooperation using indicators and relevant statistical techniques. Furthermore, additional steps were taken to explore the possibility of creating a valuation equation for South-South Cooperation. The work of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation deserves special mention. In this cycle, the PIFCSS carried out two studies: one on the state of affairs in the region; and another that further explored three very advanced experiences, namely Brazil, Chile and Mexico. The results of both studies were socialized with the countries at a workshop held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) on 24 and 25 February 2016.

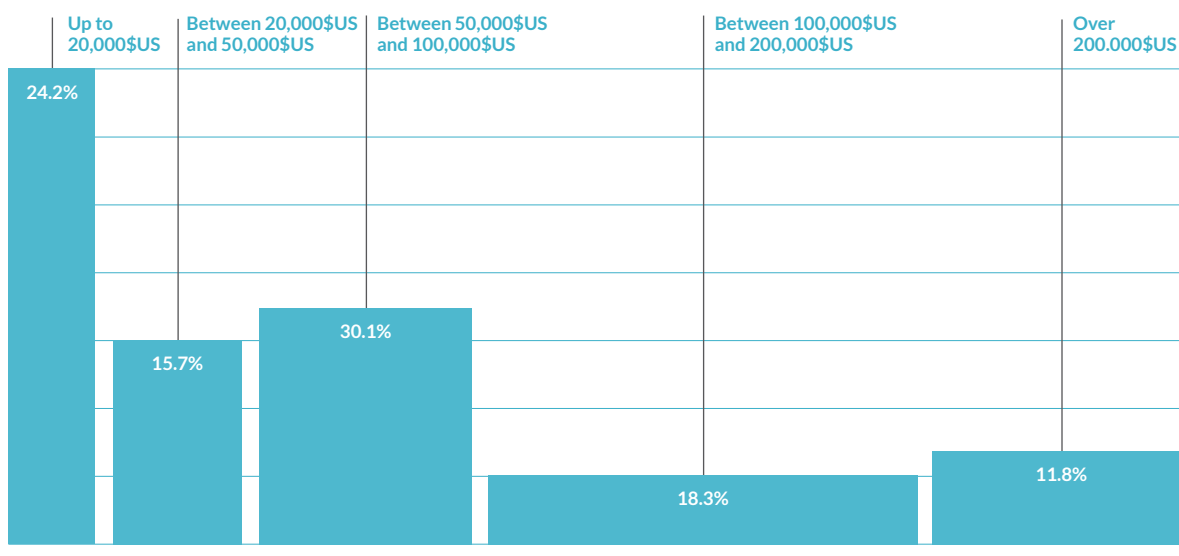
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

Distribution of projects, by Total Budgeted Cost and Executed Cost in 2014 per country that acted as provider. 2014.

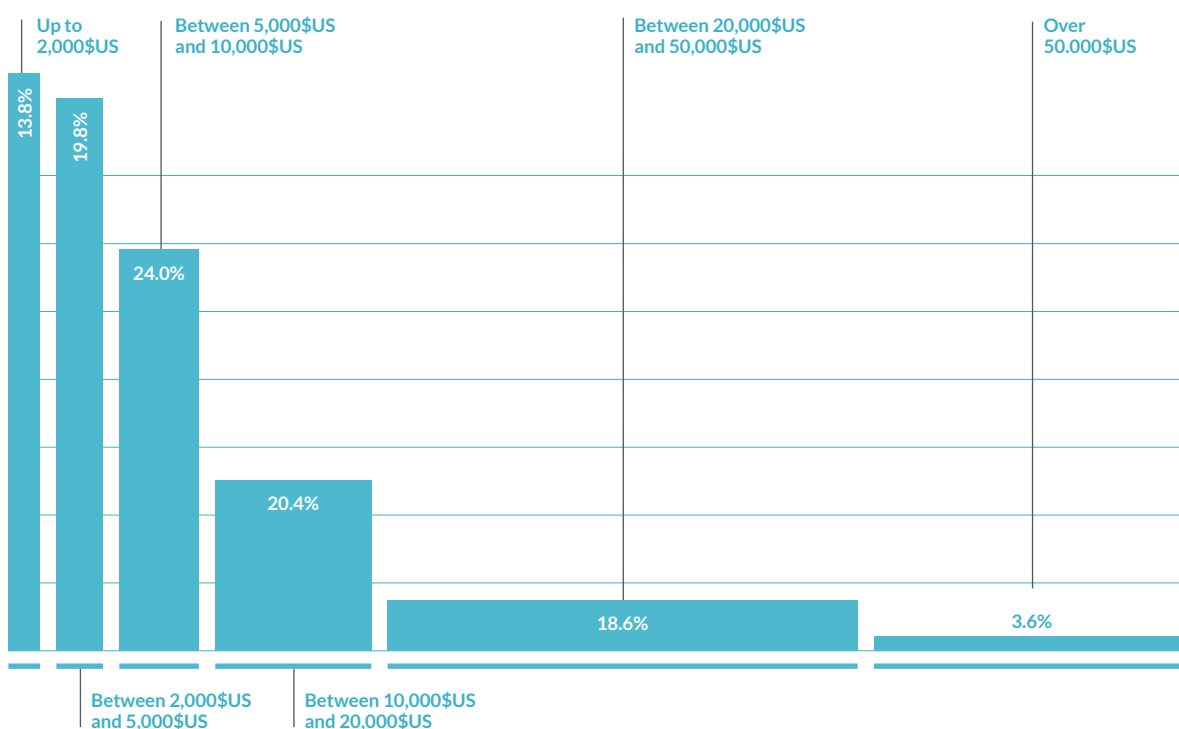
GRAPH II.8

Cost (\$); share (%)

II.8.A Total Budgeted Cost



II.8.B Executed Cost. 2014



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

A similar exercise was carried out with Bilateral HSSC actions, but only applied to Executed Cost in 2014 per country that acted as provider. The results, shown in Graph A.II.6 in the Annex, appear to suggest that most actions exchanged (54.0%) in Ibero-America in 2014 required up to US\$2,000 and between US\$2,000 and US\$5,000; close to 19% needed between US\$5,000 and US\$20,000 dollars; and 27% of the actions had higher costs and were divided into three cost ranges, with similar shares: between US\$20,000 and US\$50,000; between US\$50,000 and US\$100,000; and over US\$100,000. However, these results are largely influenced by their low representativeness. As mentioned before, they barely account for 13.7% of the total actions (333).

Alternatively, the time dimension of Bilateral HSSC projects and actions can be measured using the data available on the time elapsed between the start of the activity and its completion. As suggested in Charts A.II.1 and A.II.3 in the Annex, in order to conduct this analysis, it is first necessary to have the data on the start and completion dates. In the case of 2014, this information is available for 67.4% of projects and 93.1% of the actions.

Graphs II.9.A and II.9.B show, respectively, the distribution of projects and actions exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014, based on the average time elapsed between the start and completion dates. It can be concluded that:

- a) The duration¹⁵ of the bulk of projects (50.9%) was between a minimum of one year and a maximum of two and a half years. Indeed, the share of projects increases as does its duration: 22.2% of the projects lasted between one year and one-and-a-half years; 34.6% between one-and-a-half years and two years; and 38.2% between two years and two-and-a-half years. A minority (12.2% of total) of projects were completed under one-and-a-half years. A similar share (14%) of projects had a duration of between two-and-a-half years and three years. Finally, it is estimated that a remarkable 22.7% of projects had a duration exceeding three-and-a-half years (13.6%) and even 5 years (9.1%).
- b) The bulk of the actions (60.4%) had shorter execution periods, between one and two days (30.4%), and between 3 and 5 days (30.0%). Furthermore, 18.2% of the actions lasted more than six days, but never exceeded one month. Another 7.4% of the actions lasted between one month and one year. It is also striking that out of the remaining 14% of actions, 10% had durations between one and two years, and 4.1% exceeded two years. These actions are probably related to long-term courses.
- c) By eliminating the outliers, and taking as a benchmark the 96.8% of the projects and 95.9% of the actions for which information on both dates is available, it is possible to estimate the average execution time of each initiative: about 2.3 years in the case of projects; and around 53 days (about two months) in actions. A comparison of these average values also suggests that, predictably, projects and actions are cooperation instruments that belong to different dimensions: large for projects, and smaller for actions.

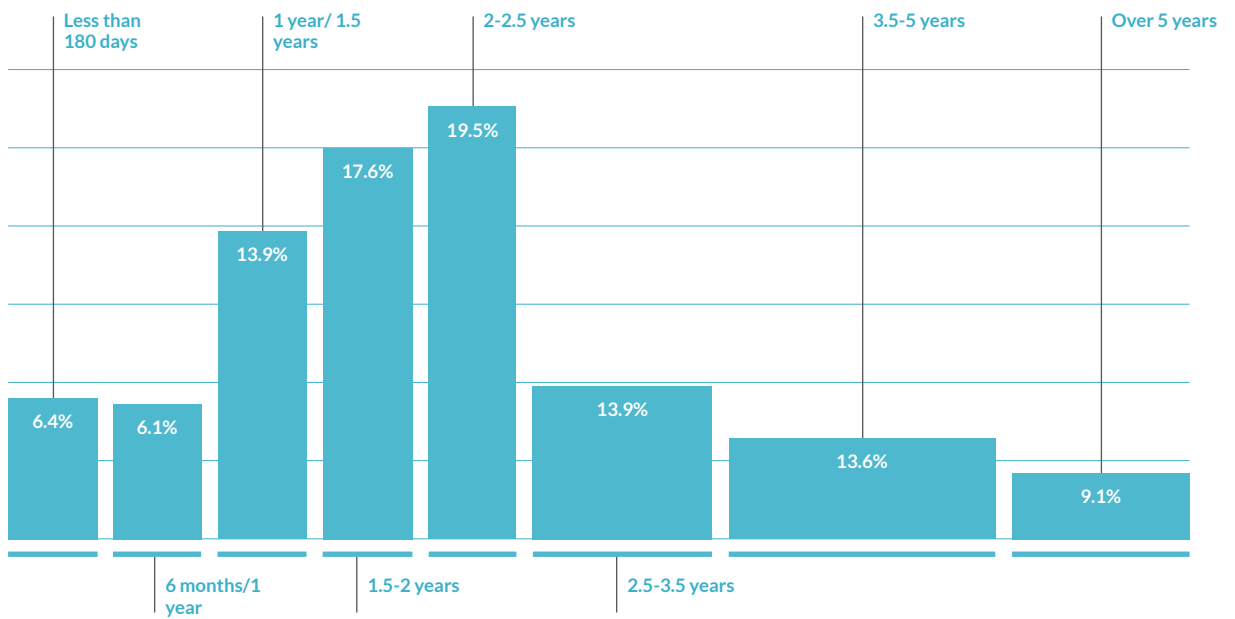
¹⁵ This analysis takes into account that the completion date is not always the actual date, but rather a future date estimated by the managers of the initiative.

Distribution of projects and actions by average duration; time lapse between start and completion dates of the activity. 2014

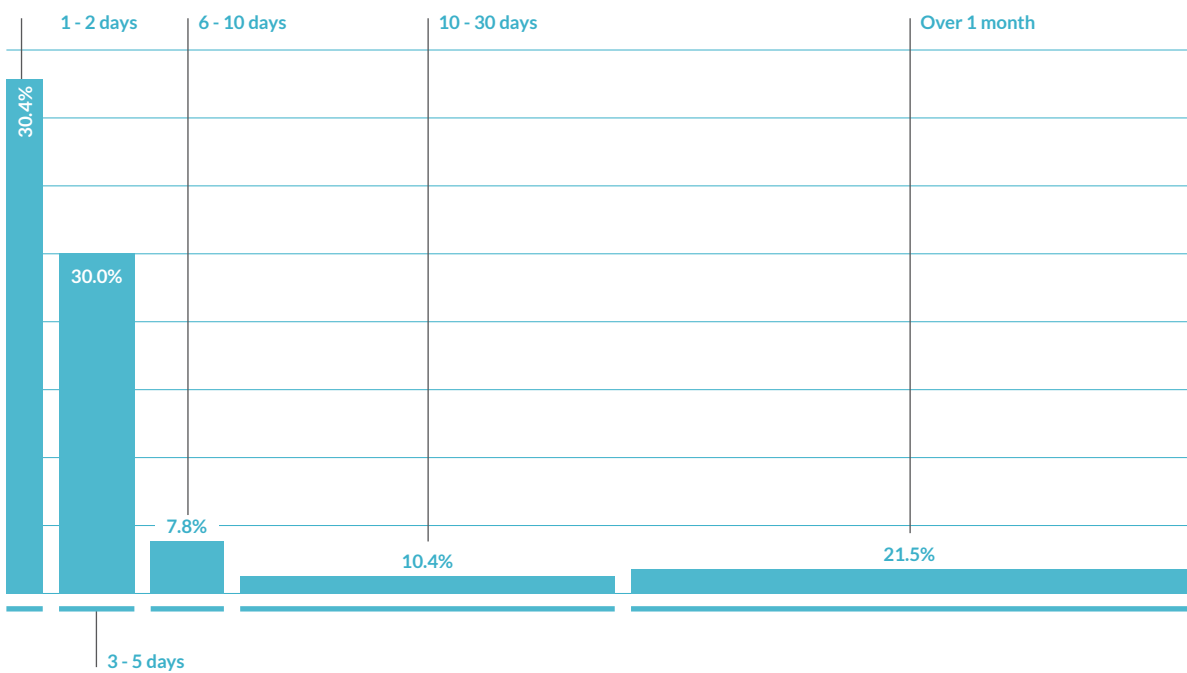
GRAPH II.9

Percentage

II.9.A. Projects



II.9.B. Actions



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

II.5.2 EFFICIENCY

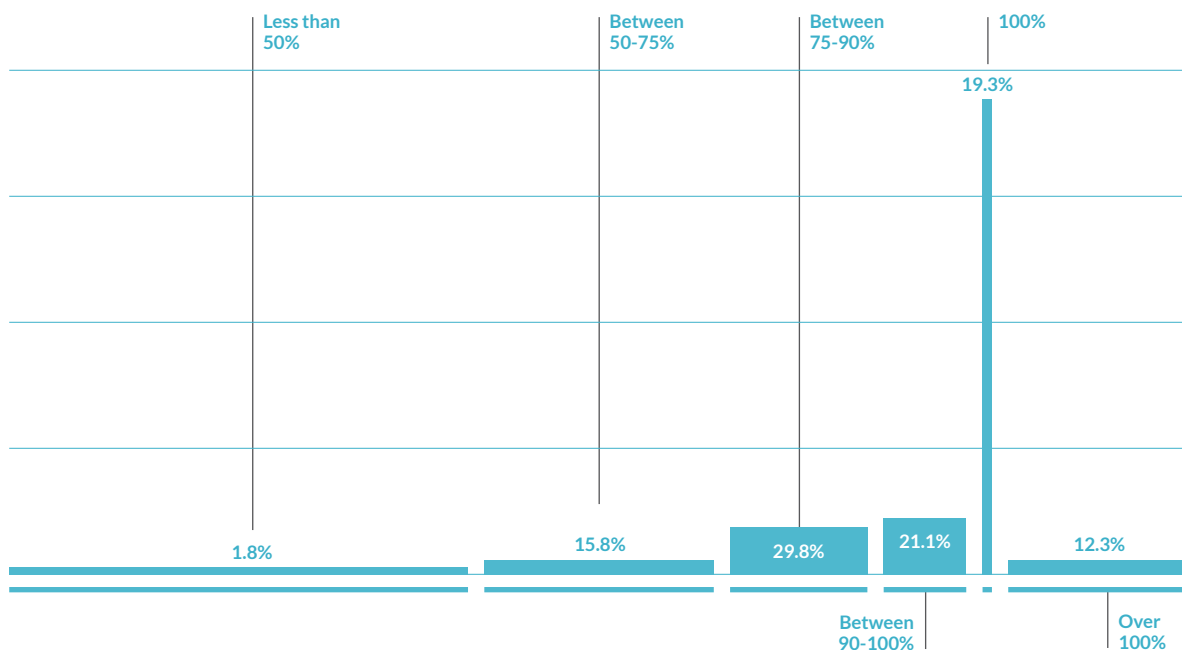
It would also be interesting to know how efficiently South-South Cooperation is managed and executed. In this regard, there are two possible equations that can be used that are based on a dual economic and time perspective.

a) On the one hand, the ratio between the budgeted and executed costs per project (or action) is indicative of the efficiency of the use of financial resources. The resulting values highlight different things depending on whether they are less than, equal to or greater than the unit (or 100%), i.e. underspent, on target or overspent.

Distribution of projects by degree of execution of the budgeted cost per provider. 2014

GRAPH II.10

Percentage



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

b) Furthermore, by combining approval and start dates, it is possible to ascertain the average time lapse between the approval of initiatives and their commencement. In this case, the lower or higher value obtained indicates the speed or efficiency with which the cooperation was implemented.

On this basis, the first approximation to the efficiency with which the South-South Cooperation exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014 was managed is done from an economic perspective. To that end, the most representative data on projects and actions for which both data is available is used: in this case, the executed and budgeted costs for the same reference period. In the case of projects, the executed and budgeted costs of the provider in 2014 is the most representative data. These two data are related to 11.4% of the 552 projects in 2014. As for actions, the level of representativeness is even lower and affects only 6.6% of the 333 actions registered in 2014.

Taking into account this data, the analysis is restricted only to projects and, even then, allowing for limitations. Graph II.10 shows the distribution of projects by degree of execution of the budgeted cost per provider in 2014. It can be concluded that the bulk of the projects (87.7%) overspent to complete the activity cycle. In particular:

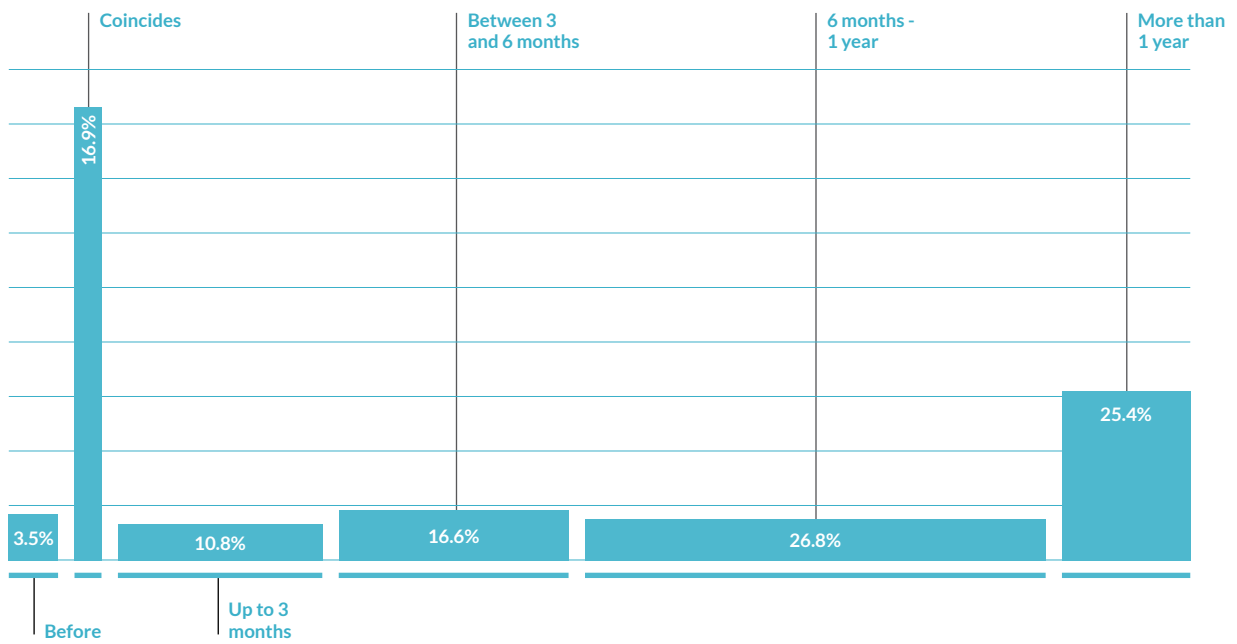
- a) Two thirds of the projects overspent between 50% and nearly 100% of the budgeted cost. Indeed, in 23.7% of these projects, the executed cost accounted for between 50% and 75% of the budget; 31.6% between 90% and 100%; and a majority (44.7%) between 75% and 90%. Meanwhile, under-spending below 50% was minimal; only 1.8% of the projects. The executed cost of almost one in five projects analyzed fully coincided with the budgeted cost; and, only one in 10 projects (equivalent to 12.3%), overspent.
- b) The analysis of this information and an estimate of the average value of the ratio between the provider's executed cost in 2014 and the project's budgeted cost indicate that the degree of execution was close to 100% (98.4%), suggesting that the amount disbursed matched the budgeted cost for the most part.

Distribution of projects and actions by time elapsed between approval and start dates. 2014

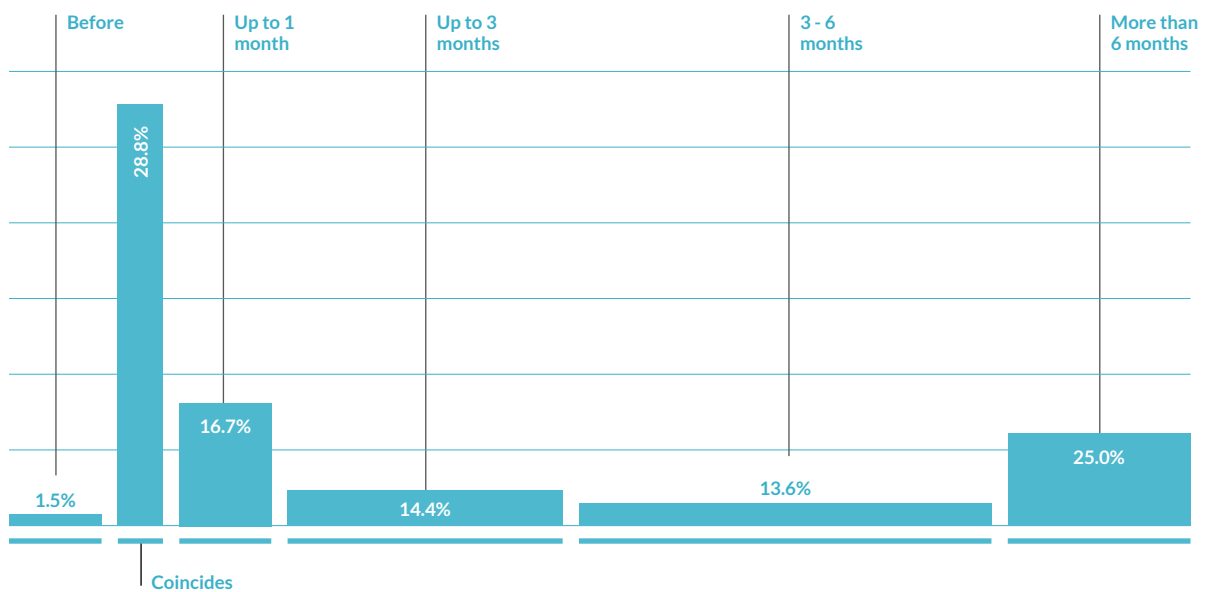
GRAPH II.11

Percentage

II.11.A. Projects



II.11.B. Actions



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Additionally, the analysis on *efficiency* is completed from a time perspective. In this case, the average time elapsed between the approval and start date of the activity is known. Given that these two dates are needed for each initiative, the level of representativeness of the analysis is 66.5% (projects) and 45.5% (actions) (Chart A.II.3 in the Annex). On this basis, Graphs II.11.A and II.11.B show the distribution of projects and actions based on the time elapsed between their approval and commencement. Thus:

- a) The bulk of the projects (43.4%) started their activity between three and twelve months after the approval (40% between 3 and 6 months, and, 60% between six months and one year). Furthermore, more than a quarter (27.0%) started their activity in less time, either coinciding with the date of approval (16.9% of the total), or within three months (10.8%). Meanwhile, one in five projects delayed its implementation between one and two years after the approval. Finally, a minority of projects were started before their approval (3.5%) or delayed its implementation more than 2 years (6.4%).
- b) As for actions, most of them (60%) started their activity within three months (50%), or between 3 and 12 months (remaining 50%). Meanwhile, the approval date of nearly 3 out of 10 actions coincided with the start date. Again, a minority of actions started before their approval (1.5%) or were delayed more than one or two year (5.3% and 3.0%, respectively).

II.5.3. BURDEN SHARING

One approach to determine burden sharing for South-South Cooperation initiatives exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014 is to measure what is share borne by each participating partner of the same two cost data items (executed or budgeted). The result indicates how the burden is shared between provider and recipient, at least in financial terms.

This requires information on the cost data item for both provider and recipient. Once the information available has been reviewed, the cost that provides greater coverage is the total budgeted cost and, still, only accounts for 10.7% of the 552 projects exchanged in the region in 2014. Nonetheless, Graph II.12 was plotted to show the potential of this analysis.

The total cost of the 10.7% of the projects analyzed was distributed on this Graph in ascending order, from the bottom to the top, from the lowest (US\$600) to the highest value (US\$172,000), around the vertical axis located at the center of the figure. To the left of the axis is the Total Cost Budgeted borne by each country that acted as a provider; and to the right, the country acting as recipient. The following can be concluded:

- a) In most cases (about 80%), the share of budgeted cost borne by the provider for the entire activity cycle was equal to or greater than that of the recipient.

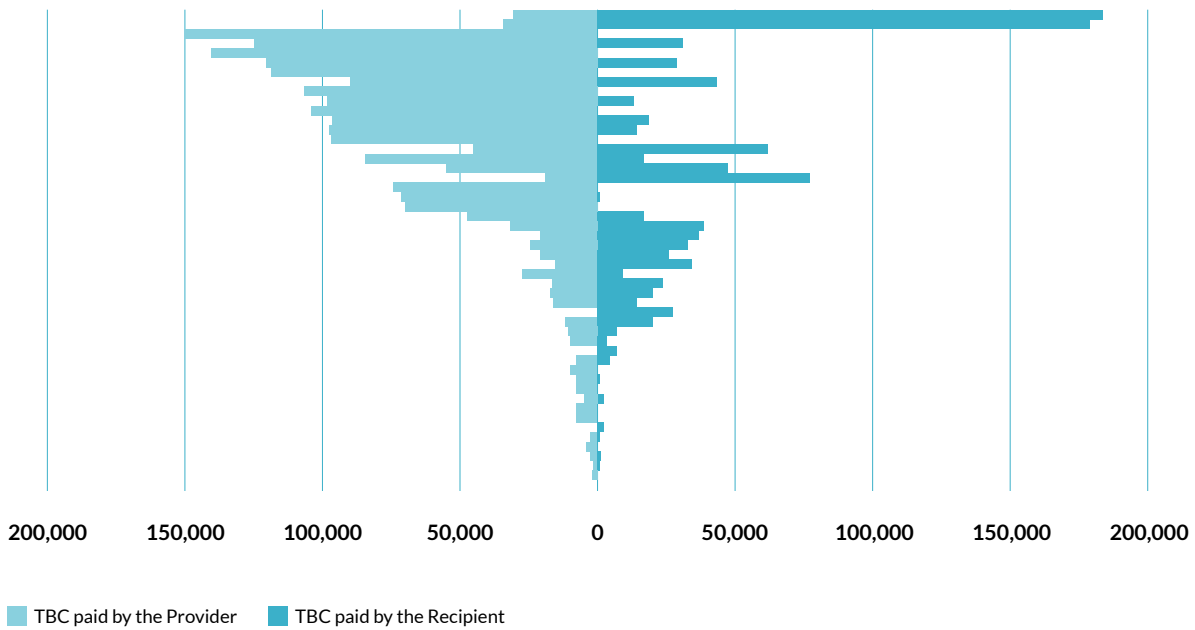
b) The same share of the cost borne by the same provider tended to increase as the total budgeted amount also increased. By way of illustration, with a US\$700 budget, the cost distribution ratio was 3:7 between recipient and provider; however, when the budget

increased to US\$145,000, this ratio changed to 2:8, respectively, between recipient and provider. Nonetheless, there were exceptions to this pattern of behavior, especially in values close to US\$200,000, where the ratio was 80:20, in favor of the recipient.

Distribution of the Total Budgeted Cost between two project partners. 2014

GRAPH II.12

In dollars



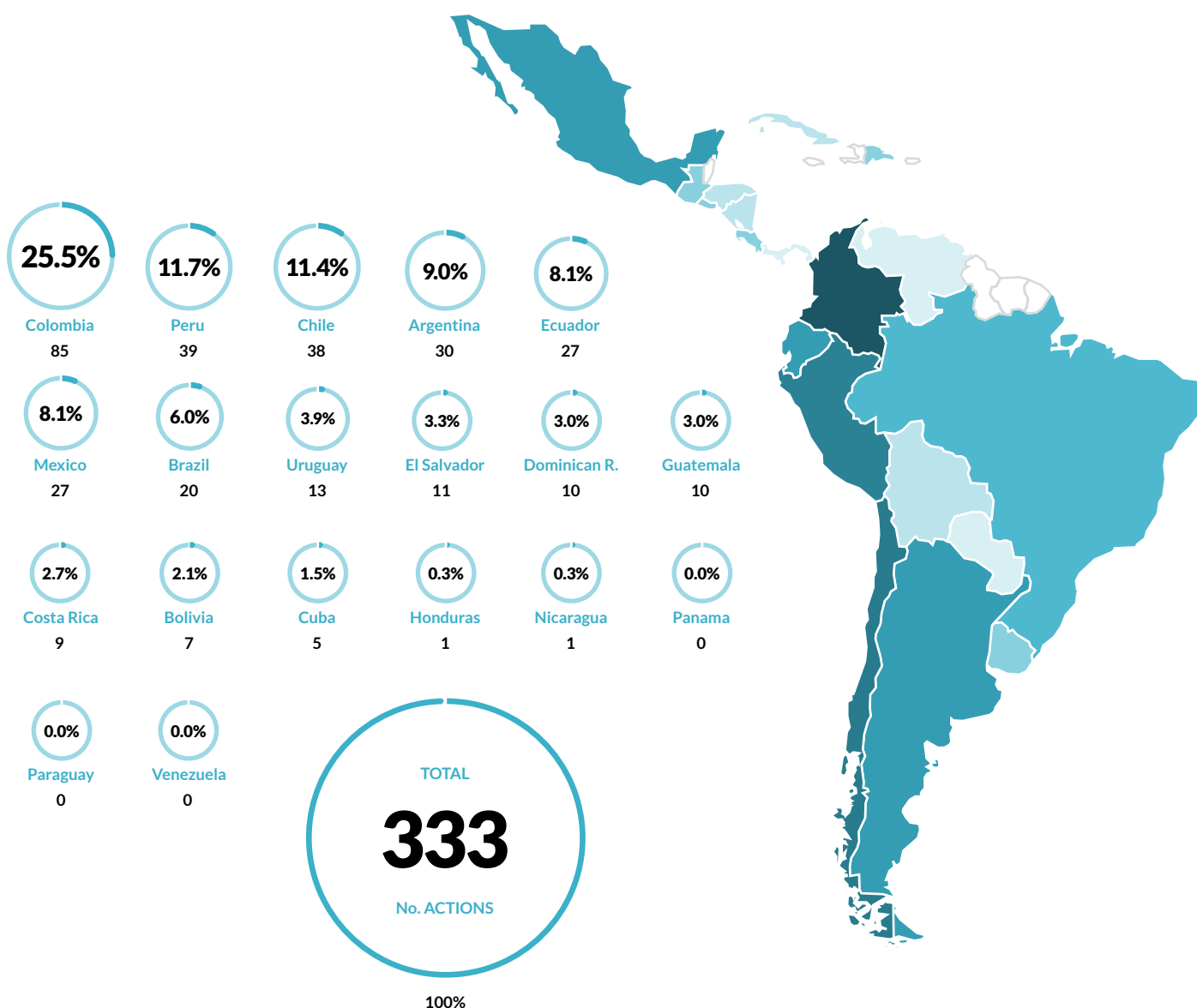
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

ANNEX II

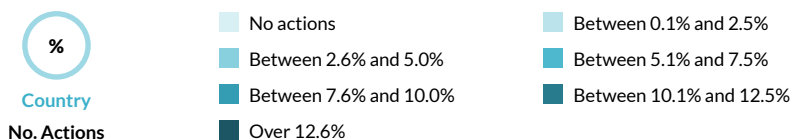
Geographic distribution of cooperation actions, by role. 2014

MAP A.II.1

A.II.1.A. Provider Intensity-based data:



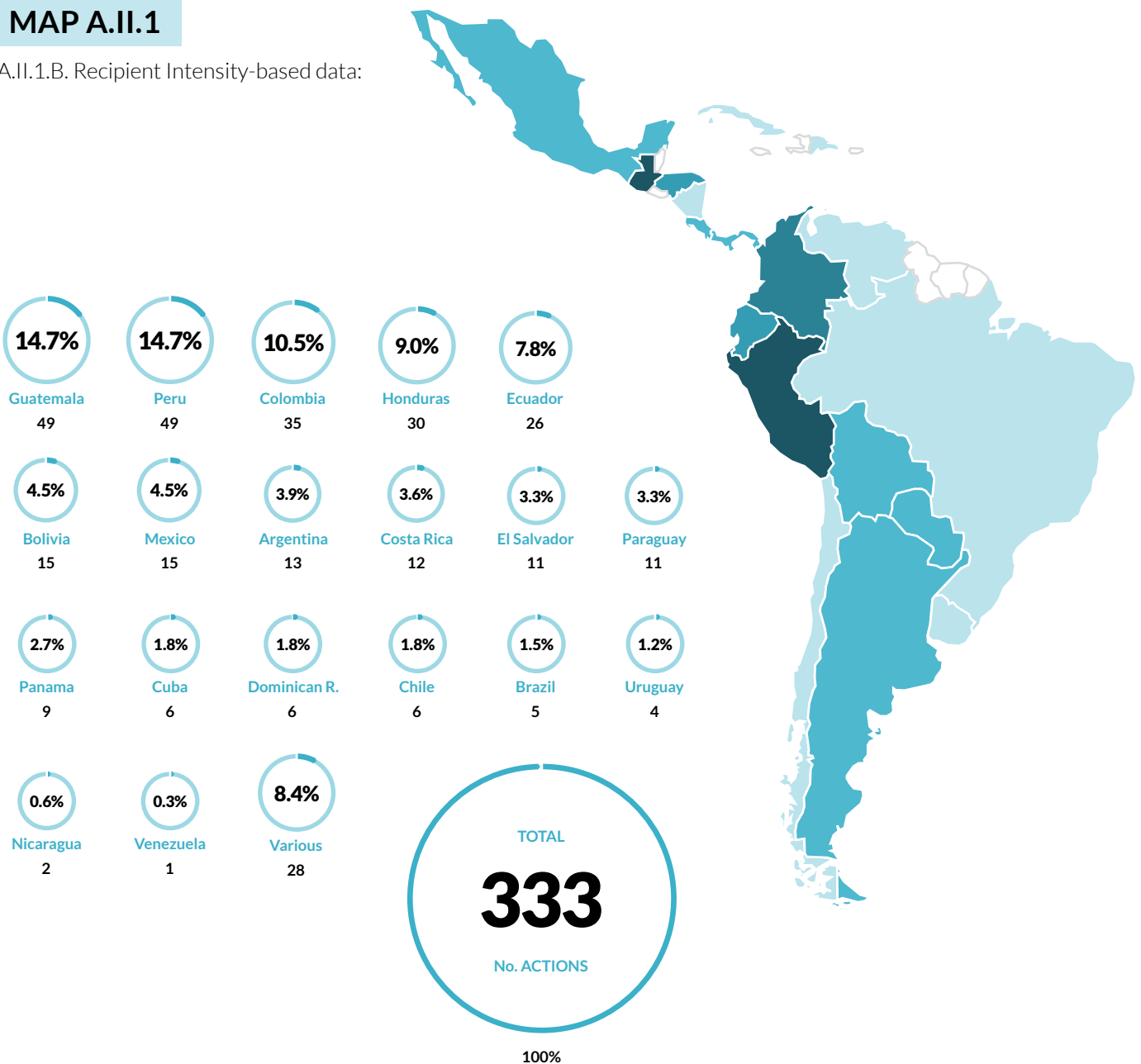
Legend. Color coding, according to percentage of cooperation actions provided or received in 2014:



Geographic distribution of cooperation actions, by role. 2014

MAP A.II.1

A.II.1.B. Recipient Intensity-based data:



Legend. Color coding, according to percentage of cooperation actions provided or received in 2014:

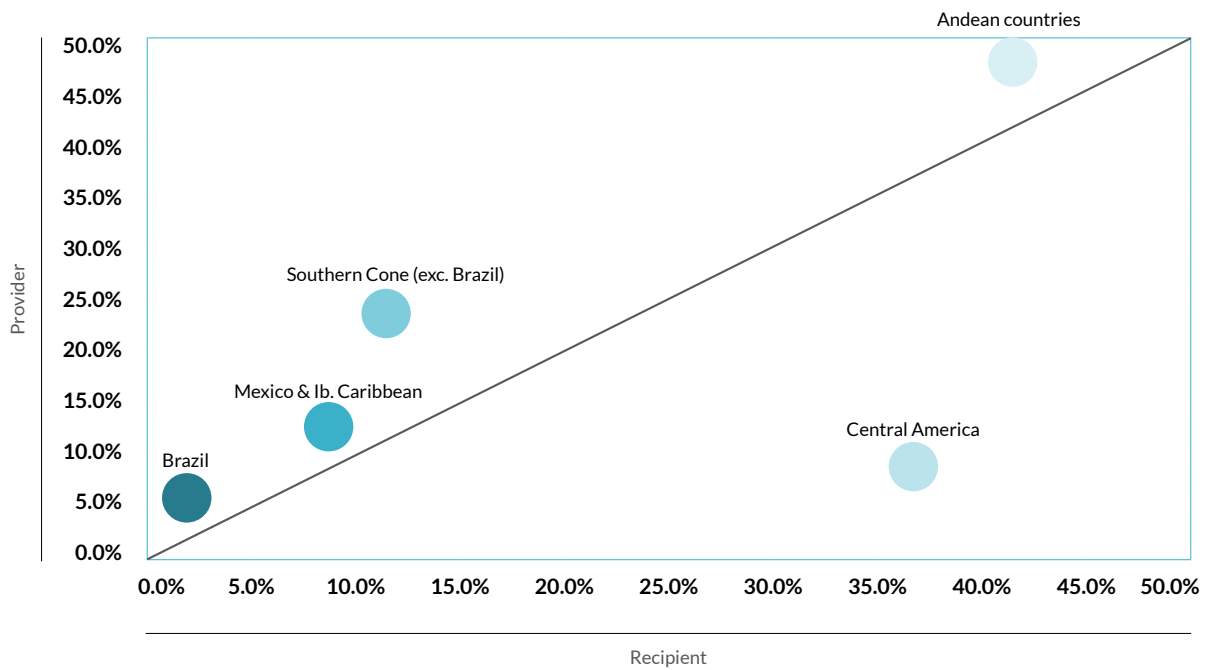


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of BHSSC projects, by subregion and role. 2014

GRAPH A.II.1

Share (%)



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Classification of activity sectors used in Ibero-America

TABLE A.II.1

Sectoral dimension	Activity sector	Description	
Social	Education	Basic to university. Includes: education policies, research, teacher training, vocational training, others.	
	Health	General and basic. Health policy, medical services, basic health care, medical research, post-reproductive health care and basic nutrition, health infrastructure, health education, training of health personnel, others.	
	Population and Reproductive Health	Programs and policies on population, migration, reproductive health care, family planning, STI prevention, specific training, others.	
	Water supply and sanitation	Water resources and waste policies, supply and purification, watershed development, training, and others.	
	Other services and social policies	Social services and policies, housing policy, policies for disabled people and others.	
Economic	Infrastructure and Economic Services	Energy	Generation and supply. Energy policy, energy production, gas distribution, thermal power plants, hydroelectric plants, solar energy, biofuels, energy research, and others.
		Transportation and storage	Transport policy, road, rail, maritime, river and air transport, storage, and others
		Communications	Communication policy, telecommunications, radio, television, press, information and communication technology, and others.
		Science and technology	Scientific and technological development, promotion of knowledge transfer to strengthen the scientific system, universal access to technology, and others.
		Banking and Finance	Financial policy, monetary institutions, financial services education, and others.
	Productive sectors	Employment	Employment policy and others.
		Enterprises	Services and institutions providing support to business, SME development, privatization, strengthening competition processes, and others.
		Extractive	Exploration and extraction of minerals and energy resources. Planning and legislation for mining, geology, coal, oil, gas, minerals, and others.
		Agriculture	Agricultural policy, arable land, agricultural reform, food sovereignty, livestock farming, alternative agricultural development, animal and plant health, agricultural cooperatives.
		Forestry	Forest policy, forestry development, forestry research, and others.
		Fisheries	Fisheries policy, fisheries services, research, and others.
		Construction	Building policy
		Industry	Industrial policy, industries by sector, and others.
	Tourism	Tourism policy.	
	Trade	Foreign trade policy and regulation. Regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations, and others.	
Institutional Strengthening	Government	Public policies and administration, public finance management, Decentralization and support for different levels of government other than the central government, Legal and judicial development and public safety, Political participation, Human rights, National security and defense	
	Civil society	Supporting and strengthening civil society.	
Environment	Environment	Environmental protection, environmental policies, biodiversity, environmental research, and others.	
	Disaster management	Operational interventions carried out at different stages of a disaster (Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Emergency Aid, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction)	
Other dimensions	Culture	Culture and leisure, libraries, museums, and others.	
	Gender	Programs and projects that make the link between women and development, promotion and support for women's groups and organizations.	
	Others	Promotion of various development models: rural, urban, alternative non-agricultural, community, and others.	

Source: SEGIB based on reporting from CAD (November 2004)

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.1

Units

A.II.1.A. Social dimension

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		Total	
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC				
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay
LMIC	Bolivia																				
	El Salvador													1							1
	Guatemala																				
	Honduras																				
	Nicaragua																				
HMIC	Brazil	2	9	4	7	4	5	2	4	2	4	1	5	4		3+(1)		6		63	
	Colombia	3		1	4													0+(1)		9	
	Costa Rica																				
	Cuba		7			1	3		1										2	14	
	Ecuador																				
	Mexico	2	1	2	1	1	2										0+(1)	2	0+(4)	16	
	Panama																				
	Paraguay																				
	Peru						1											1		2	
	Dominican Rep.																				
	Venezuela																				
HIC	Argentina	7	6		1	3	0+(1)	1	2		1	0+(1)		1	4				0+(1)	29	
	Chile	3			1			2	2		1		1	1	1	1			0+(1)	14	
	Uruguay	3	2					1+(1)	2		3	0+(4)		1			0+(1)	1+(1)		20	
Total		20	25	7	14	9	4	13	6	2	10	7	5	4	11	5	0	7	4	15	168

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.1

Units

A.II.1.B. Economic dimension. Infrastructure and services

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																	Total		
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC				
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina		Chile	Uruguay
LMIC	Bolivia																				
	El Salvador																				
	Guatemala																				
	Honduras																				
	Nicaragua																				
HMIC	Brazil			1			1	1	2			1	4				2	1	1	14	
	Colombia	1	1				1							2	1		1+(1)		1	9	
	Costa Rica									0+(1)										1	
	Cuba																				
	Ecuador		1											0+(1)						2	
	Mexico		2					4+(1)										2		9	
	Panama																				
	Paraguay																				
	Peru									0+(1)								0+(1)		2	
	Dominican Rep.																				
	Venezuela																				
HIC	Argentina	3	1	1		1	0+(1)	3				1	0+(1)					0+(1)	13		
	Chile																0+(1)		1		
	Uruguay							1											1		
Total		4	5	2		1	1	7	5	3	1		2	8	1		6	4	2	52	

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.1

Units

A.II.1.C. Economic dimension. Productive sectors

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																		Total						
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC									
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay					
LMIC	Bolivia																									
	El Salvador																									
	Guatemala				0+(1)																	1				
	Honduras																									
	Nicaragua																									
HMIC	Brazil	3	1	1	4	2								5	1	2	3		5+(1)	4	1	1			34	
	Colombia	1															2		2	1	2		2			10
	Costa Rica		2												1+(4)	0+(1)							1			9
	Cuba		2																							2
	Ecuador										1															1
	Mexico	2	4	1+(1)	3	1	4			4+(4)	3	1			2							1+(1)	2	0+(1)		35
	Panama		1							0+(1)																2
	Paraguay																									
	Peru	1					0+(1)																			2
	Dominican Rep.																									
	Venezuela																									
HIC	Argentina	17	4	1		8		1	3	8	1	1		5	4									0+(3)	56	
	Chile				1				1			2				3								2	9	
	Uruguay	2						1	4			1								0+(3)					11	
Total		26	14	4	9	11	5	4	16	18	5	9	6	7	11	9	1	9	2	6					172	

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.1

Units

A.II.1.D. Institutional Strengthening

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																	Total		
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC				
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina		Chile	Uruguay
LMIC	Bolivia																1			1	
	El Salvador																				
	Guatemala																				
	Honduras																				
	Nicaragua																				
HMIC	Brazil	1	3	1	1				1	1			1	1	1				2	13	
	Colombia	2	1					1+(1)		0+(1)				4					1	11	
	Costa Rica		2					0+(1)											0+(1)	4	
	Cuba		1																	1	
	Ecuador		2					0+(1)										1	2	6	
	Mexico	1	7						2			1			2			4		17	
	Panama																				
	Paraguay																				
	Peru																				
	Dominican Rep.									1										1	
	Venezuela																				
HIC	Argentina	5	5	1	2	1			1	1	1		4	2	1				24		
	Chile							1		7									1	9	
	Uruguay		1					0+(1)					2		1					5	
Total		9	22	2	3		1	2	6	3	10	1	1	7	7	5		1	5	7	92

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.1

Units

A.II.1.E. Environment

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																		Total	
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC				
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay
LMIC	Bolivia																				
	El Salvador																				
	Guatemala																				
	Honduras																				
	Nicaragua																				
HMIC	Brazil						1							1					1	3	
	Colombia				1															1	
	Costa Rica		1								1								0+(1)	3	
	Cuba		10																	10	
	Ecuador								1											1	
	Mexico	1	1			1											1	1	0+(2)	7	
	Panama																				
	Paraguay																				
	Peru						1													1	
	Dominican Rep.																				
	Venezuela																				
HIC	Argentina	3			1															4	
	Chile				1	1				1							1			4	
	Uruguay							0+(1)			0+(2)									3	
Total		4	12		3	2		2	1	1	1	1	3			1		2	1	4	37

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.1

Units

Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of July 1, 2016. Accordingly, each economy has been classified as lower middle-income (GNI per capita between US\$1,025 and US\$4,035) upper middle-income (between US\$4,036 and US\$12,475 dollars) and high-income (over US\$12,476); b) As of July 1, 2016, the World Bank has unclassified Argentina per its GNI per capita data, pending the release of revised national accounts statistics. However, the classification in force until that date (high-income country) has been used for the purpose of the matrix. c) The projects reported by the countries as "bidirectional" are shown in parentheses. In those cases, the two participating countries act as both provider and recipient.

A.II.1.F. Other multisectoral

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																Total			
		LMIC					HMIC									HIC					
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela		Argentina	Chile	Uruguay
LMIC	Bolivia																				
	El Salvador																				
	Guatemala																				
	Honduras																				
	Nicaragua																				
HMIC	Brazil	1							1										0+(1)	3	
	Colombia	2	2									1								5	
	Costa Rica		3																	3	
	Cuba		3																	3	
	Ecuador			1																1	
	Mexico									1									1	2	
	Panama																				
	Paraguay																				
	Peru		1																	1	
	Dominican Rep.																				
	Venezuela																				
HIC	Argentina	1						1	1	2			1					0+(3)	9		
	Chile																0+(3)		3		
	Uruguay						0+(1)												1		
Total		4	9	1			1	1	1	4			2				3	3	2	31	

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperating agencies and/or bureaus.

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.2

Units

A.II.2.A. Social dimension

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																		Total		
		LMIC					HMIC									HIC						
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay	Miscellaneous
LMIC	Bolivia																					
	El Salvador			1																		
	Guatemala									0+(1)												
	Honduras																					
	Nicaragua																					
HMIC	Brazil				4												0+(1)				5	
	Colombia			1	1			3		1	1	1	2	2+(2)					0+(1)	5	20	
	Costa Rica																					
	Cuba																					
	Ecuador				1	1	1							1+(3)							7	
	Mexico			0+(1)			2														3	
	Panama																					
	Paraguay																					
	Peru	1			4		0+(2)			0+(3)			1		1						12	
	Dominican Rep.																					
	Venezuela																					
HIC	Argentina					0+(1)										1		2+(1)	1		6	
	Chile	1	1	2			1		1	1		1	1	3			0+(1)		1		14	
	Uruguay						0+(1)						1	1							4	
Total		2	1	4	11		2	7	3	1	5	2	2	5	12	1	1	2	3	3	6	73

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.2

Units

A.II.2.B. Economic dimension. Infrastructure and services

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																		Total		
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC					
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay	Miscellaneous
LMIC	Bolivia																					
	El Salvador		1																			1
	Guatemala						0+(1)															1
	Honduras																					
	Nicaragua																					
HMIC	Brazil													1							1	2
	Colombia		1	0+(1)	1			1		1+(1)	0+(1)										2	9
	Costa Rica																					
	Cuba																					
	Ecuador	1						1+(1)														3
	Mexico							0+(1)														1
	Panama																					
	Paraguay																					
	Peru																				1	1
	Dominican Rep.			1																		1
Venezuela																						
HIC	Argentina												3									3
	Chile							1														1
	Uruguay		2						1						1							4
Total		1	3	3	1		4	2	1	5	1			1	1					4	27	

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.2

Units

A.II.2.C. Economic dimension. Productive sectors

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																			Total	
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC					
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile	Uruguay		Miscellaneous
LMIC	Bolivia													0+(1)								1
	El Salvador																					
	Guatemala						1			0+(1)					0+(1)							3
	Honduras									1												1
	Nicaragua																					
HMIC	Brazil				1		1														1	3
	Colombia							0+(2)		1	1			0+(1)			0+(1)				1	7
	Costa Rica						0+(2)							2								4
	Cuba		2																			2
	Ecuador	4												1							1	6
	Mexico	2		0+(1)					3					1								7
	Panama																					
	Paraguay																					
	Peru	0+(1)			1		1+(1)			1								0+(1)				6
	Dominican Rep.			0+(1)																		1
	Venezuela																					
HIC	Argentina						0+(1)							0+(1)							1	3
	Chile		1							2			1									4
	Uruguay																				1	1
Total		7	3	2	2		7	2	3	5	2		1	7	1		2				5	49

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.2

Units

A.II.2.D. Institutional Strengthening

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																		Total			
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC						
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay	Miscellaneous	
LMIC	Bolivia		4											0+(2)								6	
	El Salvador		7								1		1									9	
	Guatemala				1						1		2									4	
	Honduras																						
	Nicaragua		1																			1	
HMIC	Brazil				3								2+(2)			0+(1)						8	
	Colombia		10	5			2		0+(1)	1+(2)			1+(3)	3						8		36	
	Costa Rica		3								1		1									5	
	Cuba										1		0+(1)									2	
	Ecuador		2				1+(1)				2		1+(1)			0+(1)	0+(1)					10	
	Mexico		4	1			0+(2)		3		1		1+(1)									14	
	Panama																						
	Paraguay																						
	Peru	1+(2)				0+(2)	0+(3)	1	0+(1)	2+(1)	0+(1)												14
	Dominican Rep.		2	2	1			1			1										1		8
Venezuela																							
HIC	Argentina	1		1		0+(1)	2		0+(1)	1		2	5				0+(1)			1		16	
	Chile		5				1		1+(1)			1	1				0+(1)			2		13	
	Uruguay						1				1	2										4	
Total		4	2	38	11	1	3	12	4	1	10	7	7	5	25	3	3	2		12		150	

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.2

Units

A.II.2.E. Environment

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																		Total				
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC							
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay	Miscellaneous		
LMIC	Bolivia																							
	El Salvador																							
	Guatemala																							
	Honduras																							
	Nicaragua																							
HMIC	Brazil				1																		1	
	Colombia	1		1	1						0+(1)			0+(1)							1		6	
	Costa Rica																							
	Cuba		1																				1	
	Ecuador																							
	Mexico							0+(1)							0+(1)								2	
	Panama																							
	Paraguay																							
	Peru							0+(1)				0+(1)												2
	Dominican Rep.																							
	Venezuela																							
HIC	Argentina				1																		1	
	Chile					1												1					2	
	Uruguay																							
Total		1	1	1	3	1		2			2			2				1			1		15	

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2014

MATRIX A.II.2

Units

A.II.2.F. Other dimensions

Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of July 1, 2016. Accordingly, each economy has been classified as lower middle-income (GNI per capita between US\$1,025 and US\$4,035) upper middle-income (between US\$4,036 and US\$12,475 dollars) and high-income (over US\$12,476); b) As of July 1, 2016, the World Bank has unclassified Argentina per its GNI per capita data, pending the release of revised national accounts statistics. However, the classification in force until that date (high-income country) has been used for the purpose of the matrix. c) The projects reported by the countries as "bidirectional" are shown in parentheses. In those cases, the two participating countries act as both provider and recipient.

PROVIDERS		PROVIDERS																		Total			
		LMIC					HMIC										HIC						
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile		Uruguay	Miscellaneous	
LMIC	Bolivia																						
	El Salvador																						
	Guatemala						1																1
	Honduras																						
	Nicaragua																						
HMIC	Brazil						1																1
	Colombia		1	1				1		1	0+(1)						0+(1)		1				7
	Costa Rica																						
	Cuba																						
	Ecuador													1									1
	Mexico							0+(1)															1
	Panama																						
	Paraguay																						
	Peru																	1	0+(1)				4
	Dominican Rep.																						
	Venezuela																						
HIC	Argentina							0+(1)															1
	Chile																	0+(1)	2				3
	Uruguay																						
Total			1	1	2		4	1		1	1			2			4	1	1				19

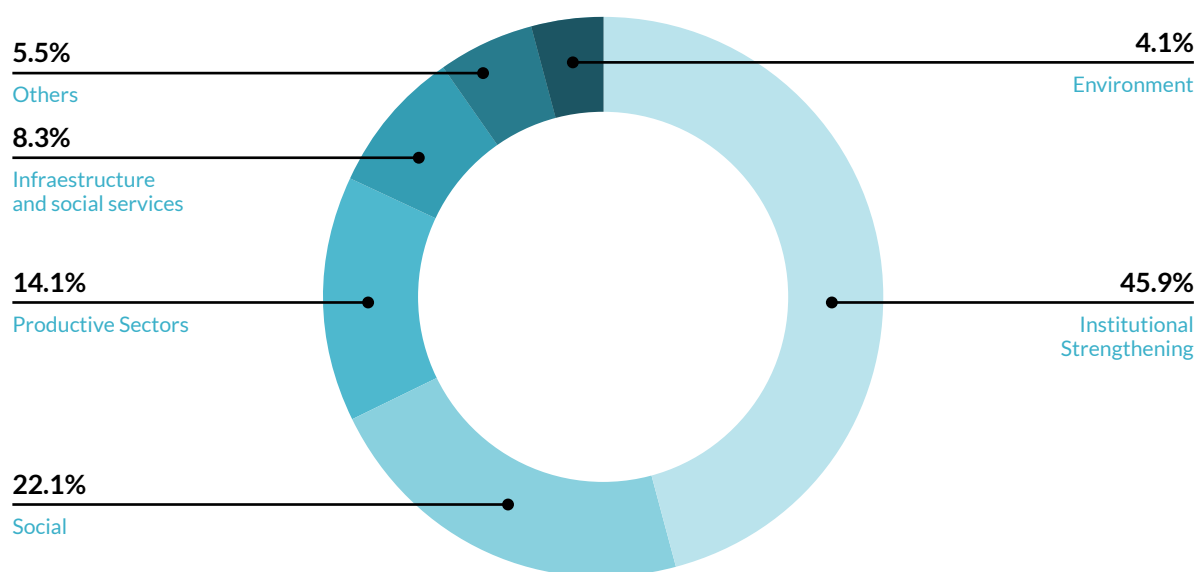
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperating agencies and/or bureaus.

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC actions, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

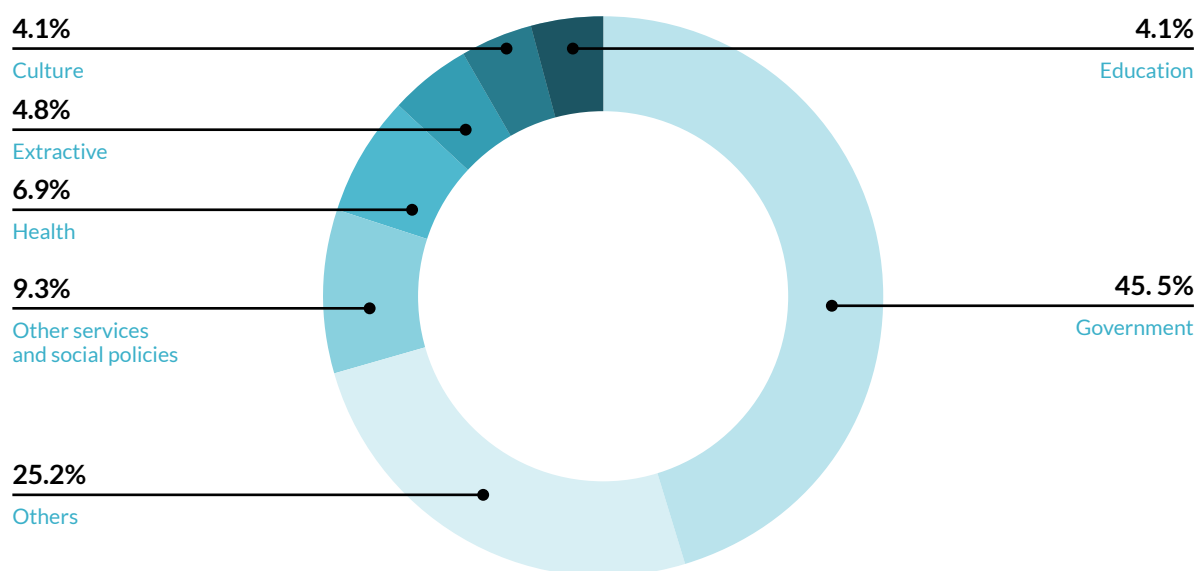
GRAPH A.II.2

Share (%)

A.II.2.A. By dimension



A.II.2.B. By activity sector



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

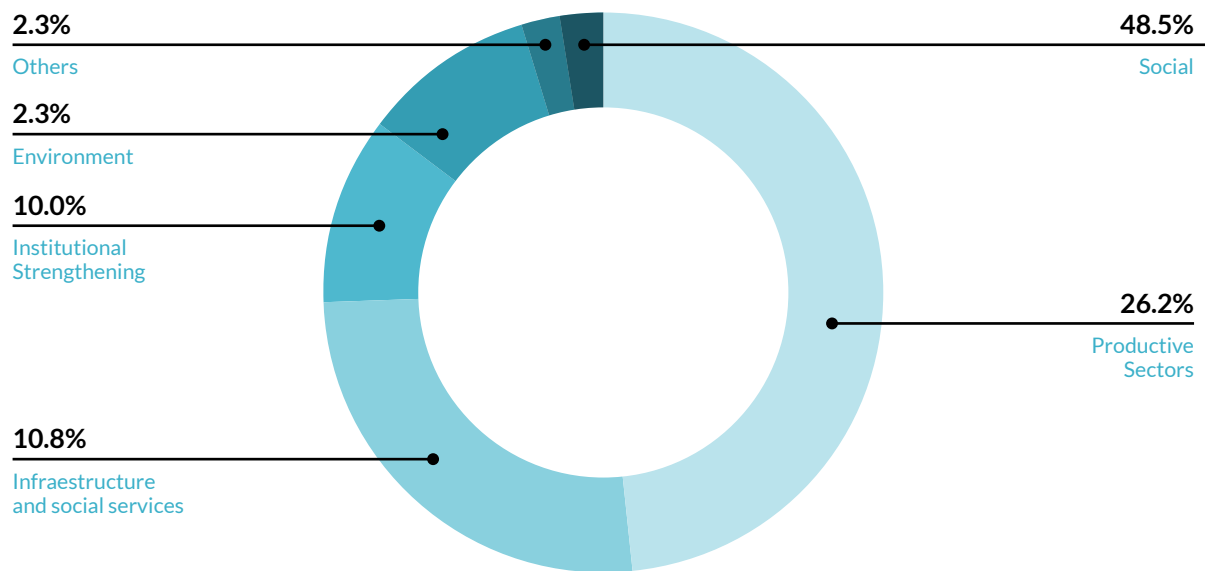
Profile of main providers' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.3

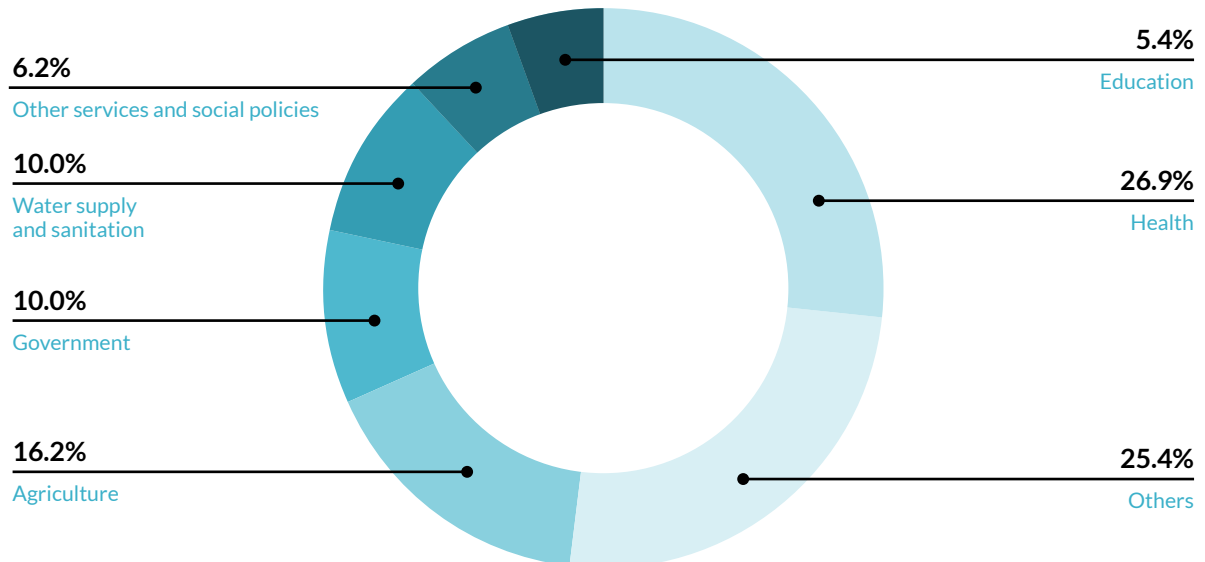
Share (%)

A.II.3.A. Brazil

By dimension



By activity sector

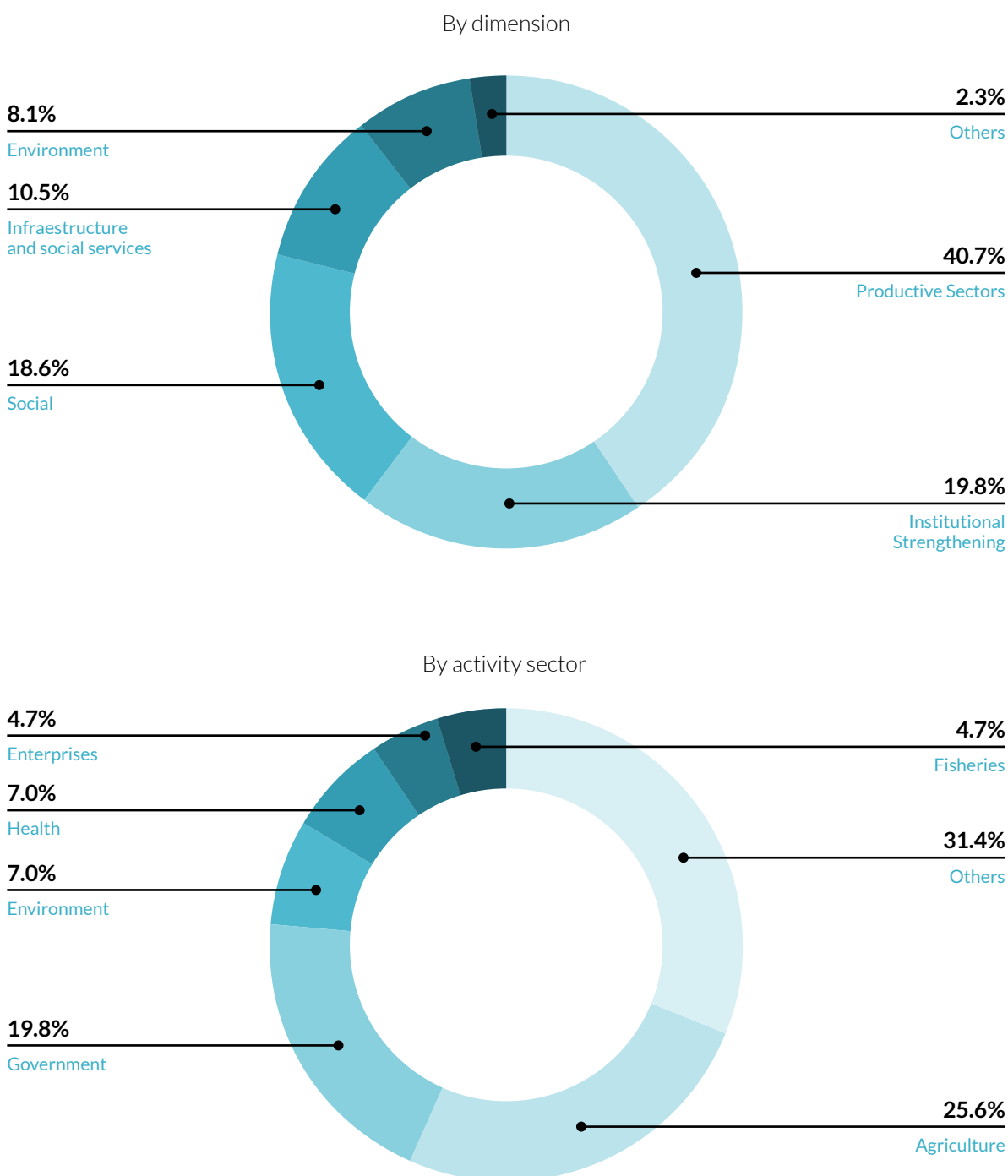


Profile of main providers' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.3

Share (%)

A.II.3.B. Mexico



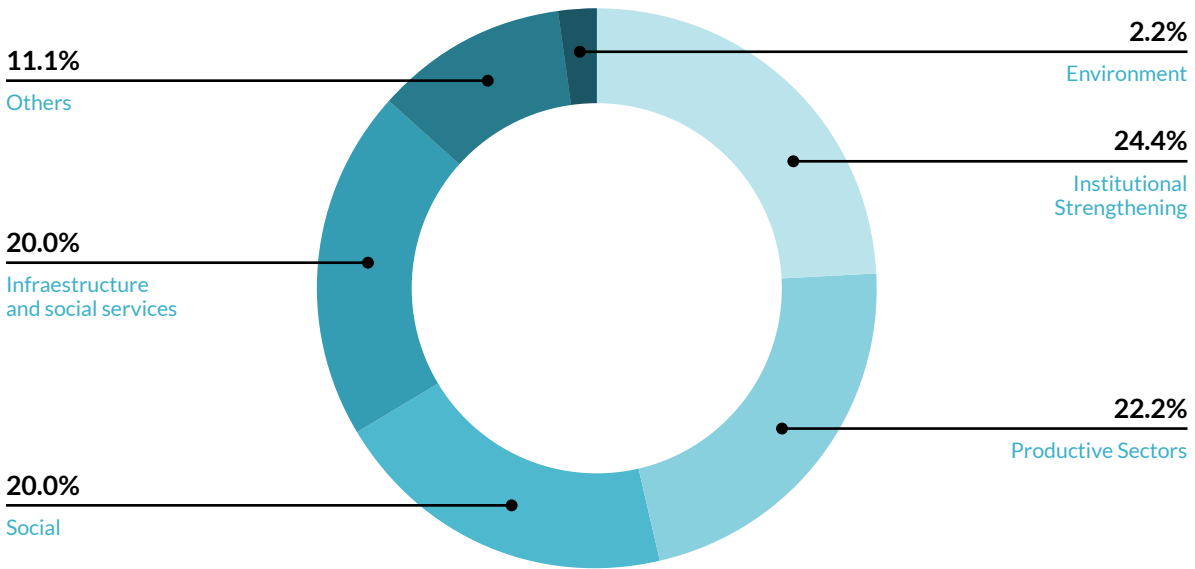
Profile of main providers' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.3

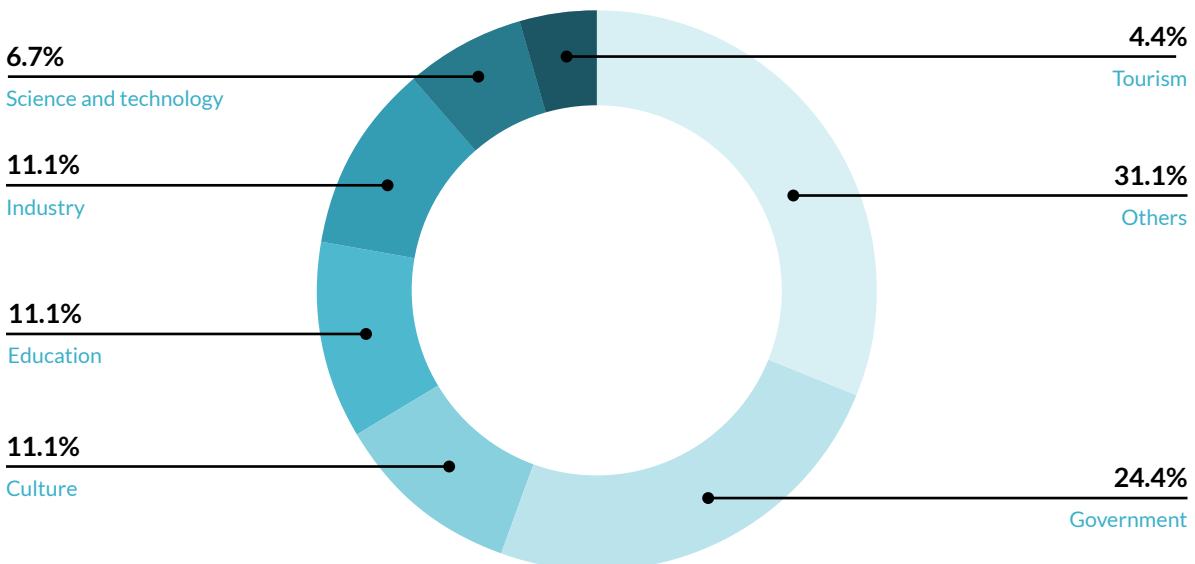
Share (%)

A.II.3.C. Colombia

By dimension



By activity sector



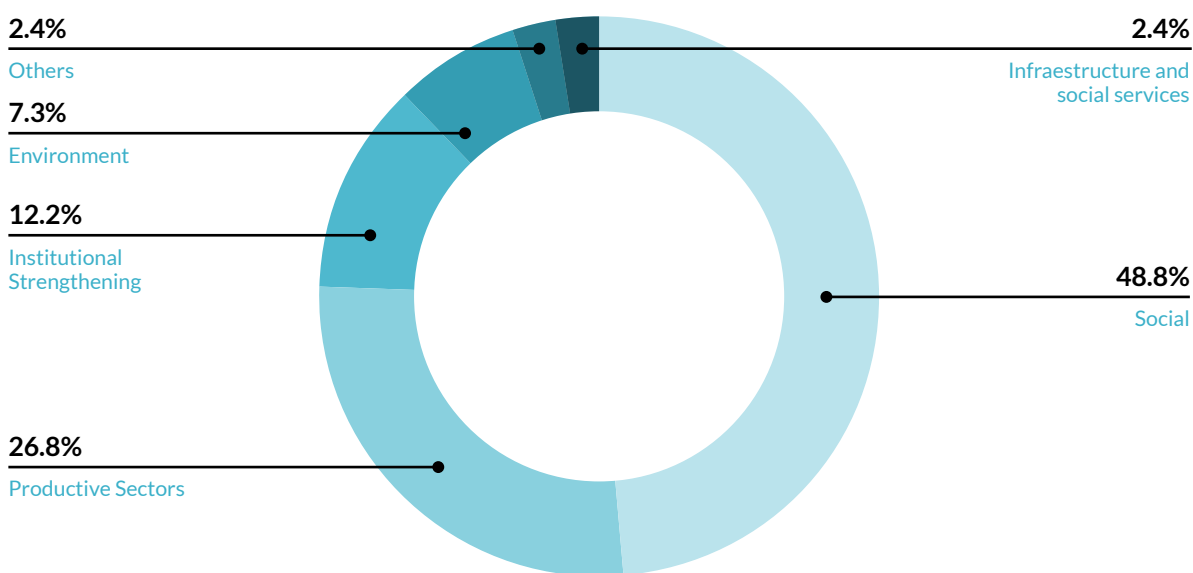
Profile of main providers' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.3

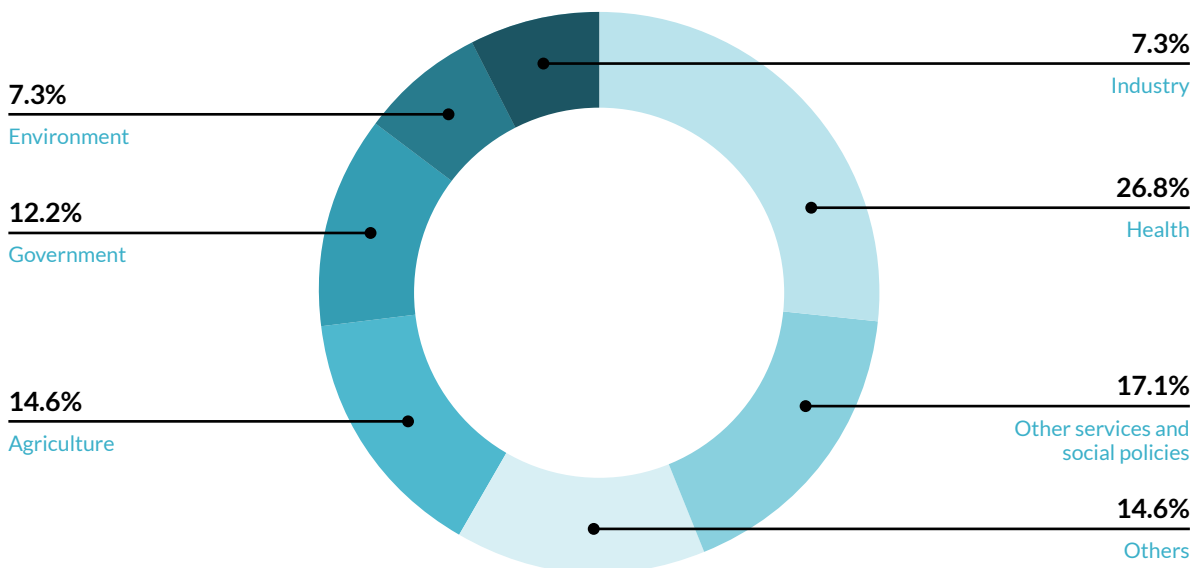
Share (%)

A.II.3.D. Uruguay

By dimension



By activity sector



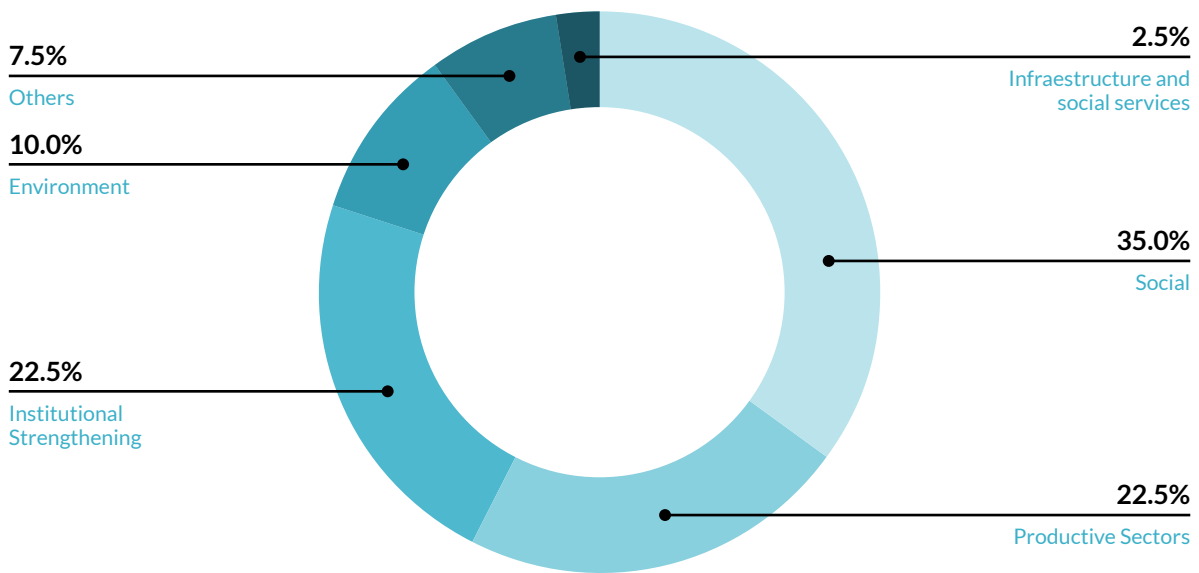
Profile of main providers' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.3

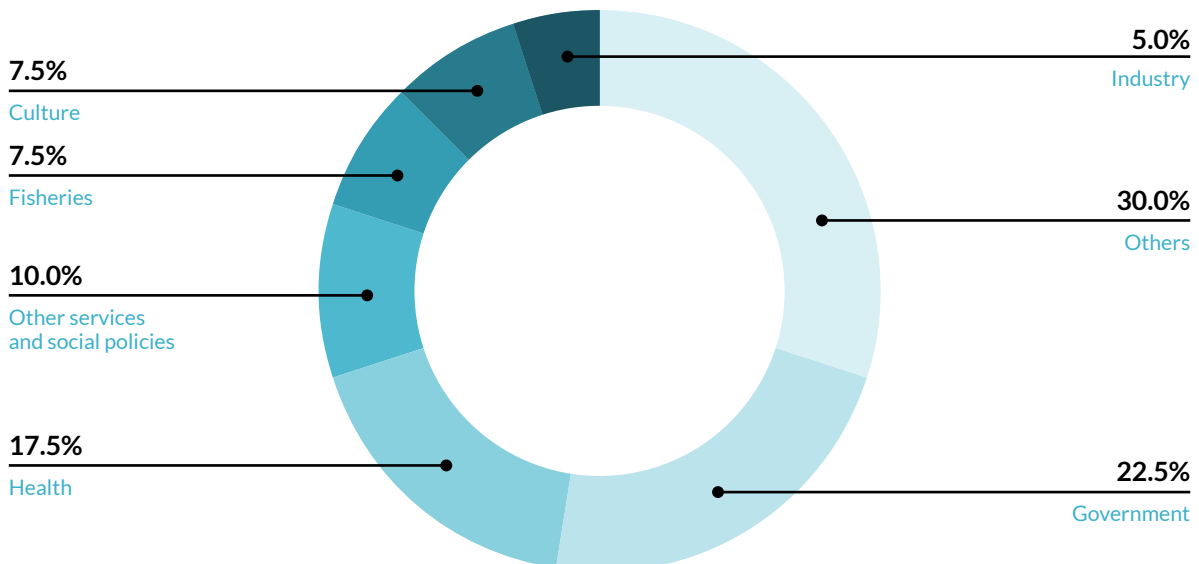
Share (%)

A.II.2.E. Chile

By dimension



By activity sector



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

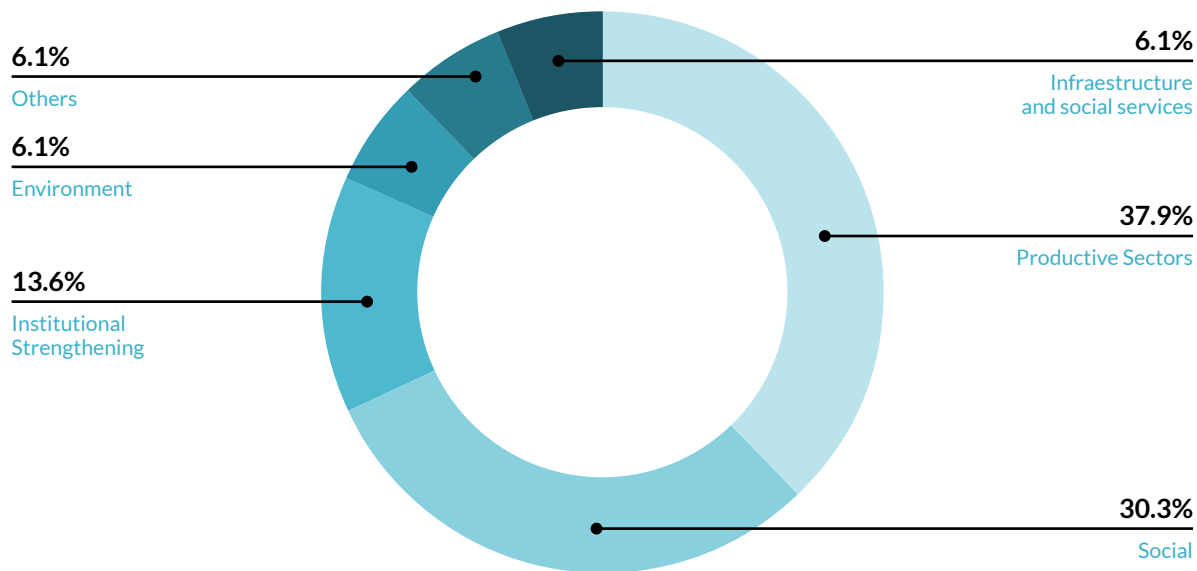
Profile of main recipients' needs, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.4

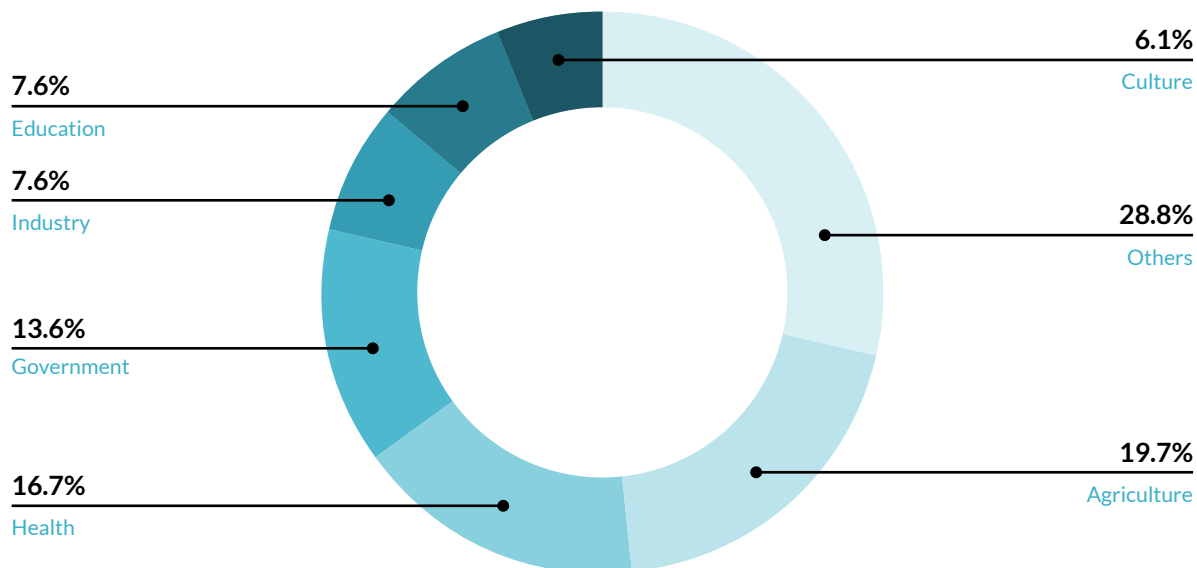
Share (%)

A.II.4.A Bolivia

By dimension



By activity sector



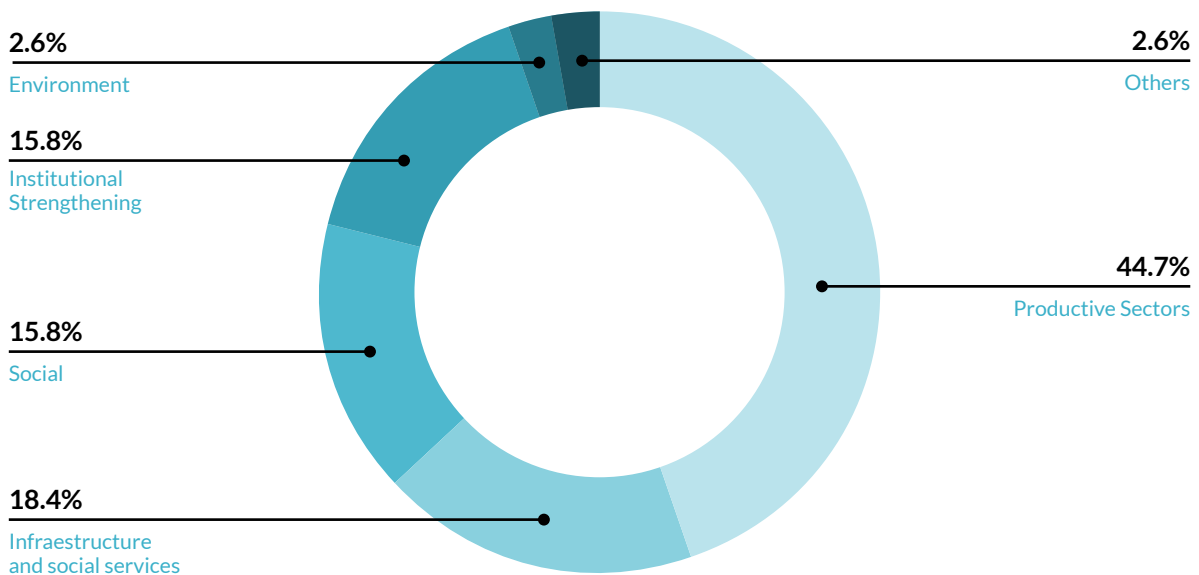
Profile of main recipients' needs, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.4

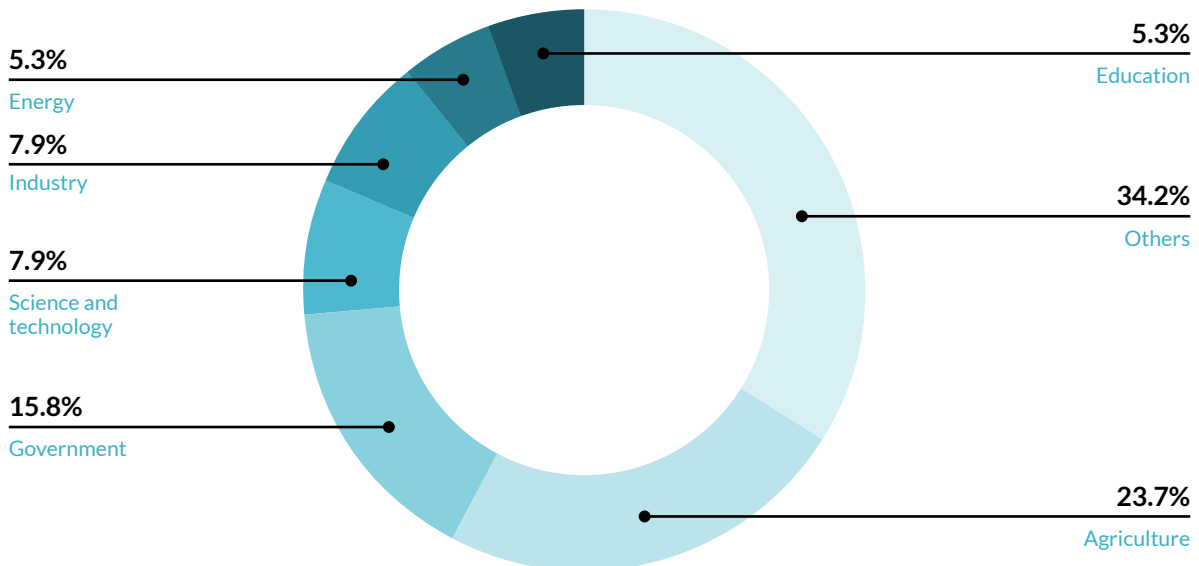
Share (%)

A.II.4.B. Costa Rica

By dimension



By activity sector



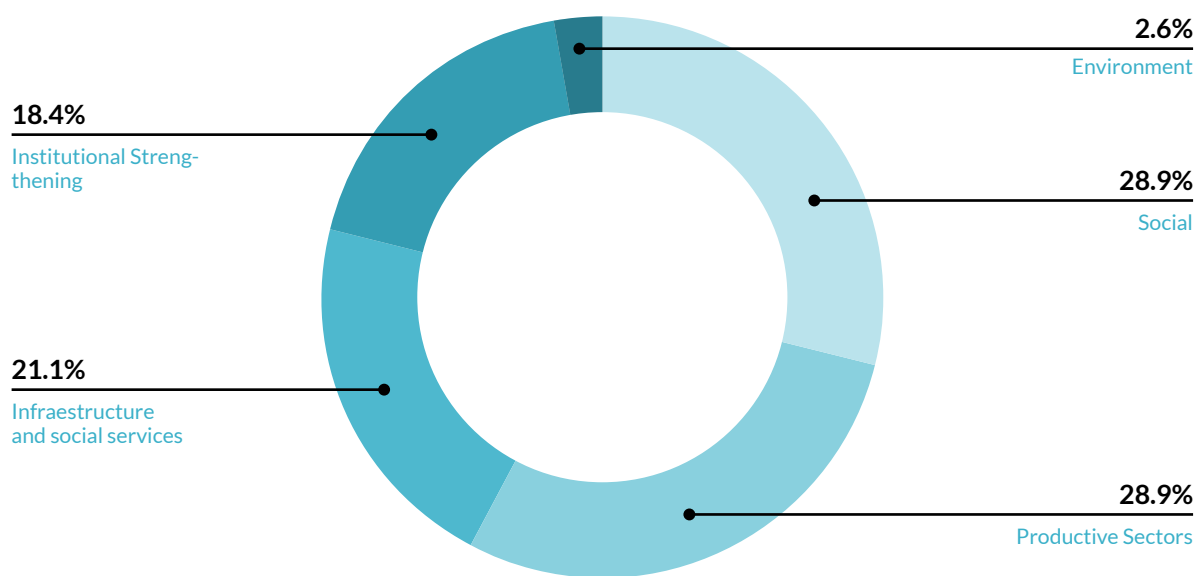
Profile of main recipients' needs, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.4

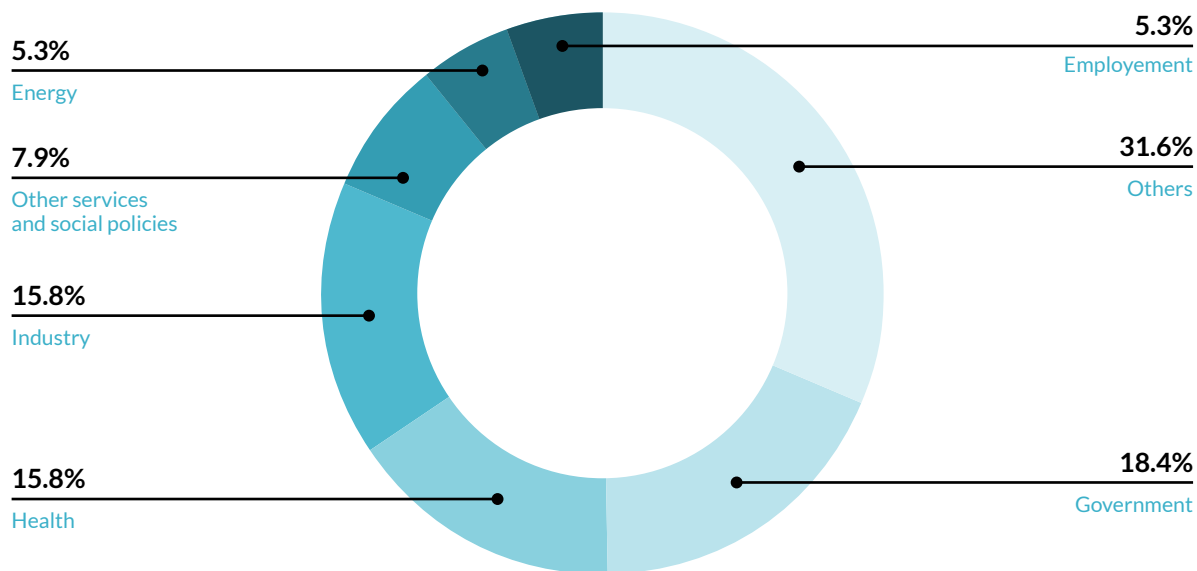
Share (%)

A.II.4.C. Peru

By dimension



By activity sector



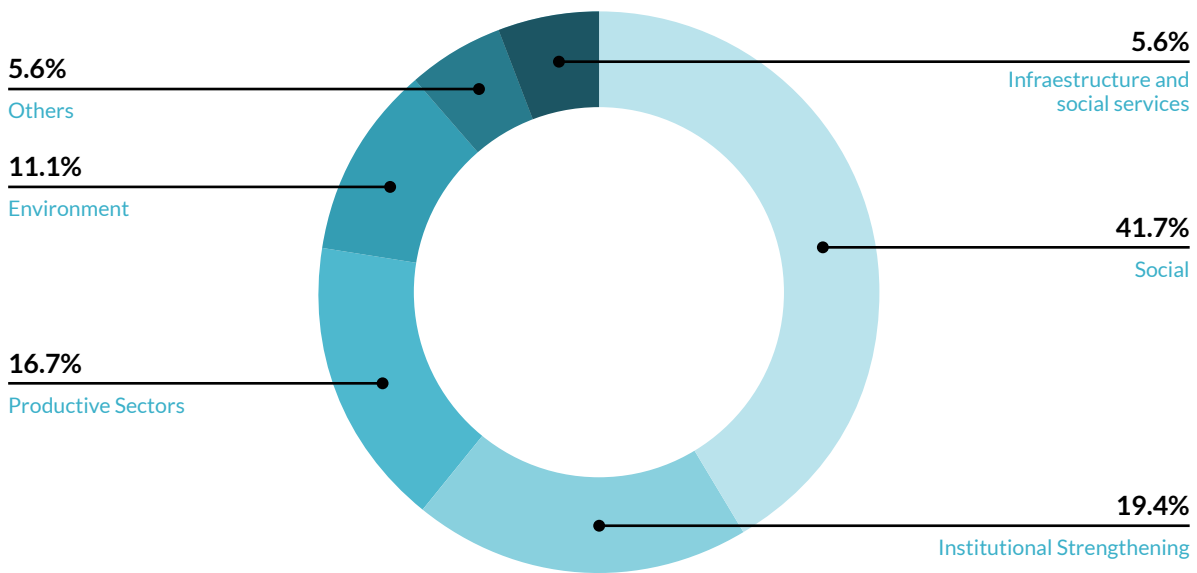
Profile of main recipients' needs, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.4

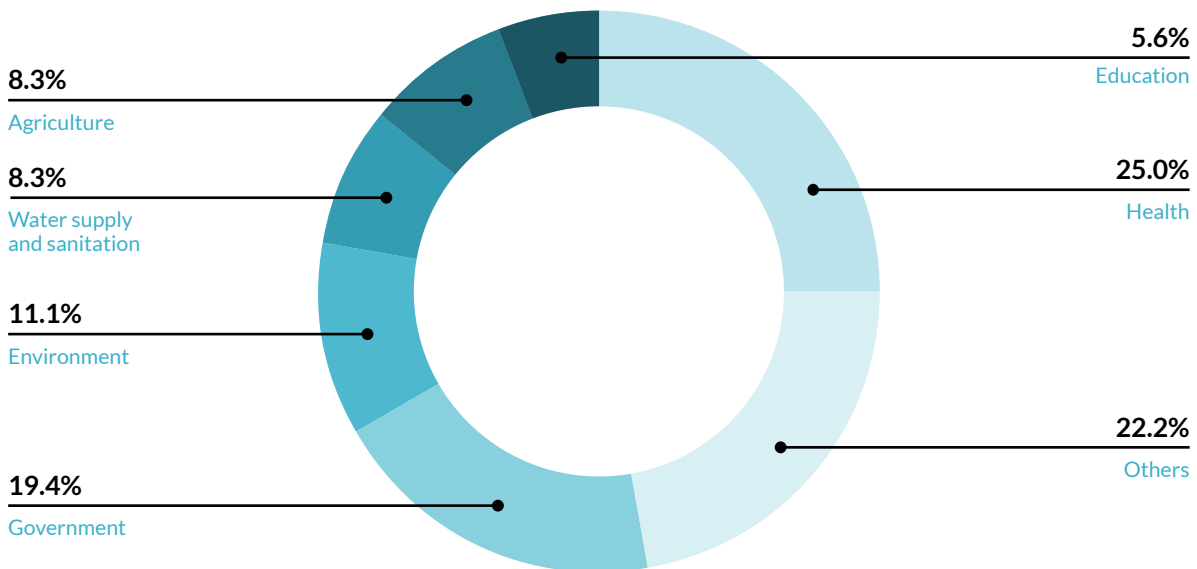
Share (%)

A.II.4.D. Uruguay

By dimension



By activity sector



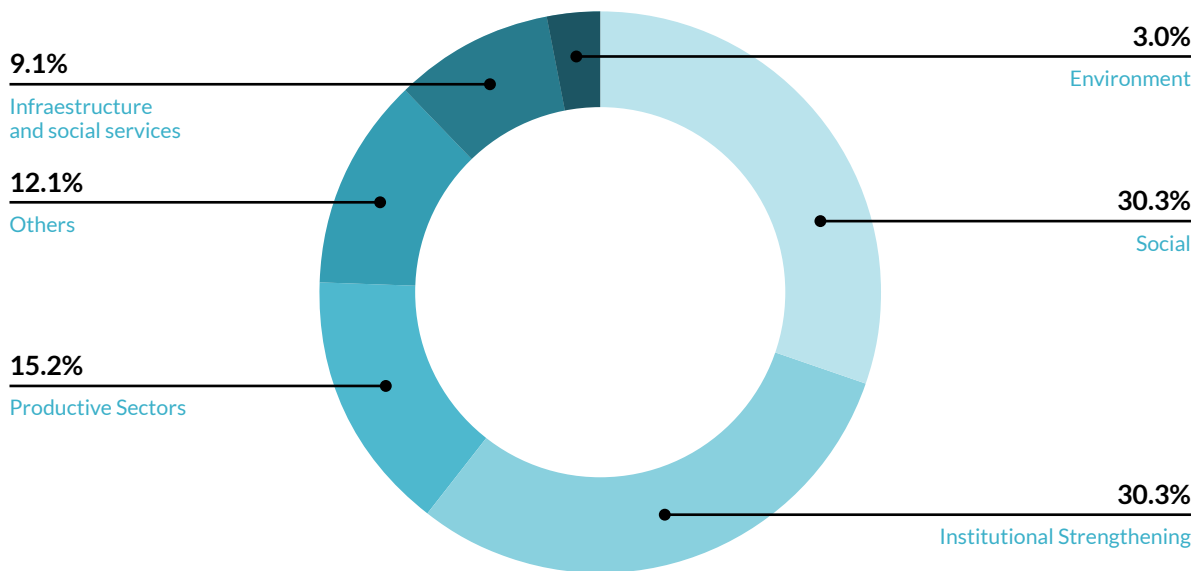
Profile of main recipients' needs, by dimension and activity sector. 2014

GRAPH A.II.4

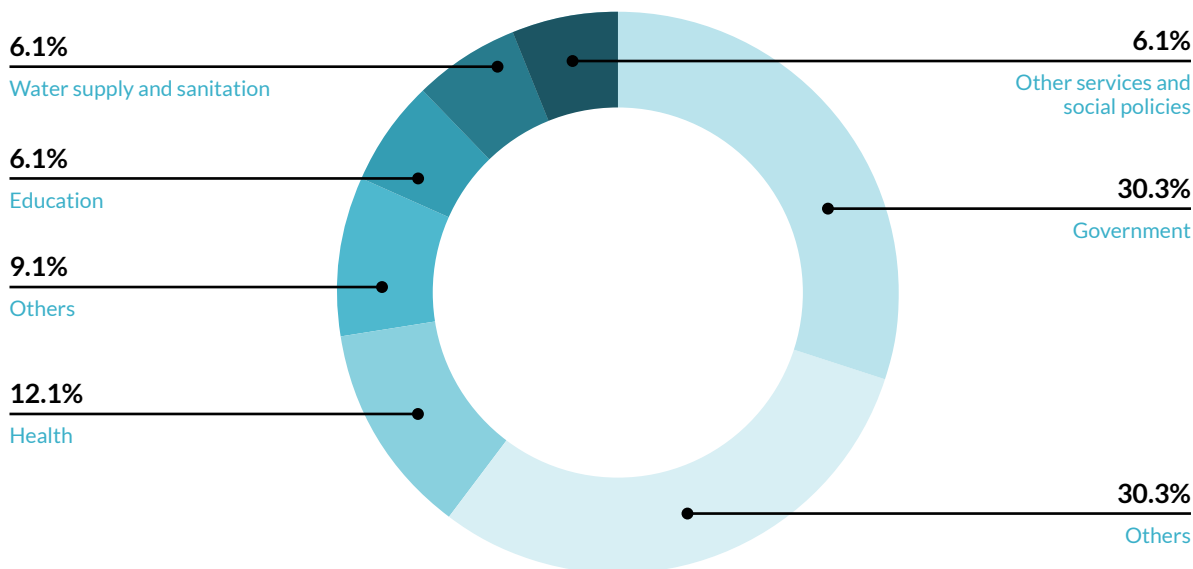
Share (%)

A.II.3.E. Ecuador

By dimension



By activity sector



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Possible indicators of South-South Cooperation, based on dates and potential use

CHART A.II.1

	Indicator	Equation	Potential use
APPROVAL, START AND COMPLETION DATES	Average duration of projects and/or actions	$\sum (\text{completion date} - \text{start date}) / \text{Total number of projects for which both data items are available}$	DIMENSION
	Average time lapse between approval and commencement of an activity	$\sum (\text{completion date} - \text{start date}) / \text{Total number of projects for which both data items are available}$	EFFICIENCY

Source: PIFCSS (2013)

Potential Indicators for South-South Cooperation, by costs and potential use

CHART A.II.2

	Indicator	Equation	Potential use
BUDGETED AND EXECUTED COSTS, BY YEAR AND TOTALS	Total cost budgeted/ executed	$\sum_{i=1, \dots, N} \text{DCP}_i$ or $\sum_{i=1, \dots, N} \text{DCE}_i$ Where: N: number of completed projects DCPi: direct cost budgeted for project i DCEi: direct cost executed for project i	DIMENSION
	Average of the ratio between direct costs executed and direct costs budgeted in completed projects	$\sum_{i=1, \dots, N} (\text{DCE}_i / \text{DCP}_i) / N$ Where: N: number of completed projects DCEi: direct cost executed for project i DCPi: direct cost budgeted for project i	EFFICIENCY
	Average of the ratio between direct costs executed per provider(s) and direct costs executed per recipient	$\sum_{i=1, \dots, N} (\text{DCEP}_i / \text{DCER}_i) / N$ Where: N: number of projects approved DCEP i: direct cost executed by provider(s) of project i DCER i: direct cost executed by recipient(s) of project i	BURDEN SHARING

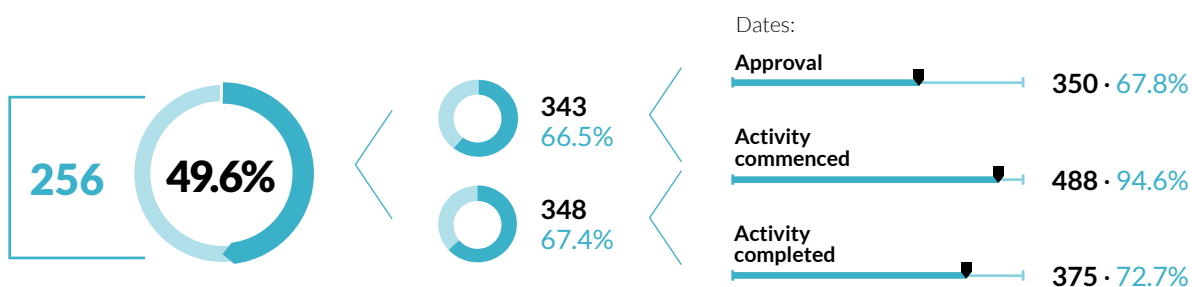
Source: PIFCSS (2013)

Date information available for projects and/or actions registered in 2014

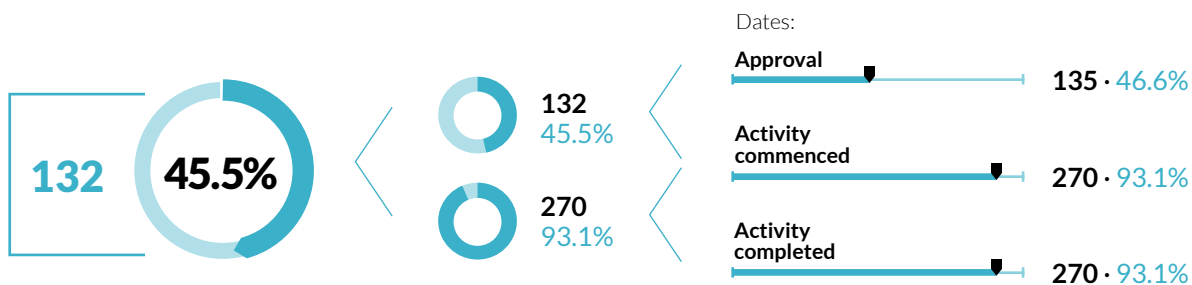
CHART A.II.3

Projects and actions, by units and as a % of the total

A.II.1.1. Projects



A.II.1.2. Actions



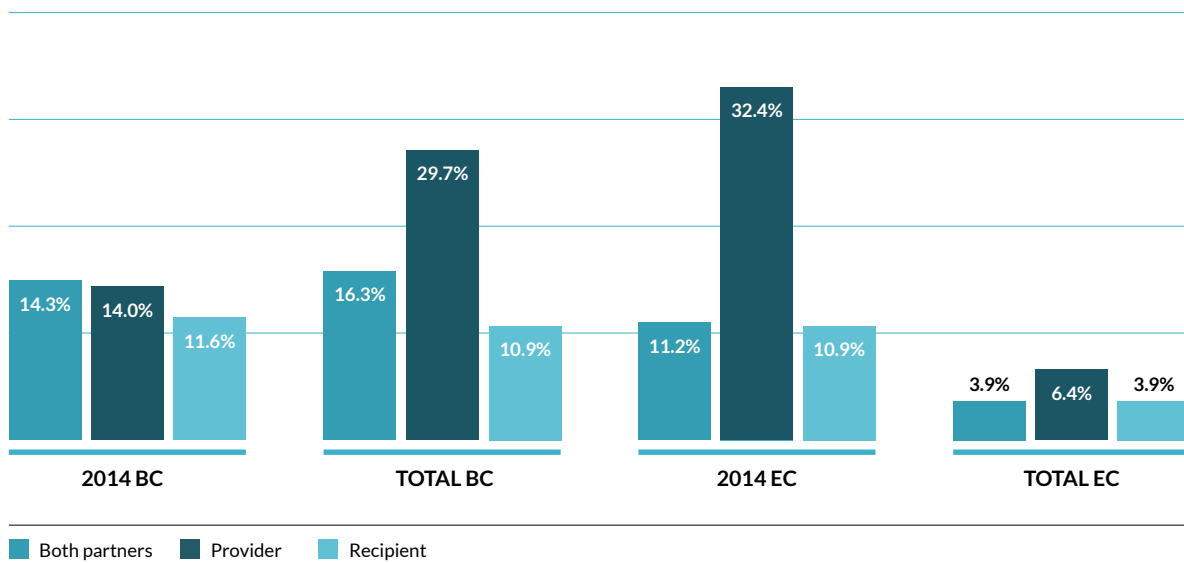
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Projects and actions with data based on costs, by cost type (budgeted/executed), reference period (2014 or total) and country role (provider/recipient)

GRAPH A.II.5

Share (%)

A.II.5.A. Projects

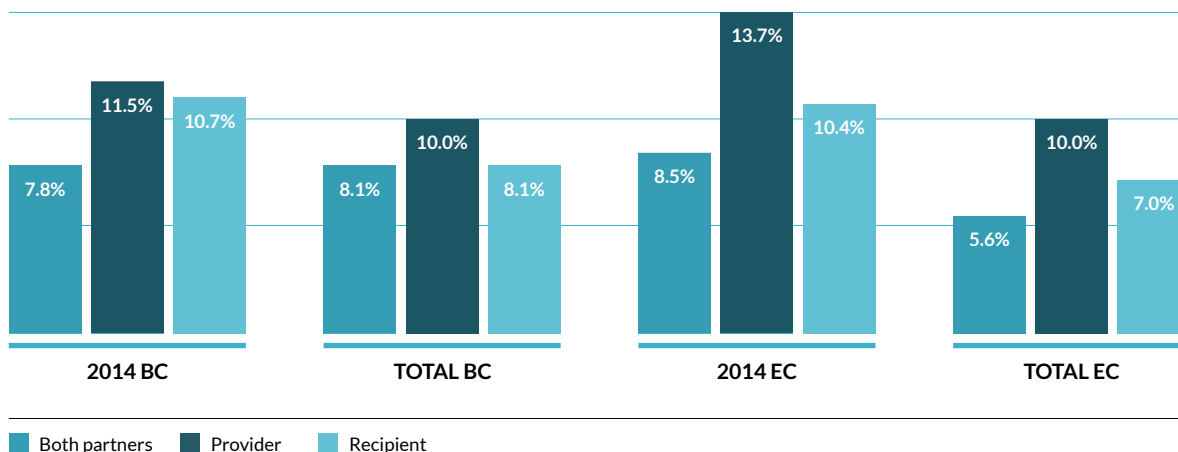


Projects and actions with data based on costs, by cost type (budgeted/executed), reference period (2014 or total) and country role (provider/recipient)

GRAPH A.II.5

Share (%)

A.II.5.B. Actions

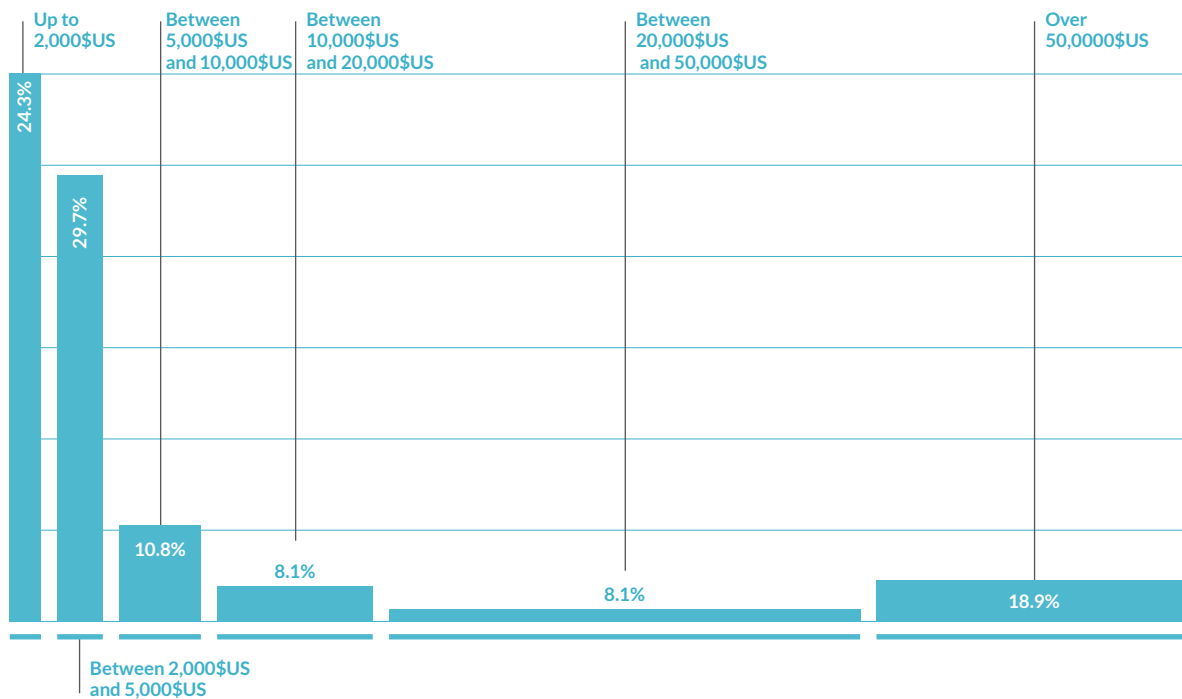


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Histogram of actions, in 2014, by executed cost per provider 2014

GRAPH A.II.6

Share (%)



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

The background features a stylized landscape. The top half shows a bright sun with rays, represented by a solid teal semi-circle. Below the sun are several concentric, thin teal arcs that suggest a horizon or a field. The bottom half of the image is filled with a dense, dark grey hatched pattern that creates a sense of depth and texture, resembling a field or a shadowed area.

CHAPTER III



TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA

Ibero-America is stepping up its efforts and interest in engaging in better and more South-South Triangular Cooperation. As will be shown in this chapter, this is made visible not only by the year-on-year increase in the number of actions and projects launched in the region, but also by the greater interest of countries in working together to develop methodologies and tools related to this form of cooperation. In 2016, Ibero-America set yet another milestone in Triangular SSC, with the publication and presentation of the *Guidelines on the Management of Triangular Cooperation*, a management tool built by the 20 member countries of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS). The consultation process involved both first and second providers and recipients. This exercise enabled the development of a flexible tool, readily adaptable to the needs of any partner involved in Triangular initiatives (Box III.1).

Triangular South-South Cooperation has prompted continued interest in other discussion and dialogue forums, including the OECD, where DAC member countries have stepped up debates and published related documents. Indeed, in 2016, the OECD and Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I.P in Portugal- hosted the *International Meeting on Triangular Cooperation* in Lisbon in May. The findings of an OECD survey (2015) on Triangular Cooperation in 203 countries and/or organizations worldwide were presented at this event. The results of more than 400 Triangular Cooperation programs, projects and initiatives (provided by 73 actors) corroborated the leadership of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America. Indeed, 55% of reported projects were executed in Latin America and the Caribbean, compared with much lower shares in Africa or Asia.

In order to contribute further to the generation of knowledge about Triangular SSC, this chapter will focus on different aspects of the projects and actions executed in 2014 reported by Ibero-American countries:

- a) First, the projects and actions are analyzed and its evolution over time is compared with data collected from other periods. Subsequently, the main actors involved in this cooperation are also analyzed, highlighting the most intense relationships.
- b) Second, a sectoral analysis is carried out to define the main areas of focus of Triangular SSC in Ibero-America, and the profile of capacities and needs of countries in the region. Furthermore, the priority areas for the countries and organizations active in this form of cooperation are identified.
- c) Finally, it seeks to learn about quantitative (e.g. duration of projects or costs), and qualitative aspects (forms of collaboration between actors involved in the various initiatives or the relevant regulatory frameworks) of Triangular SSC.

Guidelines on the Management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America

BOX III.1

The "Guidelines on the Management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America" was presented in May 2016 in Lisbon, Portugal. This Guide, which was jointly developed by the 20 member countries of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), seeks to serve as the tool to guide and support the management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-American countries. This form of cooperation faces key management challenges, not only from an operational standpoint, due to the simultaneous involvement of various actors, but also because of their diversity, which makes it difficult to respect and uphold the principles of South-South Cooperation that characterize Ibero-American Cooperation.

The Guide is based on the principles of South-South Cooperation, which have already been elaborated by the Heads of Ibero-American Cooperation in a number of spaces, including the first chapter of the different editions of the "Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America", which is jointly prepared by these Heads since 2009. On the basis

of five principles (horizontal approach, mutual benefit, recipient leadership, effectiveness and efficiency, and mutual accountability), a number of guiding criteria (each linked to a principle) were developed as "guidelines for action to be applied to the entire project cycle" to ensure applicability. Some of the 16 criteria are: absence of conditionalities, recipient leadership, demand- or adaptability-based approach, each associated to one of the principles listed above.

Having defined the principles and associated criteria, the work focused on group discussions to identify the best (or ideal) practices for each management phase of the project cycle (identification, negotiation, formulation, implementation and monitoring and follow-up) to verify compliance with the principles and criteria. Following the identification of these practices, there was further discussion to define and propose tools that could facilitate the implementation, achievement and materialization of such best practices. These tools may be of three types:

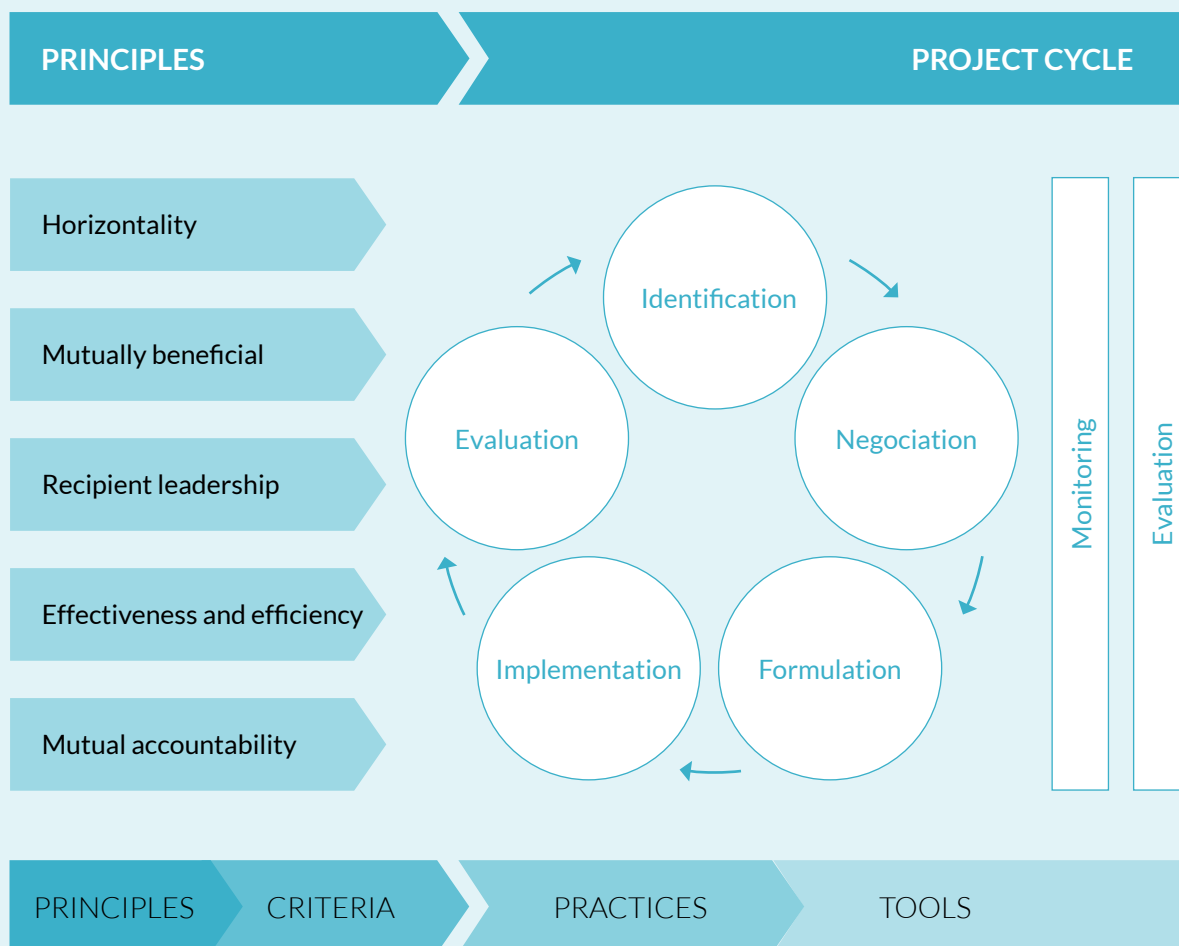
- Project governance, i.e., a project's governance structure, including tripartite bodies, and negotiating committees.
- Procedural, i.e., form and procedures, including forging of agreements between various parties and meetings.
- Instrumental, i.e. tools that provide material support for implementing projects, including Project Document and administrative specifications.

The Guide includes a number of best practices, as well as a toolkit to promote the integration and mainstreaming of the guiding principles of South-South Cooperation to implement Triangular South-South Cooperation. The Guide does not seek to provide a single management model, but rather a wide range of possibilities for adaptation, building on the practical evidence and collective reflection of the countries. Moreover, this tool was built not solely by and for Ibero-American countries, but also for other actors who are active in this form of cooperation, such as international organizations, development banks and/or countries in other regions. →

Guidelines on the Management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America

BOX III.1

→ (continued)



Note: The Guide is available in Spanish and English at <http://www.cooperacionsursur.org/publicaciones-y-documentos-del-programa.html>
www.cooperacionsursur.org

Source: Guidelines on the Management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America (PIFCSS, 2015)

III.1 TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION PROJECTS AND ACTIONS IN 2014

In 2014, Ibero-American countries implemented 183 Triangular South-South Cooperation initiatives (90 projects and 93 actions, which will be analyzed in greater depth in the sections below). Tables A.III.1 and A.III.2 list the initiatives, classified by projects and activities and by countries that were active as first providers.

One of the distinctive features of the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*, is the quantification of the number of projects and actions as the main variable for measuring the scale of South-South Cooperation. Given that these activities are not confined to exact one-year periods nor compared to other measures (such as financial outlays in a given period), the precondition for their inclusion in the analysis was that they had to be in progress during the period analyzed (2014) for this report. Indeed, while the 93 Triangular SSC actions were started and completed in 2014, projects, which typically have a larger scale, behaved differently. Graphs III.1 show the distribution of 90 projects in 2014 by approval (Graph III.1.A), start (Graph III.1.B) and completion year (Graph III.1.C).¹ It can be concluded that:

a) Slightly more than half of the projects (54.2%) started in 2014, while the rest (45.8%) started earlier. Indeed, less than 5% of projects (4.4%) started prior to 2010; 8.9% in 2011, 20% in 2012 and 14.4% in 2013.

b) Though with decreased availability, the approval dates reveal that half of the projects were approved in 2014, and the remaining half were distributed relatively evenly (between 10% and 20%) throughout the three previous years (2011, 2012 and 2013).

c) Finally, project completion dates provide an estimated completion date –maximum of two years (2015 and 2016)- for all activities registered in 2014. Indeed, 41.2% of the projects were completed in 2014. Meanwhile, a minority (1.5%) of projects is expected to be completed in 2017.

A historical review has been conducted of the initiatives in progress during the years for which records exist and which had also been included in previous reports. It shows that although Triangular SSC still accounts for a small share of all initiatives, compared to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, it is growing steadily every year. Graph III.2 shows the evolution of the actions and projects in progress each year according to information available. This historical series starts in 2006 with 21 initiatives that were included in the first Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America. According to the graph:

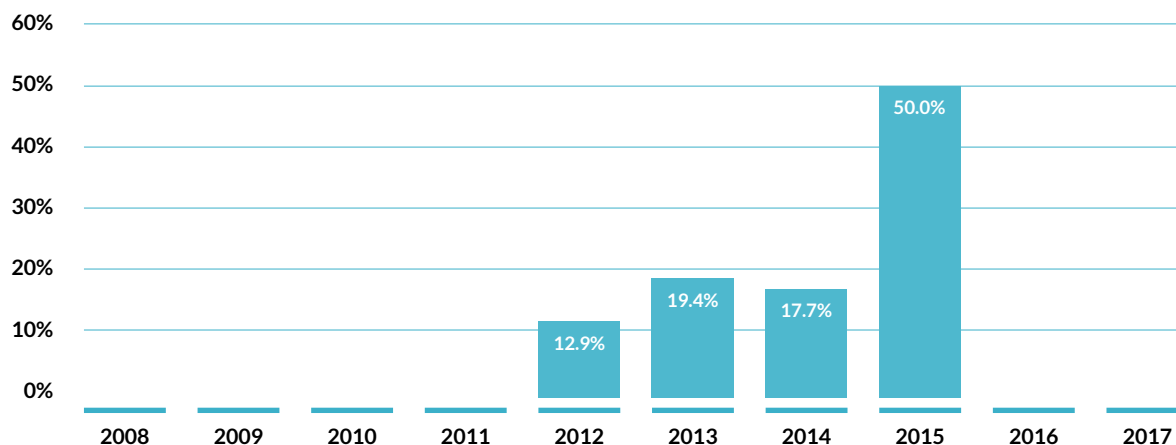
¹Of the 90 projects registered, 68.9% had information on approval date, 100% start date and 75.6% completion date. In calculating the latter, account was taken of both the actual project completion date and the estimated completion date of projects in progress at the time the information was reported.

Distribution of Triangular SSC projects by approval, start and completion year. 2014

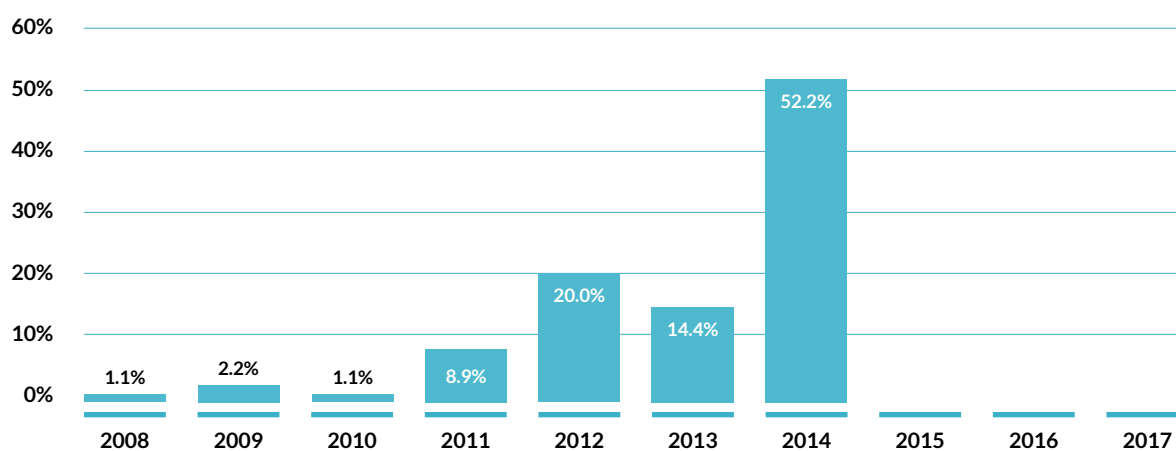
GRAPH III.1

Share (%)

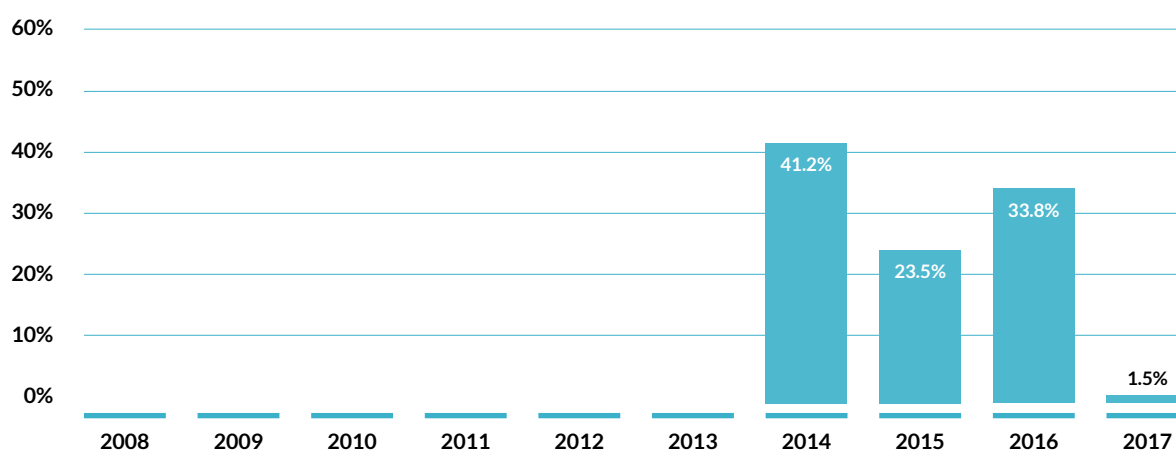
Graph III.1.A Approval



Graph III.1.B Start



Graph III.1.C Completion (effective and estimated)

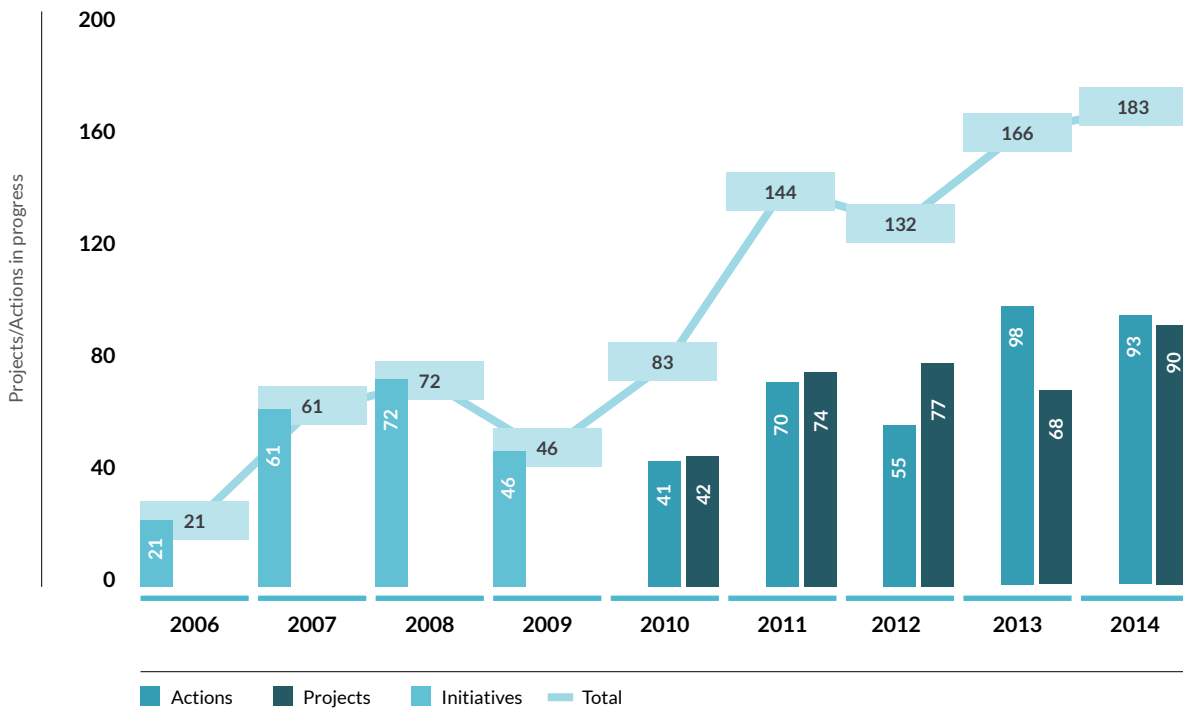


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions executed. 2006-2014

GRAPH III.2

Units



Source: SEGIB, based on the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013-2014 and 2015) and on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- a) According to the most recent data available from 2014, in absolute terms, the number of initiatives executed has increased ninefold since 2006. This means that the number of initiatives in progress has experienced an average annual growth of 27% over 8 years.
- b) This increase was progressive. Indeed, South-South and Triangular Cooperation only declined slightly during two periods: about 30 initiatives in 2009, and ten in 2012. By contrast, the number of initiatives in progress in the other 9 periods grew steadily compared with the previous year.
- c) In analyzing the different dynamics between projects and actions (only possible since 2010)², there has been virtual parity between both instruments, though the increase in the total number of initiatives is mainly due to the increase in the number of projects, from 68 in 2013 to 90 in this report.

“According to the most recent data available from 2014, in absolute terms, the number of initiatives executed has increased ninefold since 2006”

² The information was broken down into projects and actions in 2010.

III.2 PARTICIPATION IN TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA

This section analyzes the participation of different actors in 90 projects and 93 actions executed in 2014 under this form of cooperation: intensity of involvement; role played, relation with other partners (diversified or concentrated in a few). Furthermore, a time-sensitive review was carried out to confirm (or rectify) the trends found in other periods, and identify which dynamics are consistent or change over time.

III.2.1. COUNTRIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND ROLES IN TRIANGULAR SSC IN 2014

It can be concluded from Table A.III.1 in the Annex that each country and/or institutions' share of Triangular South-South Cooperation varies depending on which of the three roles it plays in this form of cooperation.³ The analysis seeks to identify not only the main countries in the region active in each role, but also what other countries and/or organizations supported this form of cooperation as second providers. Graph III.3 shows the distribution of projects (Graph III.3.A) and actions (Graph III.3.B), focusing on the four or five top countries and/or organizations that were more frequently active in a certain role. It reveals that:

a) In the role of first provider, 12 of the 19 countries transferred capacities to at least one project. This figure was significantly higher for actions (17 provider countries). The top providers of projects in this form of cooperation were Chile (38.9%), followed by Brazil (16.7%), Argentina (11.1%), and Mexico and Colombia, each with 7 projects, which jointly accounts for slightly more than 15%. The top two first providers, Chile (35) and Brazil (15), accounted for over 55% of all registered projects. By contrast, actions were more diverse, not only in terms of the countries who were first providers, but also the distribution of actions, as five countries accounted for 52.8% of the initiatives vs. two in the case of projects. Mexico accounted for 16.1% of the actions; Brazil 15.1%, and Argentina and Costa Rica, both 10.8%.

³ As agreed at the Buenos Aires workshop in March 2013: «... distributed into three roles: the so-called first provider and recipient (one or more developing countries, in each case), and the second provider (developing country, developed country, regional or multilateral organization, or any combination thereof). The distinguishing feature is determined by the role of the first provider, which acts as the main party responsible for capacity building.» The first provider is, therefore, one country or group of countries that served as the main transferors of capacities; the second provider is any actor who supported the transfer; and the recipient is the final recipient of this capacity building process (SEGIB and PIFCSS, 2013).

- b) Regarding the second provider, 23 countries and/or organizations supported Triangular SSC projects. In this case, Spain and Germany were involved in a larger number of projects (17 each), and, together with Japan (15), accounted for almost 55% of all projects. The top second providers were United States and FAO, which accounted for 13.3% and 6.7% of all projects. The remaining share (25.6%) was distributed almost evenly between 6 countries (Canada, Korea, Italy, Mexico, Norway and Uruguay), 12 international organizations, some of which are linked to or are part of the UN system (PAHO, WFP and UNICEF, among others) and some regional organizations (such as IICA, IDB or CAF). In the case of actions, more actors (26) were active in this role: 9 countries and 17 international organizations. Spain (14% of total), Japan (11.8%), Germany and the OAS (9.7% each) were the main actors. In this case, the four top second providers only accounted for 45.2%, which speaks to the greater diversity of actors in actions. Some of the actors supporting the actions were France, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Australia and organizations such as the European Union, OLACEFS, WIPO or CIAT, to name a few.
- c) Finally, virtually all countries were active as recipients, often involved in the same activity as the other countries, which explains why 34.4% of the projects received appear under the heading "Various". Most were regional projects, including those implemented by Argentina and Chile with Japan or Brazil with the FAO. The second, third, fourth and fifth recipients, were respectively, El Salvador (15.6%), Peru (8.9%), Paraguay (8.9%) and Bolivia (7.8%), which together accounted for 41.2% of projects received. Meanwhile, Peru stood out as the main recipient of actions (43%), followed by Guatemala and Panama (64.5% of actions received).

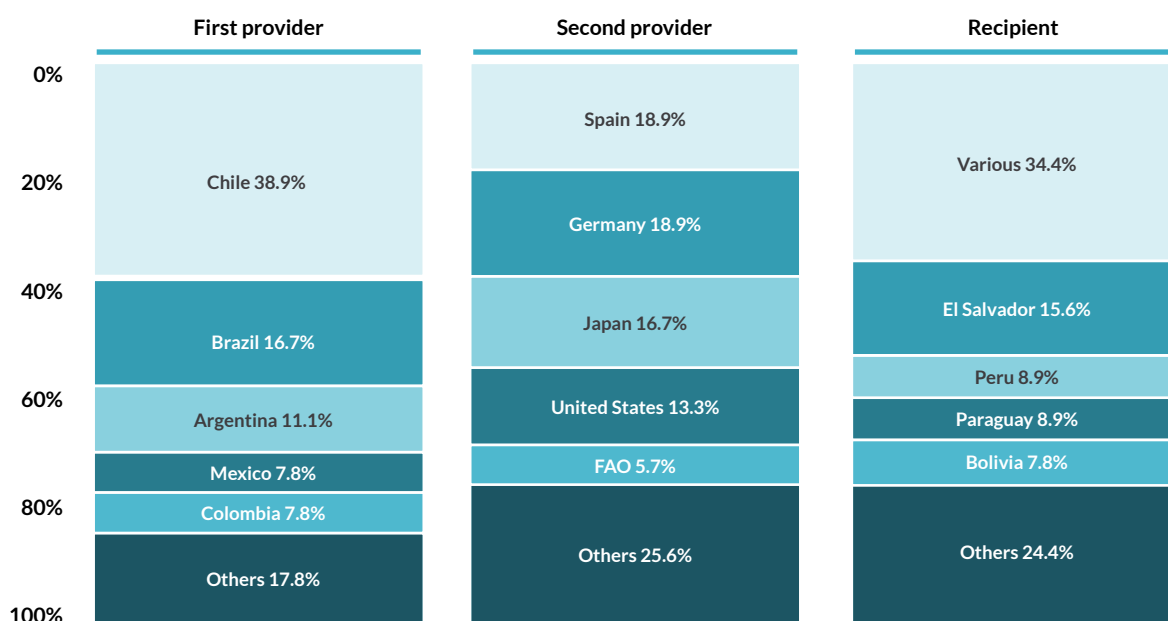
“ Regarding the second provider, Spain and Germany were involved in a larger number of projects (17 each) ”

Main actors in Triangular South-South Cooperation by different roles. 2014

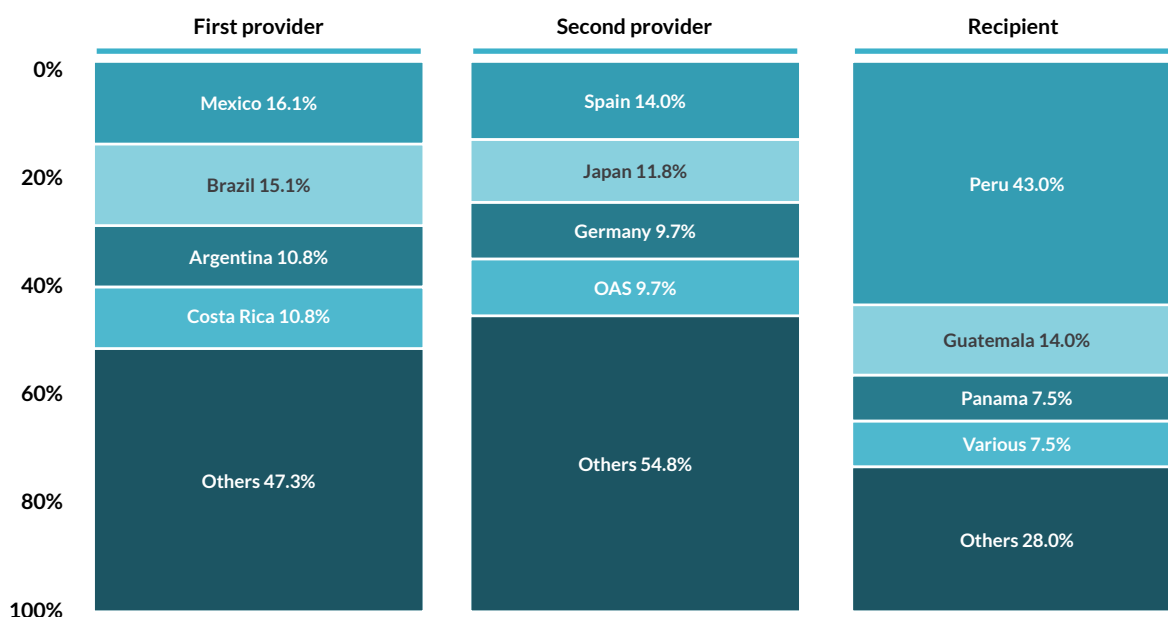
GRAPH III.3

Share (%)

Graph III.3.A Projects



Graph III.3.B Actions



Note: Projects and actions with more than one country acting in this role are shown under the heading "Various".

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

As already stated, the analysis of the different countries' share in Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2014 is complemented by measuring the level of concentration of partners. As in Bilateral HSSC, this is done primarily using the Herfindahl index, which measures the concentration of Triangular SSC initiatives in a few countries and/or organizations. This analysis was performed on each of the three roles of this form of cooperation, differentiating between actions and projects, thereby ensuring comparability.⁴

Graph III.4 shows the level of concentration or diversification of Triangular SSC projects and actions in 2014 based on two values: the Herfindahl index of projects and actions provided and/or received by each type of actor involved (horizontal axis); and the three top partners' shares in Triangular SSC projects and actions provided and/or received in each of the three roles of this form of cooperation (first provider, second provider and recipient). To better understand the Graph, two vertical lines (referenced by the values 0.1000 and 0.1800 on the horizontal axis) divide the area into three quadrants (diversification, moderate concentration and high concentration) based on the Herfindahl index.⁵ Moreover, the projects and actions were color-coded.

According to Graphic III.4:

- a) Predictably, the values were distributed as a growing cloud. According to the Herfindahl index, values indicating a higher concentration reflect a higher relative share of the top three actors over the total.
- b) Meanwhile, the Herfindahl indices of projects were situated in a narrower range of values than actions, which also had outliers. Furthermore, in analyzing the same role, the behavior of actions and projects could be totally opposite. Specifically:
 - When the analysis was carried out from the standpoint of the recipient, actions accounted for the highest value (0.236); well above 0.1800 (high concentration). This result was mainly explained by the large number of actions in which Peru participated as a recipient, not only individually (40), but also with other partners (5 additional actions). By contrast, the Herfindahl index of projects received was under 0.1000; typical of a diversification pattern. This shows that a large number of projects (34.4%) had simultaneously "various" recipients (see Graph III.2).
 - Meanwhile, the greater diversification of second providers affected the analysis of actions (0.0706 index). This was because the top three actors only accounted for 35.5% of all actions exchanged, and the other 20 actors who were active in this role only participated occasionally (1, 2 or 3 times, at most). Despite the fact that the three top second providers accounted for about 50% of the initiatives, projects showed a higher moderate concentration.

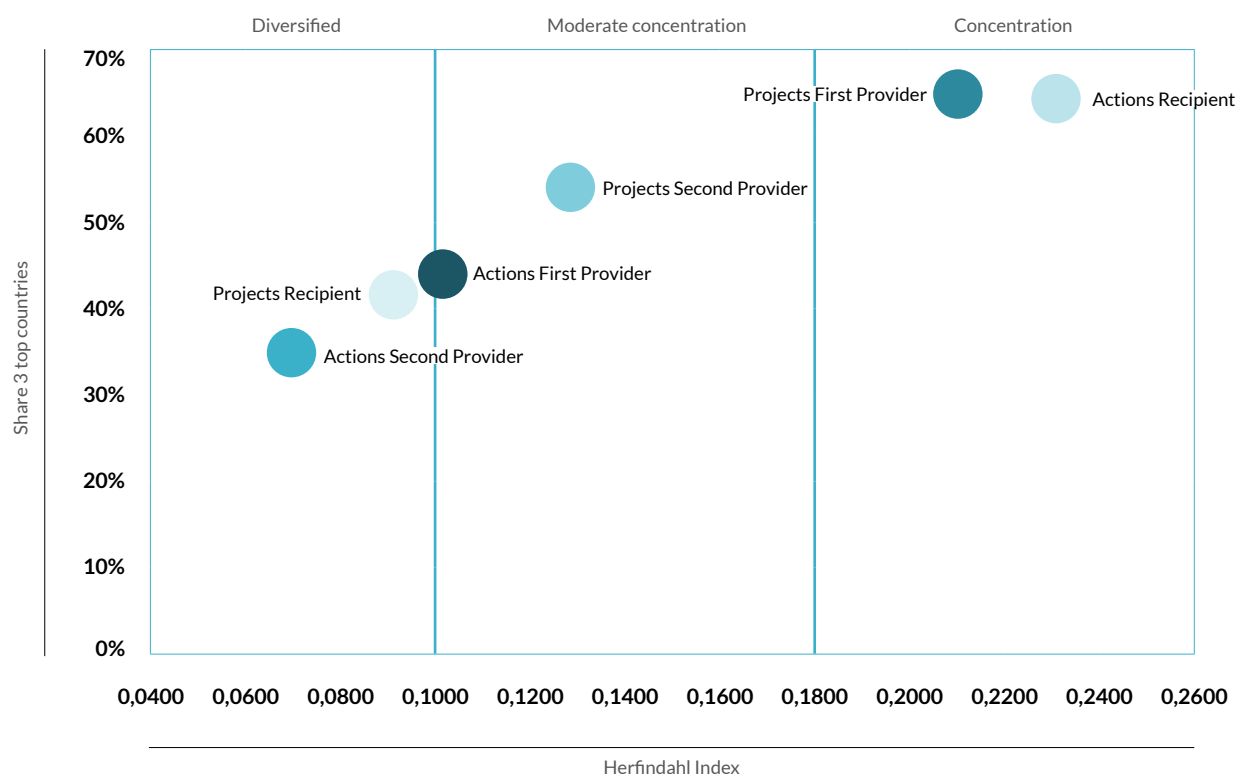
⁴In the case of actions or projects in which any role is played by more than one actor, the share was prorated according to the number of participants in that role.

⁵The concentration or diversification level of the analyzed group is referenced by the values 0.1000 and 0.1800. Values below 0.1000 indicate diversification in countries acting in that role, values between 0.1000 and 0.1800 indicate moderate concentration and values over 0.1800 point to concentration.

Concentration of projects and actions, by roles. 2014

GRAPH III.4

Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places; top countries' share (%)



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- As in the previous case, in analyzing the first providers, actions showed greater diversification, and projects had the highest concentration. This is largely explained because not all countries in the region are active as first providers in large-scale initiatives such as projects. They typically first take part as transferors of capacities in ad hoc actions.

Finally, Table A.III.3 in the Annex provides an approximation to how the participation of the countries and/or organizations have evolved over recent years. This Table reviews the data of the last four editions of the Report, from 2010 to 2013. It identifies, for each year, which countries and/or organizations were the top actors in the different roles. This comparative yielded mixed results depending on the role analyzed. It can be concluded that:

- a) Chile asserts its position as the top first provider (2010, 2012 and 2013), with the exception of 2011, when Argentina held the top spot. Furthermore, Argentina, along with Brazil and Mexico, were also top provider countries in the last five years, with Colombia holding the third spot in 2011.
- b) Meanwhile, Germany has been the top second provider during virtually the last five periods, losing this position twice, once to Japan (2011) and another to Spain (2014). Spain's increased support for this type of cooperation is worthy of note, as it moved up from the fifth position in 2010 to the first (together with Germany) in 2014.
- c) Finally, in the case of recipients, though with greater variability in countries active in this role, some countries appear repeatedly in top positions. In fact, Paraguay and El Salvador have been the main recipients of projects in recent years, with the exception of El Salvador in 2011 and Paraguay in 2013. Ecuador and Bolivia also stood out, having been the top recipients in two of the periods analyzed.

III.2.2.PARTNERS AND MAIN PARTNERSHIPS

This section analyzes and sheds light on the relations between different countries (or organizations) and their intensity. For the results to be meaningful, only the countries most active in each role, and solely in projects, were analyzed in this study: Chile (first provider); Spain and Germany (second providers); and, El Salvador (recipient).⁶ Diagrams III.1, III.2, III.3 and III.4 show the flow of projects of each of these four countries. It can be concluded that:

- a) In 2014, Chile (Diagram III.1) established relations with twelve second providers: eight countries and four multilateral organizations. Worthy of note are Germany and United States, who were active in 9 and 8 projects, respectively, and accounted nearly half of Chile's triangulations. Meanwhile, Spain, Japan and WFP supported four projects each. Together with the previous two countries, they accounted for 85.3% of all relations with Chile and its second providers. The remaining 14.7% were accounted for by three countries (Canada, Korea and Mexico, each with a project), an international organization (World Bank with one initiative) and two partnerships between countries and international organizations (PAHO and Japan and Germany with ECLAC, each with one project). As for recipients, the partnership between Chile and the United States was mainly geared towards El Salvador, who partnered in four more projects with Spain, Mexico, Canada and Germany, and accounted for 22.8% of all Chilean projects. Also notable were the partnerships with multiple simultaneous recipients (another 22.8%), mainly with Japan and the United States. The remaining recipient countries of Chile were Guatemala and Paraguay (five projects each), Honduras (three projects), Peru and the Dominican Republic (two projects each) and Colombia and Bolivia (each with one project).

⁶El Salvador is the only recipient country analyzed, as it alone was active in more than 10 Triangular SSC projects (14). Although Peru was the second top recipient country in terms of number of projects, it has been omitted from the analysis as it participated in fewer than ten (8).

b) On the other hand, Germany and Spain's profiles as second providers were different (Diagrams III.3 and III.2, respectively). Indeed, Germany worked with six countries in the region as first providers, in particular with Chile, (nearly half (47.1%) of its projects were executed with this country); meanwhile, Spain's triangulations were highly diverse, working with nine countries, two of which, Chile and Uruguay, were the main partners and first providers, jointly accounting for 41.1% of their projects. As for recipients, both countries showed similar behaviors, working with seven countries, five of which were common (Peru, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Honduras) and two different (Colombia and Guatemala for Germany and Costa Rica and Bolivia in the case of Spain).

Finally, it should be noted that there were also some important relations in Triangular South-South Cooperation actions. By way of illustration, Brazil, Chile and Mexico were the most notable first provider and second provider countries and/or organizations in triangular courses supported by Japan, and simultaneously aimed at various countries. Also worthy of note was Peru's relationship with Germany and its intense relationship with Spain and Costa Rica, through its Triangular Cooperation Program with Central American countries. As for the relations between first providers and recipients of actions, notable was the partnership of Peru with Mexico and Brazil, closely linked to Germany and Japan, as well as Guatemala with Mexico and Costa Rica, with the involvement of Spain.

“ Chile accounted for more than half of the projects received (57.1%) by El Salvador, which were primarily executed with the support of the United States ”

c) Finally, Chile accounted for more than half of the projects received (57.1%) by El Salvador (Diagram III.4), which were primarily executed with the support of the United States. The remaining projects between Chile and El Salvador were supported by other countries (Germany, Canada, Mexico and Spain), who were active in one project each together with Chile. Meanwhile, Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia and Cuba complete the group of providers, each with one or two projects. In the case of the second providers, Spain was the second country with most projects in El Salvador after the United States, although there were also Triangular Cooperations with Germany, Canada, Mexico, UNFPA, UNICEF and Norway. Additionally, it is worth noting that in an effort to be active in both roles in Triangular SSC, El Salvador became active as first provider in 2014 in a triangular project carried out with Spain and the Dominican Republic (Box III.2).

Promotion and support for entrepreneurship through Triangular initiatives: El Salvador, Spain and the Dominican Republic case

BOX III.2

The Dominican Republic has been one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America in the last decade. This means that the potential for developing the country's small and medium enterprises and promoting entrepreneurship is significant. The country's support for entrepreneurs has increased over the years, in particular, since the Dominican Republic became a member of SICA in 2012. The Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC in its Spanish acronym) led the drive for creating a national entrepreneurial ecosystem, which has taken the form of the National Strategy for Entrepreneurship (ENE in its Spanish acronym).

Indeed, at a meeting of the Regional Center for the Promotion of MSMEs (CENPROMYPE), the specialized center reporting to the SICA, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Dominican Republic expressed interest in adopting the Salvadoran model of Micro and *Small Enterprises Development Centers* (CDMYPE), which is based on the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) in the United States. This model provides technical and/or professional services to help micro and small enterprises in the development process, based on a partnership between the public and private sectors and academia. El Salvador's National Commission for Micro and Small Enterprises (CONAMYPE) adapted this model, setting up 14 centers across the country in six years, as part of the public policy to support MSMEs.

A dialogue geared towards this goal was initiated between CONAMYPE (El Salvador) and MIC (Dominican Republic), with the involvement of both countries' main cooperation governing bodies (Vice Ministry for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (VIMIVI/MEPyD) of the Dominican Republic and the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador). Indeed, the planning process of the *Project to Transfer Experience for Adapting the CDMYPE model to the Dominican Republic's SME Centers*, was agreed by consensus among stakeholders at several meetings. Spain soon joined the process. A Tripartite Agreement was signed between the three countries to give the project sustainability and a governance structure to ensure its continuity.

As for funding and burden sharing, account should be taken not only of Spain's financial outlays, but also the in-kind contribution of the countries, including the use of vehicles owned by the institutions, training facilities, software transferred by El Salvador and human resources facilitated by the institutions involved in the process.

El Salvador's CDMYPE model was adapted for its use at Dominican Republic SME Centers, subject to validation by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. One year into project implementation, this model is present at six (public and private) universities that already had entrepreneurship centers. Indeed, the partnership has led to improvements in service quality, performance measurement, statistical monitoring, impact measurement

and gender mainstreaming, in particular, specialized care for women, relationship with territories, and cooperation with public and private microfinance banks. By November 2015, the SME centers had provided advice to 273 companies, 104 entrepreneurs and 120 training events.

The project's achievements are complemented by qualitative aspects that are implemented at all phases of the execution process:

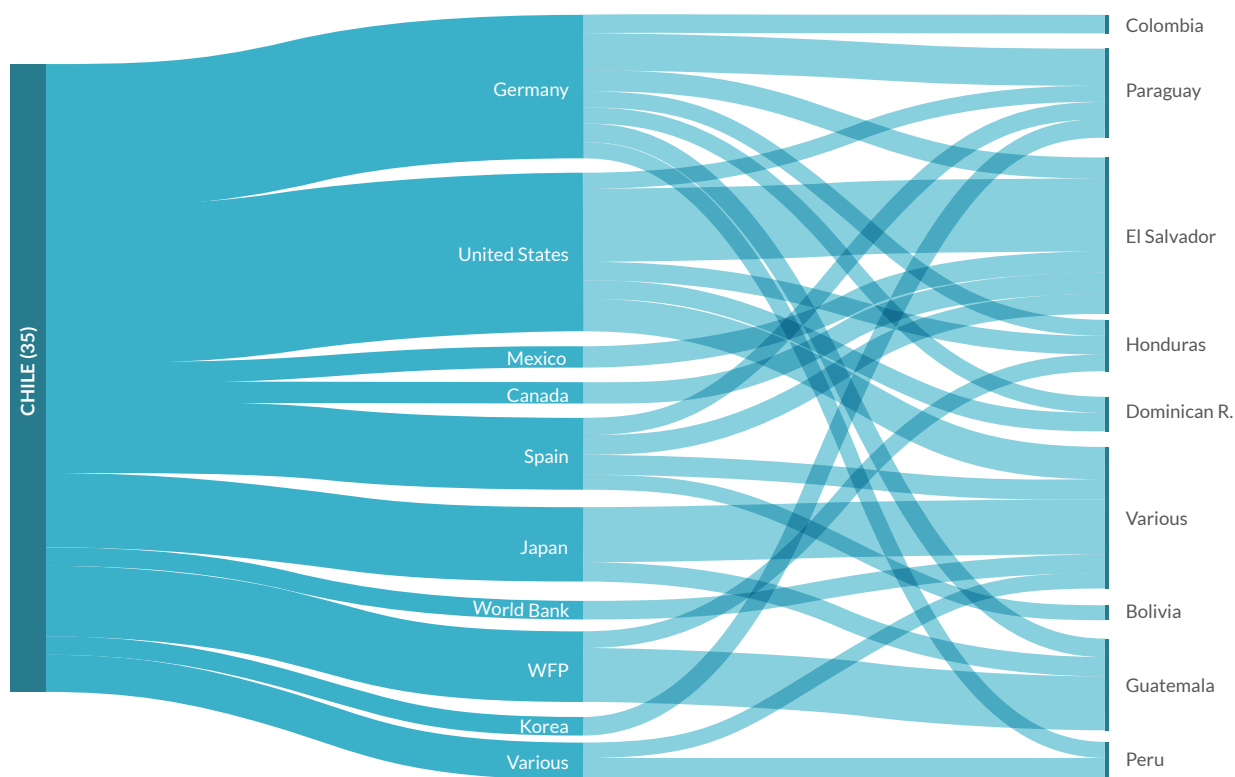
- The project began as a strategic need defined by the Dominican Republic, in line with its national priorities, that sought to adapt the Salvadoran model to the national context.
- Negotiations between the three actors were structured around the principles of horizontality and consensus, and involved many sessions in which the various stakeholders involved in the Dominican Republic worked together. AECID has a Triangular Cooperation protocol that includes the signing of a tripartite agreement between the three partners.

The three countries involved in this project also agreed on the need to further improve coordination between partners, as organizing meetings was one of the main difficulties.

Source: SEGIB, based on the National Strategy for Entrepreneurship (MIC, 2013) and reporting from the Deputy Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic, the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

Distribution of Chile's Triangular SSC project flows as first provider. 2014

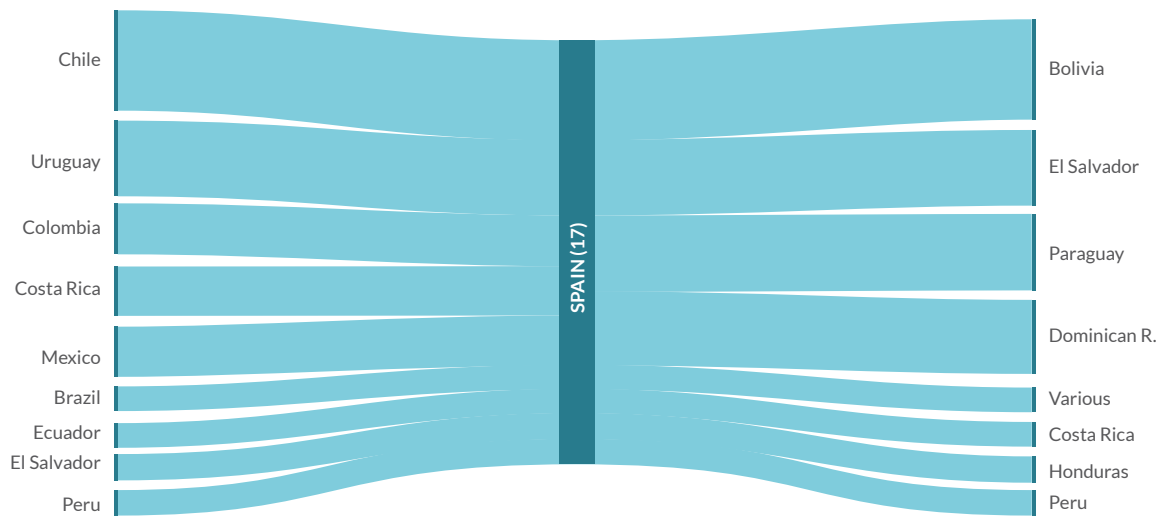
DIAGRAM III.1



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of Spain's Triangular SSC project flows as second provider. 2014

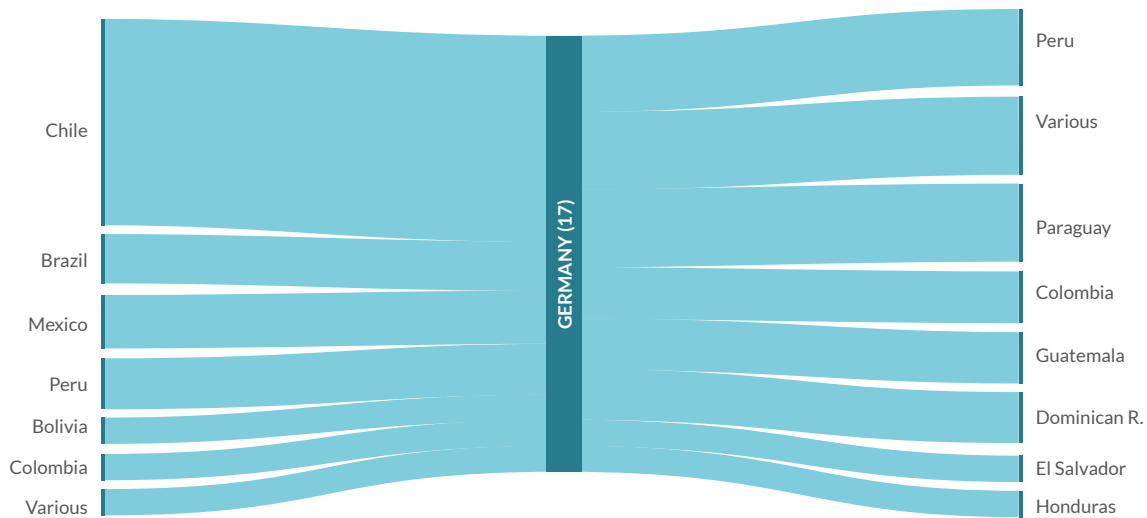
DIAGRAM III.2



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of Germany's Triangular SSC project flows as second provider. 2014

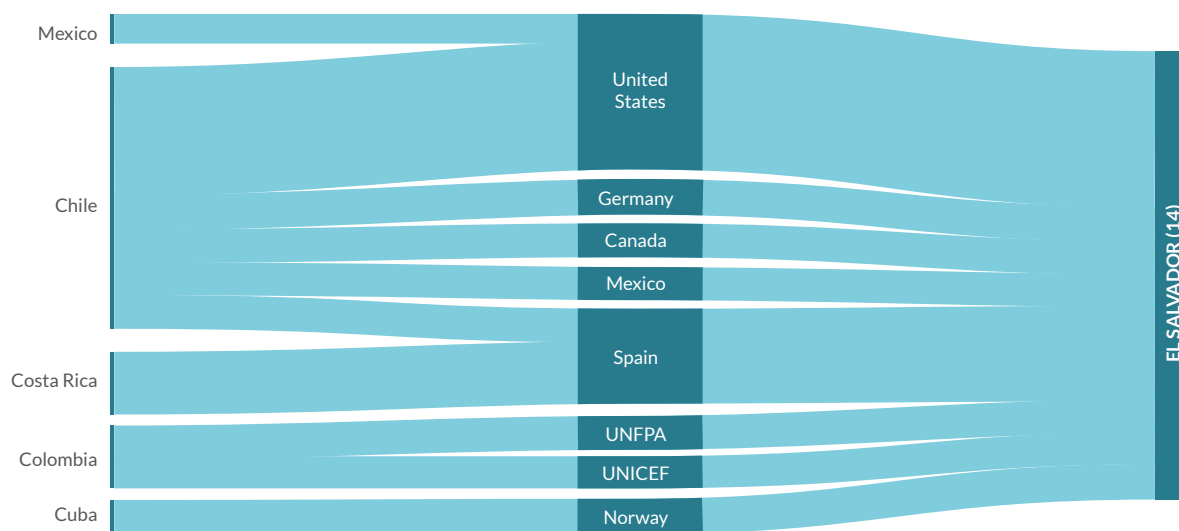
DIAGRAM III.3



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of El Salvador's Triangular SSC project flows as recipient. 2014

DIAGRAM III.4



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

III.3 SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN 2014

Having analyzed the most dynamic actors and the countries with more intense relations in Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2014, this Report will now examine the sectors and dimensions of activity on which the 90 projects and 93 actions

executed in Ibero-America focused. This analysis will first characterize all the initiatives exchanged at regional level; then, identify the profile of capacities and needs of key partners in their roles as (first and second) providers and recipients.

III.3.1. PROJECT AND ACTION PROFILE BY SECTORS

The sectoral classification accepted in Ibero-America consists of two aggregation levels: (1) sectors of activity and (2) dimensions in which the sectors are grouped. Diagram III.5 shows, in a simple way, to which dimensions (center flow) the capacity building efforts of the 90 Triangular SSC projects were geared in 2014 (left flow), and which sectors were involved within each dimension (right flow). It can be concluded that:

- a) In terms of dimensions, the projects were evenly distributed between Social, Productive Sectors, Institutional Strengthening and the Environment (about 20% of projects each). Projects aimed at building capacities in Infrastructure and economic services (2.2%) and Multisectoral dimensions (4.4%) accounted for a relatively smaller share.
- b) The Social dimension sectors with the highest relative share were Other services and social policies (44%) and Health (32%). Notable among the former were social projects geared towards vulnerable populations such as children, indigenous peoples or adolescents; while Health sector projects aimed to strengthen health services (expansion of networks or technical improvements, such as blood transfusions) and ensure food security and improve nutritional aspects.
- c) As for the Productive sectors, 65.2% of the projects focused on strengthening Agriculture (second largest share of the 90 Triangular SSC projects in 2014). Notable in this area were the projects to support small farmers and those geared towards comprehensive strengthening of various sectors such as cotton and cocoa. Activities aimed at ensuring food security, such as health certification, also stood out.
- d) In the case of Institutional Strengthening, all projects were geared towards the Government sector, which also accounted for the bulk of Triangular SSC projects in 2014 (22.2% of 90 projects executed). For instance, some projects in this area were aimed at strengthening domestic resource mobilization, either through improved public procurement procedures or support for national tax institutions. There were also projects focusing on security and defense and strengthening of national institutions responsible for managing cooperation or planning national development processes.
- e) The most notable projects in the Environment dimension focused on defense and protection of the environment; improving waste management and other more technical and technological projects, such as enhancing environmental statistics or creating specialized technology centers.
- f) Finally, the projects worthy of note in the two dimensions with less activity were aimed at improving labor systems and promoting SMEs (Infrastructure and economic services) and a few on territorial development (Multisectoral dimensions).

Meanwhile, the sectoral analysis of the 93 Triangular SSC actions executed in 2014 (Graph A.III.1 in the Annex) yielded different conclusions than those of projects. In particular:

- a) In contrast to projects, actions focused on fewer sectors. Indeed, the bulk of the actions were geared towards two dimensions, Institutional strengthening and Social, which together accounted for 3 out of 4 actions.

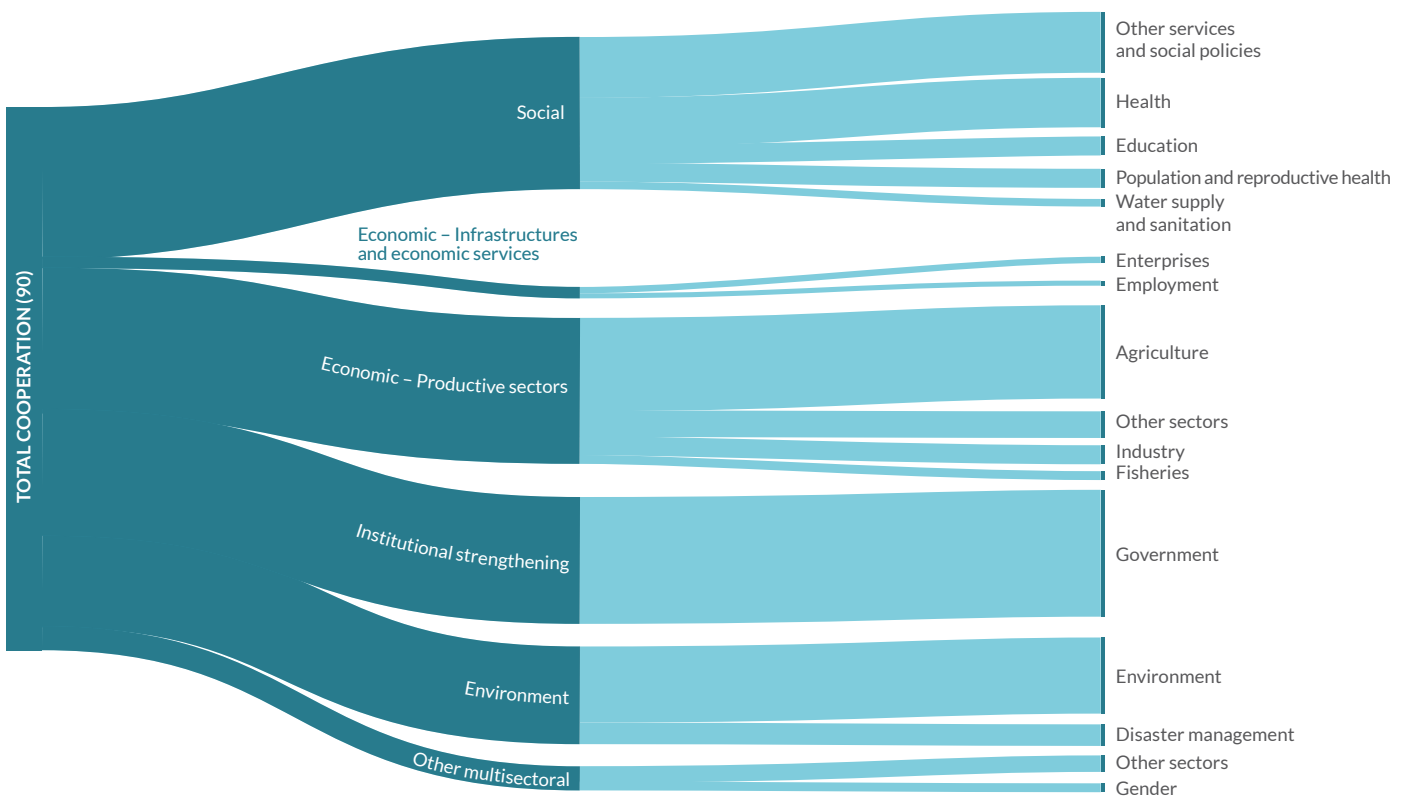
- In the case of Institutional strengthening, it focused entirely on the Government sector, with 4 out of 10 actions. Within this group of activities, notable were the actions aimed at improving institutional capacities and technological modernization of specific areas of government, such as strengthening judicial institutions, electoral bodies or security and fight against corruption. Other more specific issues were also addressed, including electronic billing and control, application of ISO standards to different levels of government, or improvements in results-based planning and management. All these actions contribute not only to greater transparency, but also improved efficiency of institutions and strengthening of public policies.
- b) Productive Sectors (15.1%) and Infrastructure and Economic Services (10.8%), both in the Economic dimension, together accounted for the third largest share of actions (25.9%). As in projects, Agriculture (42.9%) accounted for a larger share of the actions in the production side of this dimension. Meanwhile, in Infrastructure and economic services (with higher activity than in projects), the Employment sector was the most strengthened, with a variety of actions, ranging from strengthening public employment services to improving capacity in labor inspection, among others.
- c) Finally, ad hoc actions were executed under the Environment and Multisectoral dimensions (3.3% of executed actions). The fact that environmental projects had a relatively larger share than actions appears to suggest that environmental issues were addressed through a broader approach and greater expectations for impact, and, therefore instrumentalized preferably through projects.

“ The projects were evenly distributed between Social, Productive Sectors, Institutional Strengthening and the Environment (about 20% of projects each) ”

- Health and Education jointly accounted for 57.7% of Social actions. They were also the second and fourth sectors, respectively, with the largest share of actions. Meanwhile, Education-focused actions were primarily aimed at improving educational services, in particular, aspects linked to the subsequent integration of students in the labor market or in entrepreneurial activities.

Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects by sectors. 2014

DIAGRAM III.5



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

III.3.2. COUNTRY'S SECTOR PROFILE BY ROLE

The specialization by sector of the different countries and/or organizations involved in Triangular SSC initiatives in 2014 are elaborated below, including the profile of capacities and needs in each role.

Graph III.5 shows Chile (top first provider), Spain and Germany (top two second providers)⁷ and El Salvador (top recipient), and the sectoral dimensions of the projects in which they were active in 2014. It can be concluded from this graph that:

- a) Chile, as provider (Graph III.5.A) focused primarily on strengthening capacities in the Social and Productive sectors, which accounted, in equal measure, for 58% of the projects provided. Productive projects were closely linked to its relationship with the United States, and tended to concentrate on Agriculture (health certificates or food security; closely tied to the commercial side of the sector). This is a priority area in the memorandum of understanding signed in 2011 between both countries' agencies.⁸ Meanwhile, the activities in the Social dimension were closely linked, on the one hand, to the relations with Germany in Other services and social policies through multi-sectoral projects and, on the other, with WFP in the fight against hunger and poverty.
- b) Germany and Spain, the top two countries active in Triangular SSC projects as second providers, had highly differing sectoral profiles. The bulk of Germany's support (Graph III.5.C) focused on the Environment, which accounted for all initiatives in this dimension and 41.2% of its activity. This priority, which is in line with the activities carried out in 2012 and 2013, confirms Germany's focus on protecting and caring the environment, which is complemented by its highly Social profile (7 out of 10 projects were in these two dimensions). For its part, Spain (Graph III.5.B) also specialized in certain sectors; three-fourths of the projects in which it was active were geared towards Institutional strengthening (47.1%) and Social (29.4%). Thus, Spain helped to strengthen a variety of institutional counterparts, including constitutional courts, security institutions or undersecretariats for taxation, to name a few. It also supported projects aimed at improving sanitation systems (Water), childhood policies (Other services and social policies) and the network of blood services (Health), among others.
- c) Finally, the similarity between the sectoral profile of El Salvador and Chile (Graph III.5.D) is explained by the fact that 60% of the projects received by the Central American country in 2014 came from Chilean cooperation. Thus, over 70% of the projects received by El Salvador were aimed at strengthening its capacities in the Productive Sectors and Social dimension. Notable in the former are the activities related to Agriculture and Trade, with transfers of experiences geared towards technological modernization of international trade certifications and introduction of market intelligence systems, among others.

⁷ In the case of second providers, Spain and Germany have been included as they participated in 17 Triangular SSC projects.

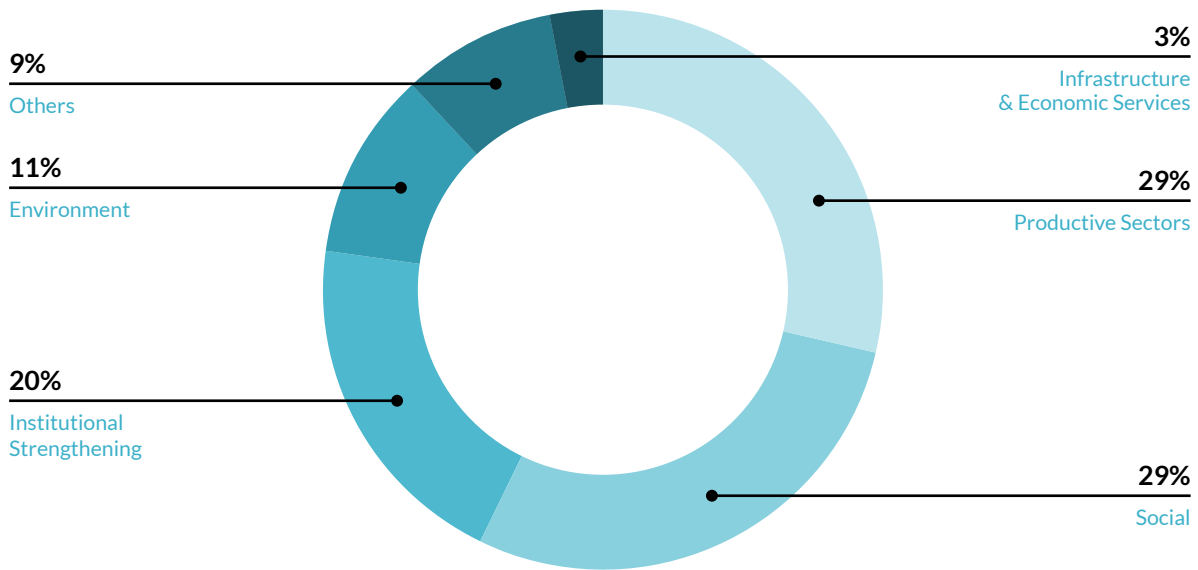
⁸ Memorandum of Understanding between USAID and AGCID for the Implementation of Development Cooperation Activities in Third Countries.

Sectoral dimension of Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects, by main actors. 2014

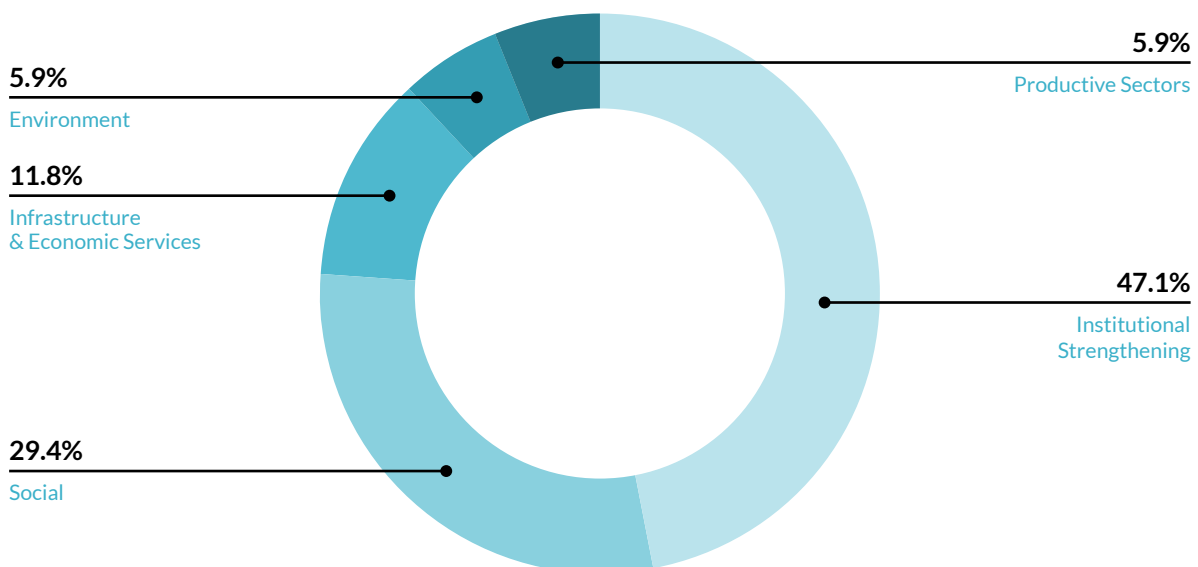
GRAPH III.5

Share (%)

III.5.A. Chile, first provider



III.5.B. Spain, second provider



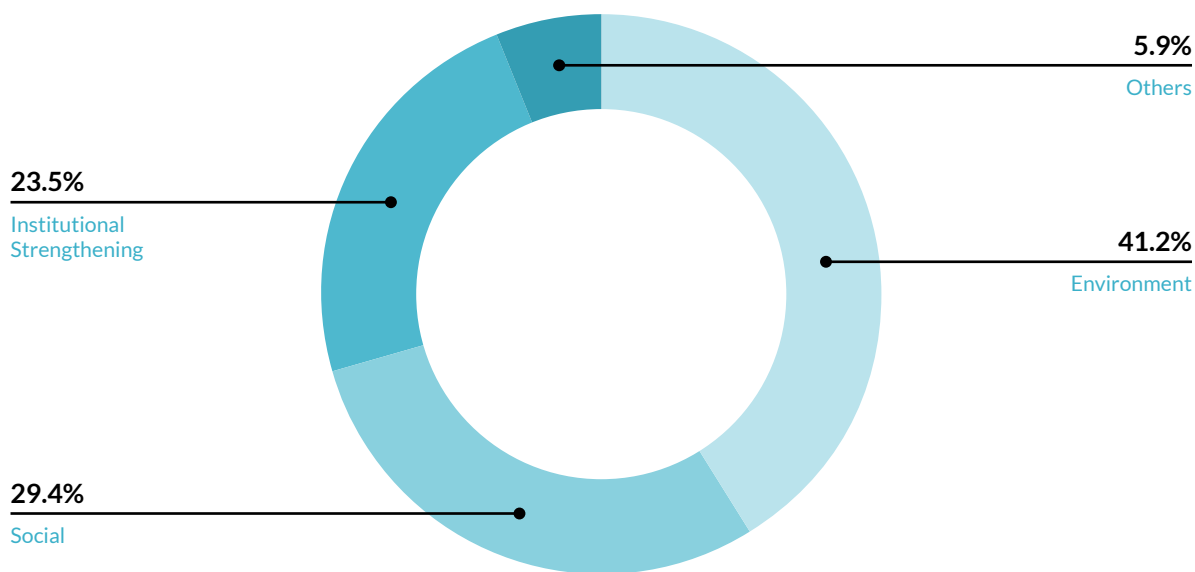
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Sectoral dimension of Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects, by main actors. 2014

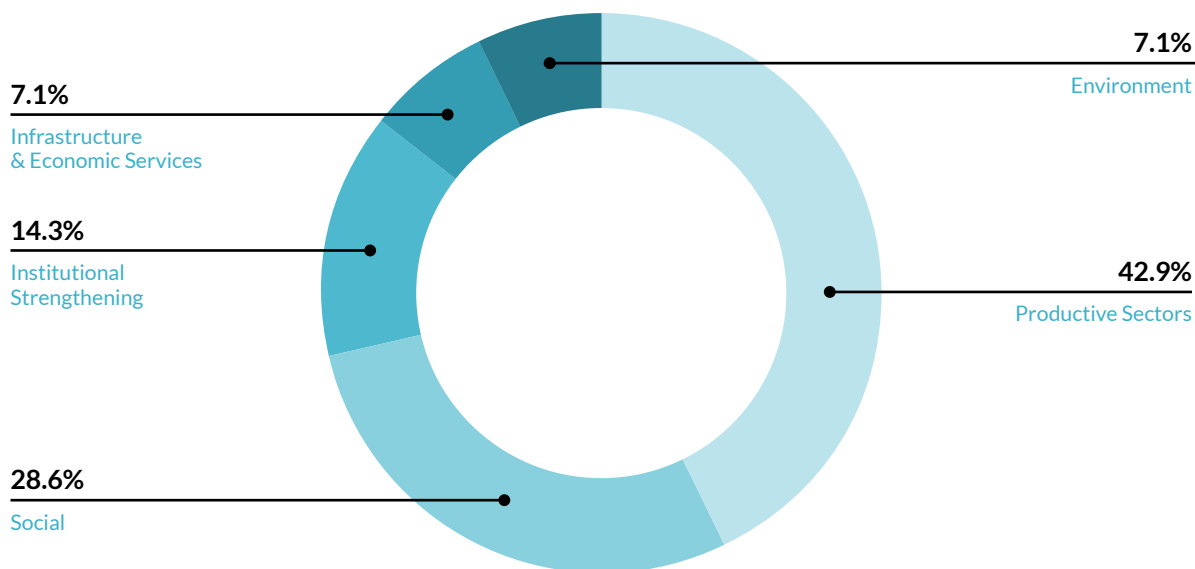
GRAPH III.5

Share (%)

III.5.C. Germany, second provider



III.5.D. El Salvador, recipient



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

III.4 OTHER ASPECTS OF TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

This section makes an approximation to other relevant aspects of Triangular South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries were active in 2014. Worthy of note are the aspects related to the time and cost dimension of projects and actions, as well as the mechanisms to finance this method, the legal frameworks and the ways in which donors articulate.

III.4.1. DURATION AND COST OF TRIANGULAR SSC PROJECTS

As stated in Chapter II, one of many ways to dimension South-South Cooperation is through an analysis of the financial cost or the duration of projects and actions. Moreover, since any analysis is subject to availability of data for different variables, the emphasis should first be on reviewing how comprehensive is the information available, and then process it to draw meaningful and reliable conclusions.

Turning first to the economic aspects of projects and actions, it is possible to conduct three types of analysis based on the cost data provided by the countries:

a) First, an "overall" analysis to determine the volume of financial resources mobilized for each initiative and for the total. This information is indicative of the economic dimension of Triangular SSC.

b) Second, an analysis "by role" to examine the economic volume of each of the three roles that exist in Triangular SSC. This exercise enables a comparison of the expenditure ratio of the different roles; the identification of a potential pattern between role and volume of financial cost borne; and an approximation to the level of burden shared between various donors, at least in terms of cost.

c) Third, a "by country and/or organization" analysis to determine each donor's financial contribution to Triangular SSC; the economic dimension of projects and actions exchanged; and a comparison of the costs borne by each country and/or organization engaged in cooperation.

The cost data required for these analysis are obtained by combining various variables: first, the reference time or period (a year -2014- or the entire implementation cycle of an initiative);⁹ and secondly, the cost type (budgeted or executed). Any resulting item may, in turn, be broken down by projects and actions, and linked to each actor involved, to each role or to the entire cooperation, regardless of actors and roles. Table A.III.4 in the Annex shows all these variants, as well as the share of data available to conduct this analysis.¹⁰

⁹ Both have identical number of initiatives started and completed in 2014.
¹⁰ Given that data costs are not readily available in the case of aggregates, the analysis of the information available by country is not included.

It can be concluded from Table A.III.4 that the highest-coverage data set was on contributions by second providers, but only for 2014: data on budgeted cost in 2014 (24.4% of projects) and executed cost in 2014 (41.9% of actions). Taking account of this level of representativeness, Graphs III.6 for projects (III.6.A and C) and actions (III.6.B and D) show the budgeted (A and B) or executed (C and D) cost to which each type of initiative is related. It can be concluded that:

“ Nearly half of the projects (47.6%) are (or will be) in progress between one and three years ”

- a) As the definition of projects and actions suggests, both instruments have a different dimension (the former being broader), and this appears to be corroborated in economic terms by the cost analysis. Indeed, in 2014, more than half of the actions cost less than US\$10,000 both in terms of budgeted (70.3%) and executed cost (69.2%). Meanwhile, more than 60% of projects had budgeted (60.9%) and executed costs (63.6%) between US\$10,000 and US\$100,000.
- b) In the case of projects, the funds actually spent were slightly higher than budgeted. As noted, 26.1% of the projects in 2014 had a budget under US\$10,000, compared to 18.2% of projects with financial outlays in that scale. At the other extreme, only 13% of the projects in 2014 had budgets exceeding US\$100,000, and 18.2% of the projects executed in this period had higher amounts.

- c) Meanwhile, the amounts budgeted and executed were very similar in the case of actions. This is consistent with the shorter duration of the actions, often with only one or very few activities, and a reduced likelihood of unexpected issues arising during implementation. These factors undoubtedly contribute to the similarity of budgeted and executed costs.

Moreover, as stated earlier in this section, the estimated¹¹ and actual duration of projects and actions also enables scaling of Triangular SSC. An exercise similar to what has been done for costs was carried out prior to this analysis to determine the availability of data and its validity for later use. Thus, Chart A.III.1 in the Annex shows, for each type of initiative (projects and actions), the volume of data available on approval, start or completion of an activity and a combination of the two latter dates.

It can be concluded from the Chart that:

- a) There is a high availability of date data sets, although approval dates, for both projects and actions, are least readily available (65%).
- b) The availability of start dates exceeded 95%. In the case of completion dates, the percentage differed between projects (70%) and actions (92.5%). It should be noted that date data sets for projects have improved significantly compared to the information available for the 2015 Report, from 40-50% to between 70% and 90%.

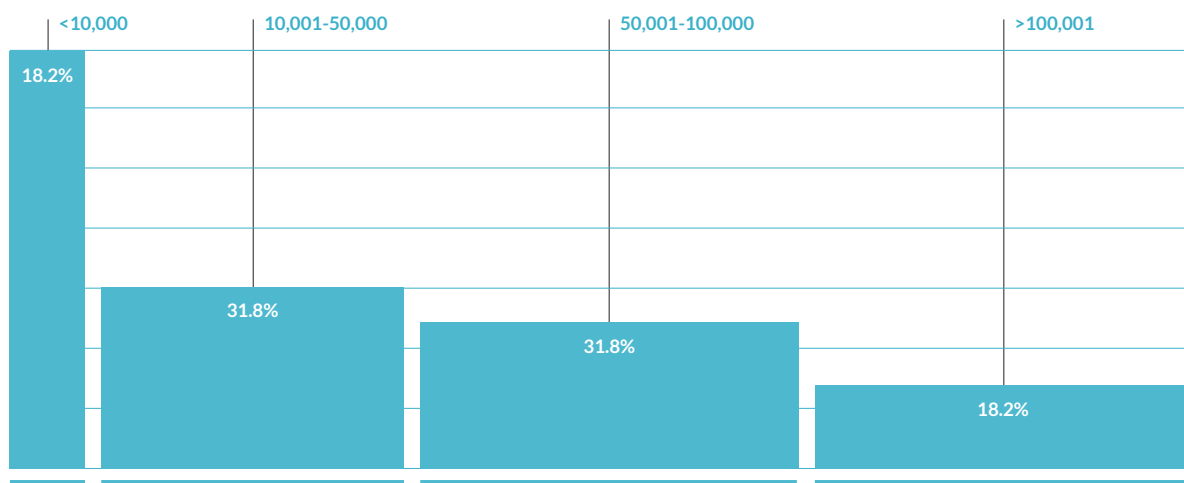
¹¹ The completion date, both actual and estimated at the time of designing the activities, is taken into account.

Distribution of projects and actions by cost borne by second provider

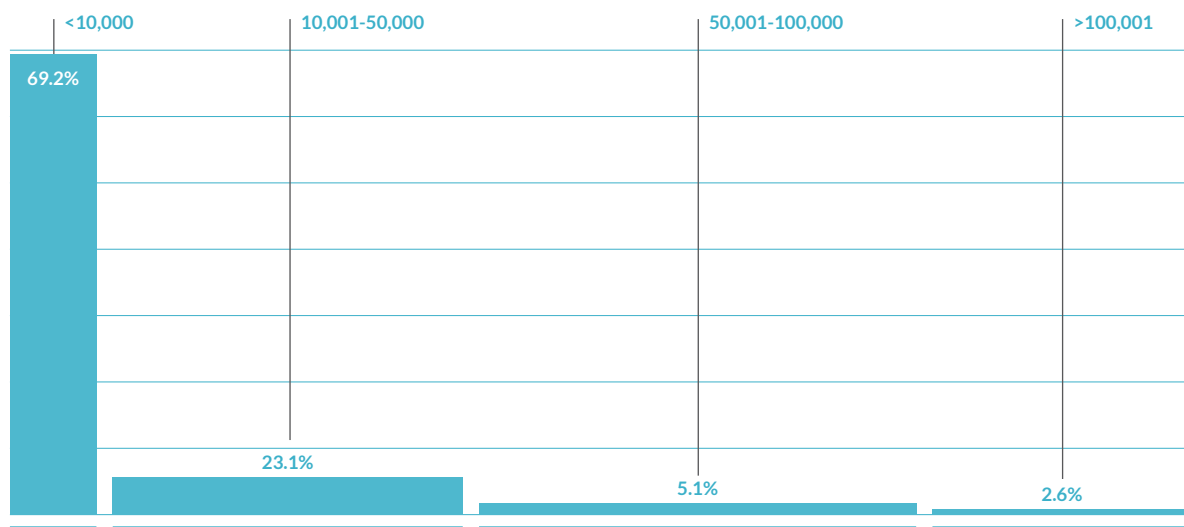
GRAPH III.6

Cost (\$); share (%)

III.6.A Projects by Budgeted Cost. 2014



III.6.B Actions by Budgeted Cost. 2014



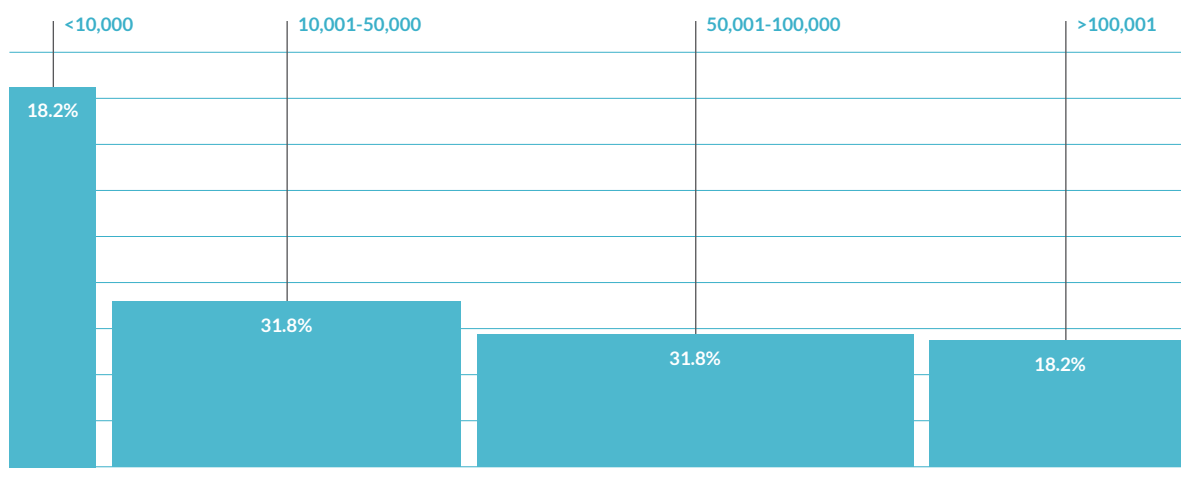
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of projects and actions by cost borne by second provider

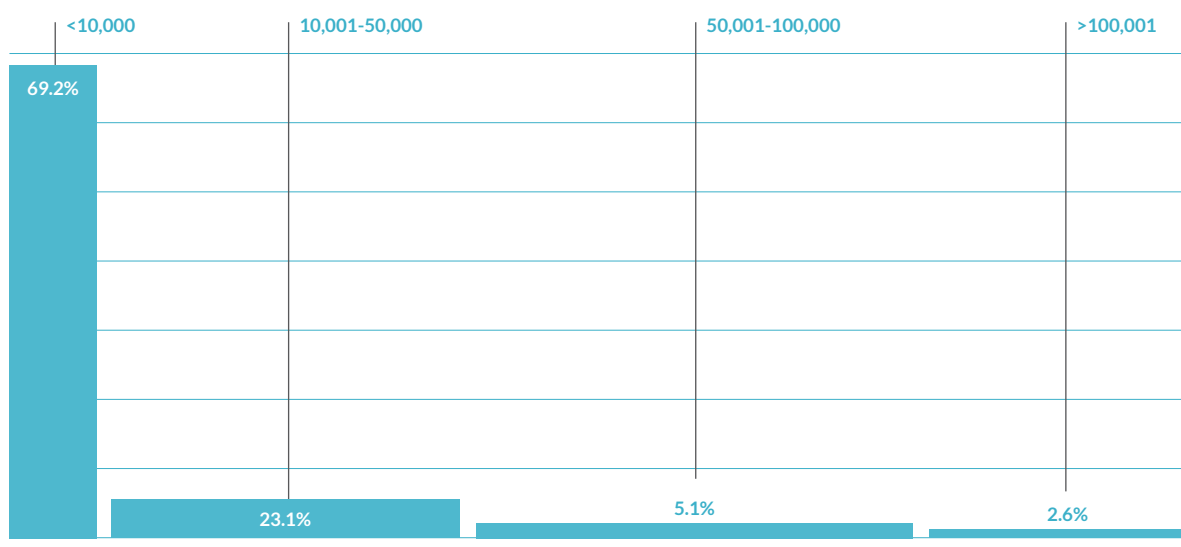
GRAPH III.6

Cost (\$); share (%)

III.6.C Projects by Executed Cost. 2014



III.6.D Actions by Executed Cost. 2014



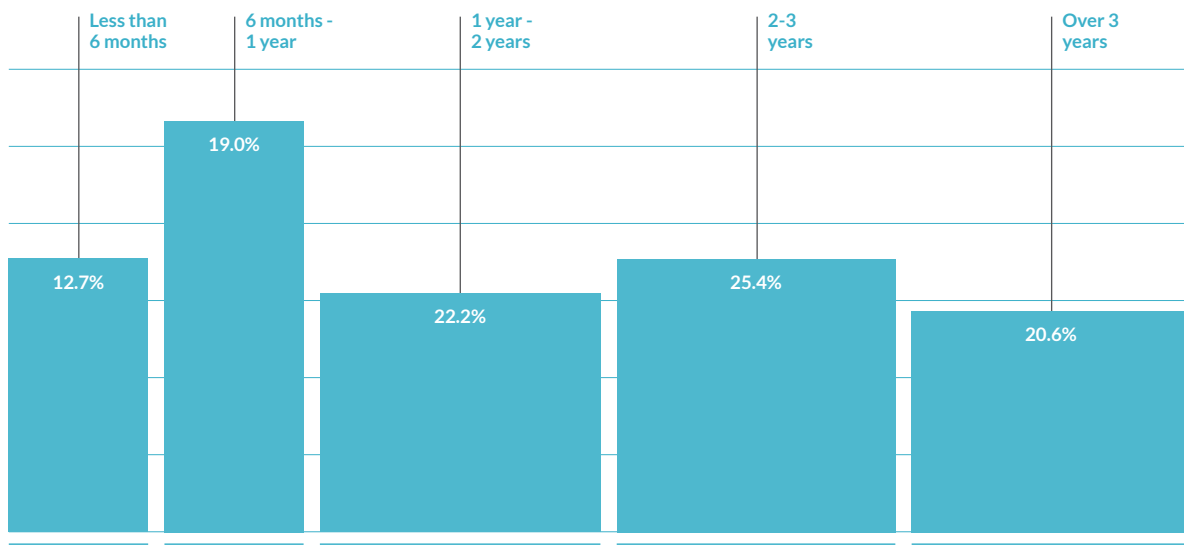
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of Triangular SSC projects and actions by duration

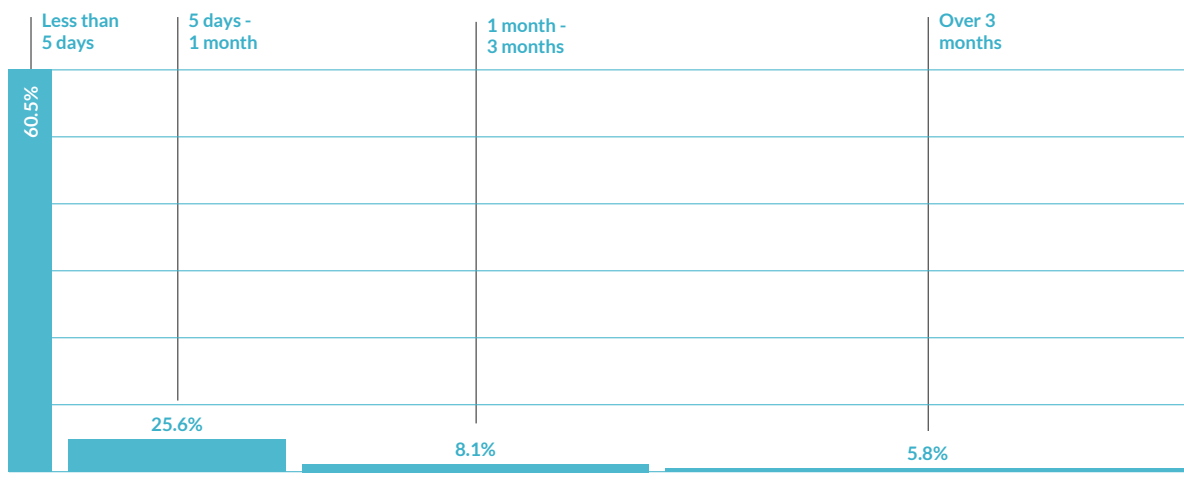
GRAPH III.7

Share (%)

III.7.A. Projects



III.7.B. Actions



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- c) Given that the data processed individually is highly representative, so is the number of projects (70%) and actions (92.5%) for which the start and completion dates are available.

This level of availability has enabled the construction of Graph III.7, which shows a histogram of projects and actions by duration. It therefore follows that:

- a) Nearly half of the projects (47.6%) are (or will be) in progress between one and three years, with most projects (22.2%) running between two and three years. Indeed, two-thirds of the projects had a duration between 6 months and 3 years, and a minority (12.7%) were completed within 6 months. At the other extreme, a relatively high share of projects had a duration over 3 years (20.6%), including projects with execution cycles between 7 and 8 years.

“ 87% of projects were recipient-driven ”

- b) As for actions, in keeping with their nature, 6 out of 10 started and ended in less than 5 days (mainly very short training courses). This percentage increases to almost 90% of the total distribution (86.1%), when actions lasting up to one month are included. Thus, the actions with a duration over one month accounted for only 13.4% of all initiatives, and a minority (5.8%) of these had execution cycles longer than three months

III.4.2. THE ARCHITECTURE OF TRIANGULAR SSC

Triangular SSC generates considerable interest, not only because this form of cooperation is still in a growth and development phase, but also due to the unique partnerships that may come together for its execution. This has also spurred the interest of Ibero-American countries to deepen their knowledge not only through analysis of quantitative data, but also through other more qualitative aspects. As documented in the last Report (SEGIB, 2015), this interest has led Ibero-American countries to make progress in the registration and systematization of a number of elements relating to the implementation of Triangular SSC in the region. In particular:

- a) The origin of the initiatives. It seeks to identify whether the initiatives are requested by the recipient, i.e. if they are demand-driven, taking into account the national development priorities.
- b) Regulatory frameworks. Given the complexity of implementing triangular initiatives, it is interesting to ascertain the existence of mechanisms that work both to regulate the relationship between actors and establish governance bodies to control such relationships.
- c) Funding. The context of Triangular SSC offers a wider scope for contributions. The characterization and identification of revenue streams, such as mixed funds, competitive funds, grants or contributions

d) Participation in the different phases of the project. Another issue of interest is whether the institutions to which the various actors (who are active in each of the three roles of Triangular SSC) belong, participate in all phases of the project cycle, or only in certain phases.

III.4.2.1. The origin of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions

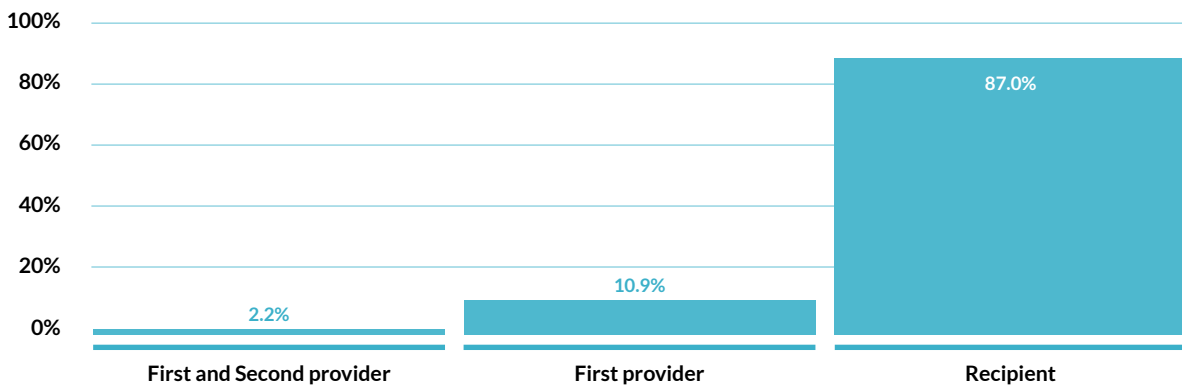
Countries have provided information on the origin of the initiatives (both projects and actions). This information made it possible to identify the various procedures shown on

Origin of Triangular SSC projects and actions, by mover of the initiative. 2014

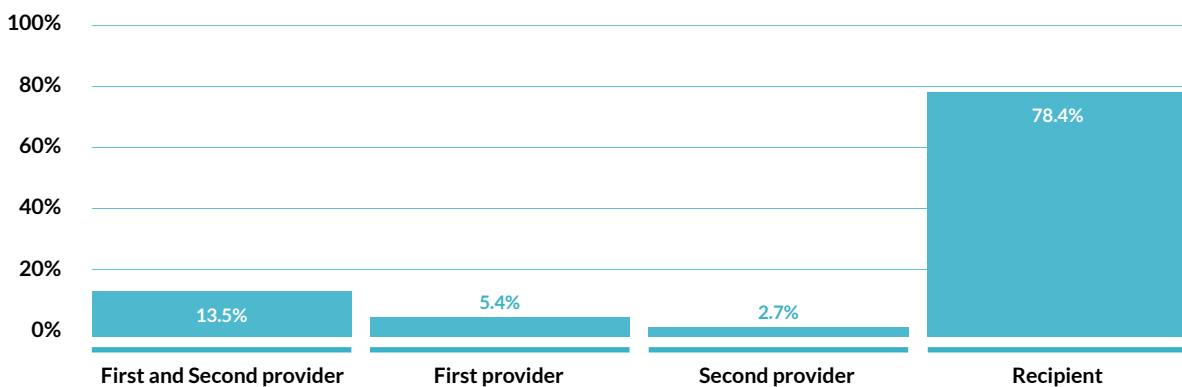
GRAPH III.8

Share (%) of all projects

III.8.A. Projects



III.8.B. Actions



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Graph III.8. Additionally, Chart III.1 reveals¹² possible forms of articulation for both projects and actions. This was done because the way in which demand is articulated is, at times, driven by the mechanisms used to implement projects or actions, as many of them already have request procedures, as in the case of competitive funds.

Thus, it can be concluded from the combined study of Graph III.8 and Chart III.1 that:

- a) 87% of projects vs. 78.4% of actions were recipient-driven. These recipient-driven initiatives are shown on Graphs A, C, D and F, and Chart III.1. Thus:
- More than half of the initiatives (Graph A) were proposed by the recipient to the first provider, who already had a specific cooperation framework in place to implement Triangular SSC initiatives with the second provider and, therefore, could readily add a third actor. This is the case, for example, of the projects and actions executed under the Spain-Costa Rica Triangular Cooperation Program, where the demands were channeled through the Central American country.
 - In another model, which is the third largest (8.8% of all triangular activities), the recipient sends a request to both partners (first and second provider) who, as in the previous case, already have a specific cooperation framework for such activities.
 - Chart D, which shows 7% of the initiatives, illustrates the cases in which the recipient submits a request to the second provider for an activity in a specific area, and the second provider identifies the first provider country, based on its capabilities in that area. Indeed, this model was applied to the bulk of Triangular SSC actions implemented under Eurosoci (an EU cooperation program) and the agricultural activities that partnered Nicaragua and FAO.

- Finally, Chart F shows the initiatives in which the second provider is invited to join the recipient and the first provider, once they have designed a bilateral cooperation project.

b) Two types of articulation have been identified for the activities not initiated at the recipient's request (13% of projects and 22.6% of actions):

- In the second most important, B (17.5% of initiatives), the first and second providers had a cooperation framework in place and invited the recipient to participate in their activities. Indeed, most projects and actions were regional, e.g. courses implemented by Japan with other countries in the region, including Chile, Argentina, Mexico or Brazil.
- Finally, the E model (5.3% of triangular initiatives) encompasses activities in which the first provider contacts the second provider and the recipient individually to propose a triangulation.

A closer examination of the State actors involved in these request reveals significant diversity:

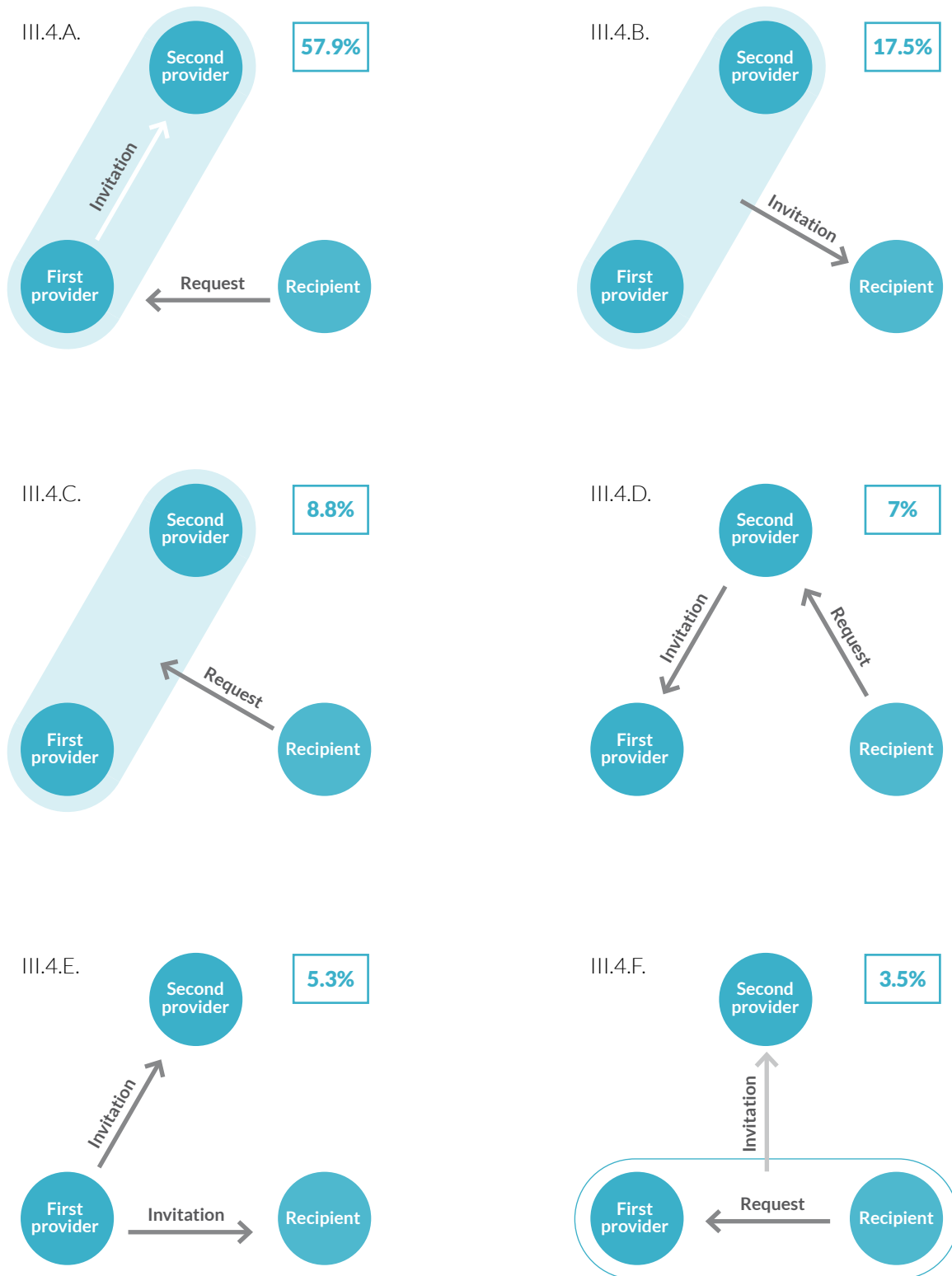
- a) Sectoral institutions also submitted requests, in many cases, supported and facilitated by Institutional Cooperation Agreements.

¹² Inputs that informed the chart and graph did not have the same data coverage, therefore, they do not match exactly.

Origin of Triangular SSC projects and actions

CHART III.1

Share (%) of all projects



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- b) Other requests by sectoral institutions were submitted to Foreign Ministries via diplomatic staff, embassies, etc. which, in many cases, runs with the grain of the requirements of mechanisms that can be only accessed through calls.
- c) In other cases, sectoral institutions applied directly to the governing bodies of counterpart cooperation organizations.
- d) One of the main mechanisms for Bilateral HSSC, the Joint Committees, in which the cooperation institutions of first providers and recipients are involved, also provide spaces for dialogue on what would later be Triangular SSC initiatives.

III.4.2.2. Regulatory frameworks and participation of actors in Triangular SSC

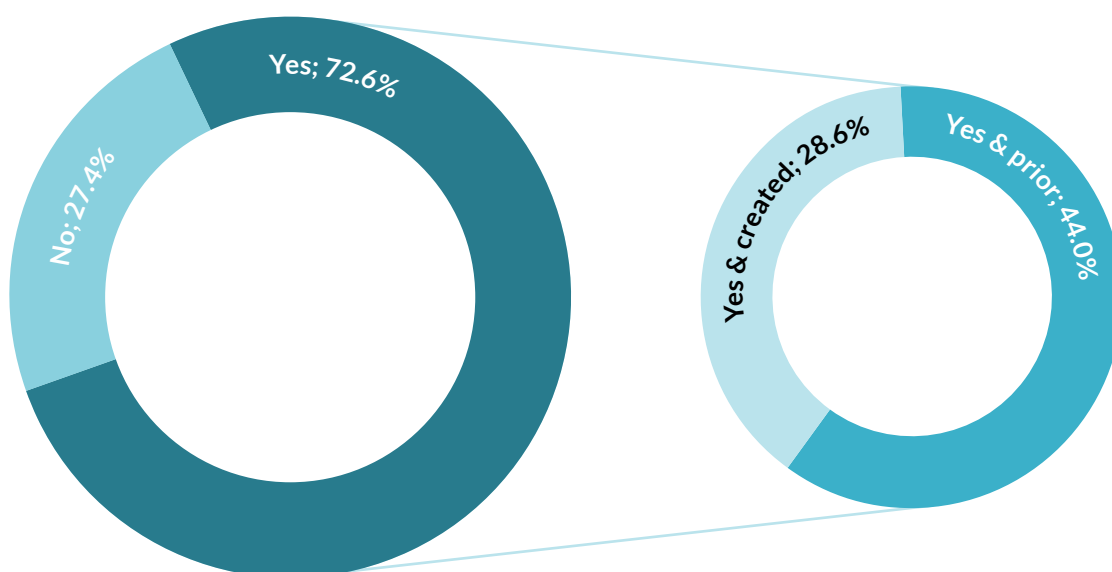
Given that one of the challenges central to proper management of Triangular SSC is the coordination of the various actors involved, it is desirable to review all 183 initiatives and see whether the various actors in their different roles have a formal mechanism that outlines, inter alia, their functions, the relationship between actors and the governing bodies, etc. These mechanisms can be documents, such as frameworks for partnership between countries, joint Triangular Cooperation projects, project documents approved by the three parties, etc. Indeed, there is a division between the mechanisms that existed prior to the implementation of specific activities and those established when the project or action starts.

In this regard, almost three quarters (72.6%) of all Triangular SSC initiatives had some kind of regulatory mechanism for triangulation, which had been agreed to by the two partners (first provider and recipient, or first and second provider) or by all three partners. Furthermore, most of the initiatives in this group had

Regulatory mechanisms for triangulation

GRAPH III.9

Share (%)



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

established a regulatory framework before the formulation and negotiation of projects. The framework for other initiatives were specifically created for the activity to be developed.

Finally, this Report elaborates on how the various actors participated in the various phases of the project cycle. It seeks to identify whether any actor or group of actors are involved more than others in any of the phases analyzed. Based on the information provided by the countries, Graph III.10 shows, for each of the four phases of the project cycle,¹³ each actor's (or combination of actors') share. That is, it shows for each actor or possible combination of actors, what was the share of projects in which the actor or group of actors participated during a given phase. It can be concluded that:

- a) During the identification phase, all three actors were involved in nearly half of the projects (45.7%). That does not mean that they were involved simultaneously. In some cases, the first provider was in contact with the other two actors (second provider and recipient) individually. In another large group of projects, just over one-third (37%), the partner that participated almost exclusively in this phase was the recipient country.
- b) In the formulation and negotiation phase, all three actors were active in 93.5% of the projects. This suggests that the activities were agreed by consensus among all partners.
- c) As for implementation, the participation of the first provider and the recipient is generally presumed for effectively transferring capabilities. Additionally, it was found that the second provider is active in most projects (95.7%), providing financial support, resource management, etc., and, occasionally, technical support.

- d) Finally, all three actors participated jointly in monitoring and/or evaluation, although the percentage (86.4%) was slightly lower than for negotiation and formulation and implementation. In the remaining projects, the recipient monitored or evaluated the activity alone or in collaboration with peers, either providers or the first provider and the recipient.

“ Almost three quarters of all Triangular SSC initiatives had some kind of regulatory mechanism for triangulation ”

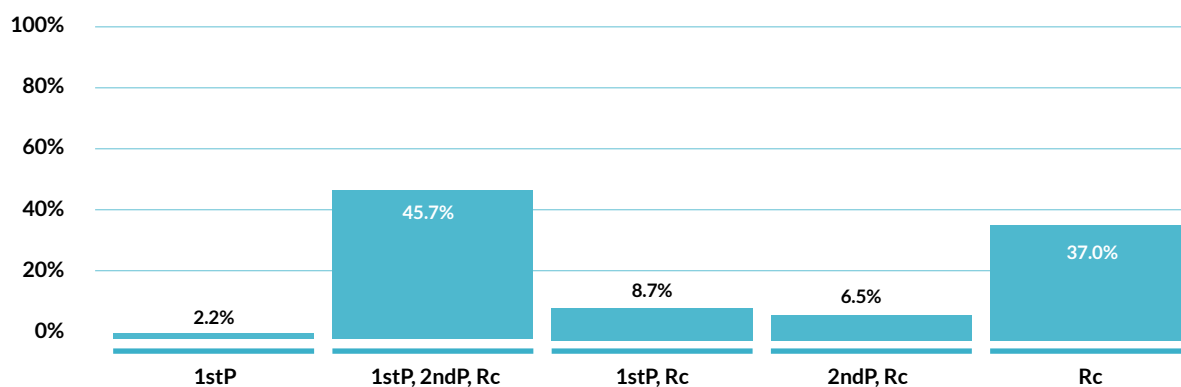
¹³ Despite being two separate processes, monitoring and evaluation are explored jointly in this analysis. Most of the data on this phase is related to monitoring, as only a relatively small number of triangular projects have received the final evaluation.

Actors involved in the various phases of Triangular SSC projects

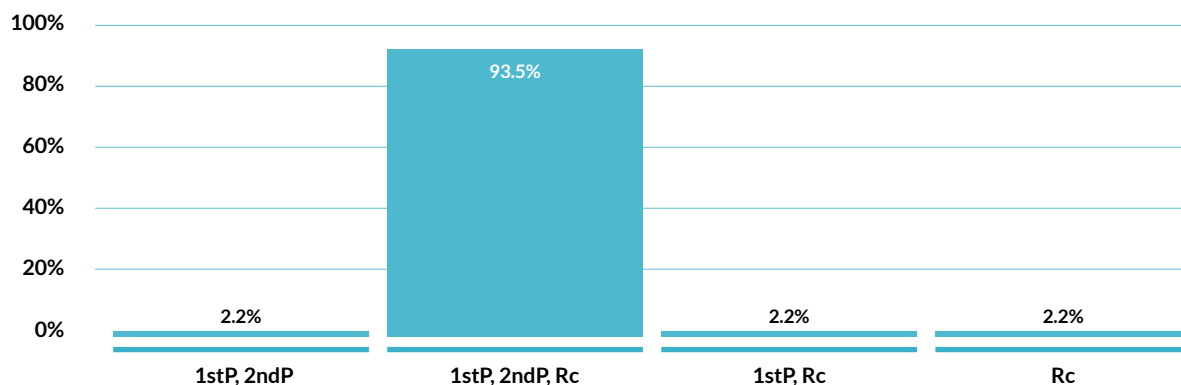
GRAPH III.10

Share (%) of all projects with data available

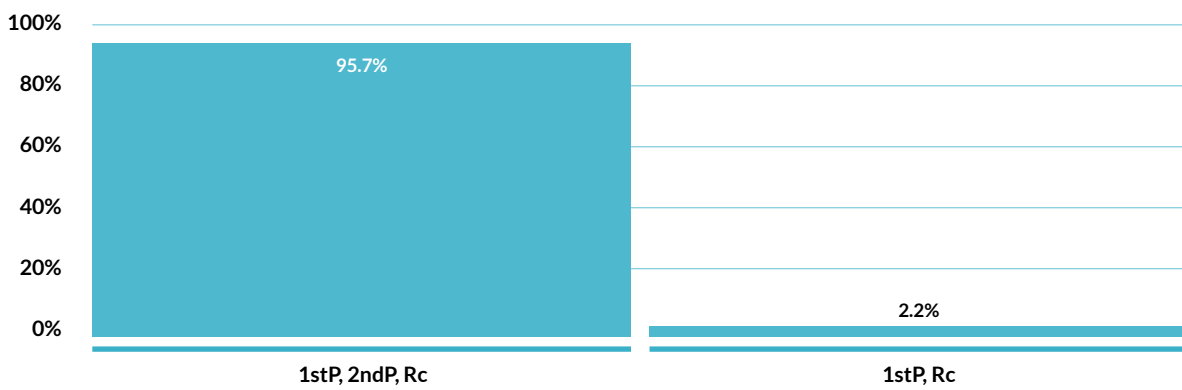
III.10.A. Identification phase



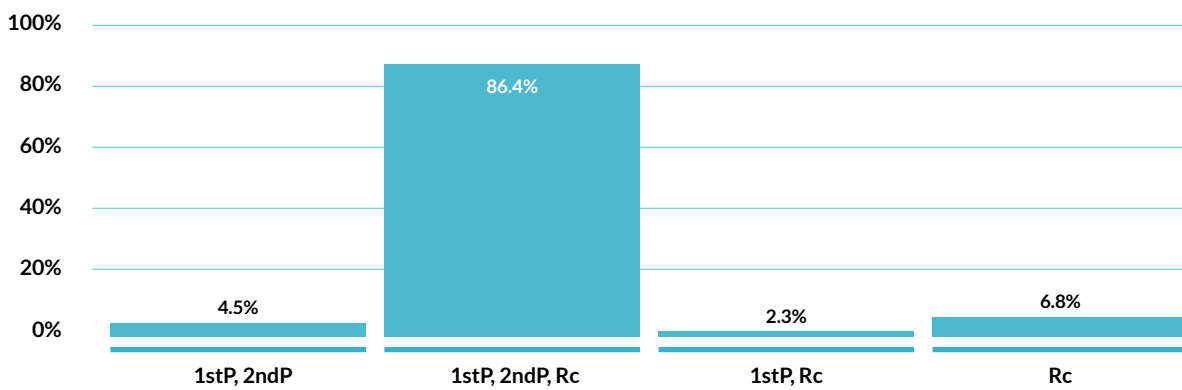
III.10.B. Formulation and negotiation phase



III.10.C. Implementation phase



III.10.D. Follow-up and evaluation phase



Note: 1stP refers to First Provider, 2ndP Second Provider and Rc Recipient.
 Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by first provider. 2014

TABLE A.III.1

First provider	Second provider	Recipient	Title
Chile	Germany	Colombia	International Cooperation Project to Strengthen Hazardous Waste Management in Colombia
		El Salvador	Transfer of social and entrepreneurship programs
		Guatemala	Strengthening institutional management of Guatemala's Consumer Assistance Department (DIACO)
		Honduras	Institutional Strengthening of the Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment in End-to-end Solid Waste Management in Honduras
	Paraguay	Paraguay entre Todos y Todas	
	Paraguay	Social Development of the Territory - Phase II	
	Peru	Inter-institutional strengthening of territorial control systems to foster transparency and participation in works (Infobras)	
	Dominican Rep.	Promoting Youth Employability in Disadvantaged Urban and Rural Areas in the Dominican Republic - Phase III	
	Paraguay and Peru	CHILECOMPRA Fair 2014 - agreement signed with CHILECOMPRA	
	Canada	Strengthening the Capacity of the Salvadoran National Civil Police to Investigate Homicides	
	ECLAC and Germany	Technical Cooperation Project between Chile and Peru for development of sustainable public procurement procedures in both countries under the P2p Program for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Ibero-America and the Caribbean	
	Korea	Exchange of experiences to strengthen the Health Network. Expansion of Maternal-Children's Hospitals in Limpio, Capiatá and Villa Elisa	
	Spain	Strengthening the Capacity of the Blood Services of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.	
	United States	Chile	El Salvador
Paraguay			Capacity building in land management
Various			Strengthening the Caribbean Emergency Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA) in earthquakes and tsunamis
El Salvador			Safety System for Agricultural Products (SIPA) to implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).
Honduras		Paraguay	Strengthening Epidemiological Surveillance of the Veterinary Services (FORVE).
			Strengthening the Pest Risk Analysis Unit (ARP) and the Geographic Information System (GIS) of the Directorate-General for Plant Health (DGSV) in El Salvador.
		Agriculture Market Intelligence System (SIMAG).	
		Phytosanitary inspection and certification	
		Paraguay	Enhanced access to market opportunities
		Dominican Rep.	Promoting Integration of Vulnerable Youth into the Labor Market in the Dominican Republic
		Various	ILEA anti-corruption course
		Various	ILEA course on Gender/Family Violence

Japan	Guatemala	Public Security
	Various	Environment course Aquaculture course
	Various	Course on sustainable cattle production for small- and medium-scale farms
	El Salvador	Development of human resources in habilitation and rehabilitation of disabled people eCert electronic plant and animal health certification as a tool to help trade.
WFP	Guatemala	Support for actions under the Project Against Hunger and Poverty (AGCI/WFP) through the Strengthening of the WFP's Purchase for Progress program (P4P) in Central American rural communities. Strengthening the capacities of small farmers (INDAP)
		Contributing to reduce Hunger and Poverty Governance in food and nutrition security to support the operational lines of the Zero Hunger Program for community organization and management.
ILO	Honduras	Support for actions under the Project Against Hunger and Poverty (AGCI/WFP) through the Strengthening of the WFP's Purchase for Progress program (P4P) in Central American rural communities. Strengthening the capacities of small farmers (INDAP)
	Ecuador	Reducing child labor through South-South Cooperation
FAO	Various	Strengthening the cotton sector through South-South Cooperation Strengthening the Agro-environmental Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean through dialogue and exchange of national experiences
		Support for national and sub-regional strategies on Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) and Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean. Strengthening school meal programs within the Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 Initiative
UNDP	Mexico	Strengthening opportunities for dialogue between FAO, governments and Civil Society: new mechanisms for creating public policies, supporting family farming and food and nutritional security.
	Ecuador	South-South Cooperation Project for Strengthening Sustainable School Meal Programs in developing countries
Italy and CAF	Peru	Amazon without Fire Program
	Various	Environmental Technology Centre
United States	Peru and Bolivia	Building Amazon biome resilience: natural protected areas as an integral part of climate change adaptation
	Peru	Tri-national project, an Amazon headwater initiative: Peru, Brazil and Bolivia
Japan	Peru	International Course on Humanitarian Assistance for Women and the Newborn
	Bolivia	Support for institutional strengthening to improve the supply of drinking water, sewerage network and solid waste treatment in Bolivia.
Uruguay	Peru	Technical Cooperation Agreement between INDECOP, the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Ministry of Justice of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the Transfer of Knowledge and Technology for Consumer Protection
	Bolivia	Amazon without Fire Program - Phase I

Brazil

Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by first provider. 2014

TABLE A.III.1

	Japan	Various	Foodborne Diseases (FBD): diagnosis, management and relationship with the environment Cleaner Production Promoting Freshwater Fish Farming in Latin America Regional Course on Management and Handling of Protected Areas Implementation of advanced tools for customs risk management in Latin America and the Caribbean Course on Industrial Energy Efficiency for Third Countries International Cooperation Project (ICP) Management Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ornamental Plants from Latin American Indigenous Genetic Resources Production Management: Technologies in SMEs Self-Production of Food, Food Security and Local Development
Argentina			
	Germany	Peru	Strengthening Integrated Management System of Contaminated Sites (GISCO); Peru-Mexico-Germany
	IDB	Dominican Rep.	Strengthening of Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) policies in the Dominican Republic based on comprehensive municipal models.
	Spain	Various	Development and strengthening of official environmental statistics through the creation of a regional framework in Latin America and the Caribbean
Mexico		Honduras	Strengthening the strategic framework of the High Court of Auditors with a focus on quality management and performance evaluation systems
	United States	Various	Strengthening skills and capacities in National Security, Crisis and Intelligence of security institutions in Central America and Mexico
		El Salvador	Technical cooperation with Mexico's National Institute for Forestry, Agricultural and Livestock Research (INIFAP) to strengthen the cocoa chain in El Salvador
	FAO	Nicaragua	Strategic Planning, Resizing and Strengthening of the Nicaraguan Institute for Agricultural Technology (2014-2020)
	Germany	Peru and Ecuador	Inclusion of key elements of the indigenous proposal on REDD+ in the Amazon in regional and national strategies and policies on climate change
	Spain	Costa Rica	Tools for developing inclusive schools in Costa Rica and Colombia
		Peru	Seminar on asset investigation to recover tax debt
Colombia	United States	Peru and Ecuador	Putumayo, one river, one landscape, same border: Strengthening a trinational protected area system and integration of indigenous territories in the Putumayo River Basin.
	OAS	Peru	Technical Cooperation EDUCASTEM
	UNFPA	El Salvador	Strengthening adolescent-friendly services
	UNICEF	El Salvador	Preventing violence among adolescents held in administrative custody in the metropolitan area of San Salvador (with treatment and restorative approach).

	Germany	Guatemala	Development of institutional capacities in educational policies and strategies with a focus on rural education in Guatemala
Peru		Paraguay	Exchange of training management experiences between RENIEC (Peru) and REC (Paraguay)
	Spain	Dominican Rep.	Interinstitutional collaboration between Peru's Constitutional Court and the Dominican Republic's Constitutional Court
	UNICEF	Bolivia	Preventing HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections in indigenous communities in Peru and Bolivia. A shared experience
		Bolivia and Cuba	South-South Cooperation to guarantee the right to identity of children and adolescents, in particular of indigenous communities
Uruguay	Spain	Bolivia	Technical support to define the plans referred to in Law No. 164 on the development of information and communication technologies in Bolivia.
		Paraguay	Strengthening of the Directorate General for International Technical Cooperation of the Technical Secretariat for Planning, Phase II
			Strengthening of the Directorate General for International Technical Cooperation of the Technical Secretariat for Planning (STP) and the State Undersecretariat for Taxation PHASE I
	IICA	Bolivia	Implementation of Bolivia's Beef Traceability System
Costa Rica	Spain	El Salvador	Gender sensitive public policies on children and adolescents.
			Strengthening the management and administration of El Salvador's public health institution supply chain, Phase II
Cuba	Norway	El Salvador	Study on the CITMA-MARN Technical Cooperation to strengthen capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
Ecuador	Spain	Bolivia	Transfer of Experience for Adapting the CDMYPE/SBDC model to the SME Support Centers in the Dominican Republic
El Salvador	Spain	Dominican Rep.	Technical assistance and exchange of experiences with the project: "Increasing the highland dairy sector's competitiveness through biodigesters"
Bolivia	Germany	Colombia	Cooperation to strengthen higher education, own justice system and development with identity of indigenous culture in Colombia
	Germany	Peru and Colombia	Regional integration to promote sustainable production and consumption in Pacific Alliance countries (Peru-Colombia-Chile-Mexico-Germany)

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by first provider. 2014

TABLE A.III.2

First Provider	Second Provider	Recipient	Title
Mexico	Germany	Guatemala	Familiarization visit on Electronic Invoicing
	Spain	Costa Rica	Strengthening the institutional capacity of Costa Rica's Ministry of Health on registration and control of medicines
	FAO	Various	1st Seminar on innovation and best practices in electoral management - La Antigua (Guatemala)
	Japan	Nicaragua	Technical cooperation agenda on amaranth farming in Nicaragua
		Various	2nd International course on developing capacities to strengthen rural extension.
	OAS	Guatemala	International Diploma in Non-traditional Tropical Fruit Production Technology
		Peru	Training of Technical Staff in Numerical Control-focused Industrial Automation
			Seventh Inter-American election workshop: accessibility and voter turnout (Mexico).
		Guatemala	Exchange of Experiences in Labor Inspection
		Peru	Advisory services on reshaping work-oriented education
		Various	International course with specialization on electoral systems and transmission of results (INE - MEXICO).
	EU	Peru and Panama	International Workshop on electoral administration of the central election committee and the permanent training center at Moldova, Mexico
Peru		Specialized technical assistance on secondary education for work-oriented education	
UNFPA	Peru	Technical advice on census communication	
		Selection of secondary sampling units, deployment of software for balanced sample selection system and development of weighting factors for the new sampling design of the population and family health survey - ENDES 2015-2017	
Australia	Peru	Technical cooperation by SEALC network at the international workshop on public employment service and poverty reduction	
	Nicaragua	Creation of CETIME (Medical and Non-medical Equipment Maintenance Project for participating countries)	
	Panama	Course on External Debt Statistics	
France		Course on Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Policy	
		Course: Balance of Payments Statistics and International Investment Position (IIP). Sixth Balance of Payments Manual	
		TRAINING IN IDENTIFICATION OF TROPICAL TIMBER	
Brazil	Peru	III International Course on Strengthening Environmental Monitoring of Mercury in the Public Health Network of Pan-Amazon Countries - Module II	
		International Course on Management and Operation Techniques for Water Loss Reduction and Control Systems	
		International Course on Agroforestry Technology Systems	
OEI		International Course on Techniques for Measuring Water Discharge in Large Rivers	
	Peru	Preparation of basic entrepreneurship education for the new national curriculum framework	

Brazil	ILO	Peru	Study on South-South Cooperation between Brazil and Peru to combat forced labor
	EU	Peru	Specialized technical advice on building the national curriculum framework for basic entrepreneurship education, and tools to be used in secondary education
			Training phase of "Goal 14" operation
	Germany	Guatemala	Technical Assistance on Monitoring Plan, Policies and Strategies for Various Monitoring Plans and Programs
	BM	Nicaragua	Familiarization visit to study monitoring plans
	United States	Peru	Internship at the Cervical Cancer Prevention Program and Services Network in the Republic of Argentina
			Regional workshop for Latin American coaches: "Developing a community of regional coaches for best practices in coaching programs"
Argentina	Japan	Peru	Regional workshop on combating drugs smuggled by air transport users
	OAS	Paraguay	Collective Bargaining and Wage Policies
	PAHO	Venezuela	Advice for establishing the Venezuelan Foundation for Organ, Tissues and Cell Donations and Transplants
	Switzerland	Peru	14th Intensive course on international tax law and complementary course on transfer pricing
	EU	Peru	Workshop for exchange of experiences in electronic monitoring
	UNFPA	Peru	Technical assistance to MINEDU (Peru) to strengthen comprehensive sex education in the national curriculum
	IDB	Panama	Visit to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Costa Rica to learn about the recently adopted International Accounting Standards for the public sector
	Spain	Mexico	Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of Mexico's Ministry of Health in Methodologies and Tools for Improving the Quality of Patient Care and Safety
		Guatemala	Strengthening of the Institutional Capacities of the Primary Care Technical Assistant Services (ATAP) of Guatemala's Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance
			Strategy, Design and Implementation of Environmental Audits to Strengthen the Green Economy and Promote Good Environmental Practices.
Costa Rica		Honduras	Strengthening the Implementation of Quality Management Systems based on the 2013 GICA-Justice Standard in Honduras' Judiciary
		El Salvador	Lessons Learned from Integrated Territorial Development and Housing Program
		Honduras	Rural Community Tourism and Sustainable Tourism Programs
	OAS	Peru	Workshop on quality management systems - ISO 9001-2008 requirements for electoral bodies at all levels of government
			International workshop on the new ISO electoral standard (ISO/TS 17582)
	WIPO	Peru	Workshop on support and management of information technologies

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by first provider. 2014

TABLE A.III.2

Chile	Germany	Peru	Meeting to share SEACE experiences in the framework of South-South Cooperation
	IDB	Panama	Workshop on Result Management and Its Impact on New Audit Techniques
	IDB	Peru	Workshop on strengthening and disseminating the authorized economic operator program
	Japan	Peru	Integrated River Basin Management with Emphasis on Climate Change and Ecosystem Services
	Japan	Peru	Exchange of experiences in financial inclusion and education
	Mexico	Honduras	Project Design and Formulation: Electronic Plant and Animal Health Certification: Towards Latin American Standardization (Project to be executed with financing from the Chile-Mexico Fund).
Colombia	OEI	Ecuador	National Hospital and Home Care Education and Management Model
	IDB	Various	Seminar: Result-based Statistics Planning and Management
	Spain	Guatemala	Instruments and Best Practices for Preventing and Combating Corruption, Investigation of Corrupt Practices in Law Enforcement
	OAS	Peru	Conflict prevention and resolution and legal advice and defense of workers - on-site counseling
	OAS	Peru	Horizontal cooperation of the Inter-American Teacher Education Network of the OAS
	UNFPA	Peru	Technical advice on updating strategies and methodologies using technologies (mobile and web-based devices) for mapping future national population and housing census.
	UNICEF	Honduras	Exchange of experiences on recovering public spaces, crafts, Early Childhood and the National Early Childhood Comprehensive Care Strategy called "From Zero to Forever"
	UNICEF	Honduras	National Forum for Early Childhood Program "Raising with Love" (Honduras)
	Germany	Colombia	Inter-institutional exchange between Peru and Colombia of public policies and mainstreaming of a differential approach for indigenous peoples in Colombia.
	Peru	Nicaragua	Technical advice to Nicaragua's National Metrology Laboratory (LANAMET) and water meter calibration laboratories
Guatemala		Familiarization visit to study monitoring plans	
Guatemala		Training for Monitoring Mining Companies (Technical Assistance to the Guatemalan Tax Administration Superintendency to provide training on tax audit of mining companies)	
CAN		Various	Peru's international internship experience to address gaps in human resources Challenges for strategic allocation
Spain		Bolivia	Corruption and tax and finance administrations
ILO		Ecuador	National training workshop on one-stop employment promotion service protocols

Uruguay	BM	Panama	Internship at Uruguay's Institute of Statistics (INE) to learn about the implementation of ISO standards in statistics
	CIAT	Peru	4th Meeting of the CIAT Tax Studies and Research Network - behavioral economics and tax administration: new approaches to analyzing tax compliance
	France	Peru	Logistics chain development workshop
	Japan	Peru	Regional accreditation workshop on risk management for customs officers
Ecuador	Netherlands	Various	Course on "Technologies applied to water and effluence treatment"
	UNICEF	El Salvador	Structured exchange of experiences to learn about the "Uruguay Grows with You" Program
	Netherlands	Bolivia	Participation in the International Biogas Seminar
Guatemala	OAS	Costa Rica	Advice on public-private partnerships to combat child labor
	Switzerland	Cuba	Exchange of planning and development experiences with the Center for Rural Development (CEDEL)
	IDB	Peru	Regional seminar on "The importance of a comprehensive control approach between taxation and customs"
Dominican Rep.	Spain	Peru	Cornerstones of fiscal policy: a tool for equality, justice and social cohesion
	OAS	Peru	International face-to-face seminar on tax policy and tax administration
	OAS	Peru	ctions with the Dominican Republic Central Electoral Board
Panama	UNODC	Guatemala	Basic training on risk analysis for container control program
	UNICEF	El Salvador	DI Monitoring Training Workshop
Bolivia	UNICEF	Guatemala	17th Course on jurisdictional protection of children and adolescents
	Spain	Peru	Seminar on "Tracking, management and disposal of assets from illegal activities"
Nicaragua	OLACEFS	Panama	Course on Control and Prevention Tools for Combating Corruption: Cuban Experience
	Germany	Bolivia	Triangular cooperation with Nicaragua's National Police for the implementation of Gender Policy and prevention of violence in Bolivia's Police
El Salvador	EU	Peru	Technical visit to Paraguay's State Undersecretariat for Taxation (SET)
	United States	Peru	Course on chemical precursors
Mexico and Brazil	FAO	Nicaragua	Strategic Agenda for Agricultural Research and Innovation in line with the INTA's functions (2014-2020)
	FAO	Nicaragua	National Agricultural Research and Innovation System in Nicaragua

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Main countries and/or organizations active in Triangular South-South Cooperation in different roles. 2010-2014

TABLE A.III.3

ROLE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FIRST PROVIDER	Chile	Argentina	Chile	Chile	Chile
	Mexico	Chile	Mexico	Brazil	Brazil
	Brazil	Brazil	Colombia	Mexico	Argentina
SECOND PROVIDER	Germany	Japan	Germany	Germany	Spain
	Japan	Germany	Japan	USA	Germany
	WFP	UNDP	USA	Japan	Japan
RECIPIENT	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay	El Salvador	El Salvador
	El Salvador	Bolivia	El Salvador	Honduras	Peru
	Ecuador	Ecuador	Guatemala	Bolivia	Paraguay

Source: SEGIB (2011, 2012, 2014, 2015)

Distribution of Triangular SSC actions, by dimension and sector. 2014

GRAPH A.III.1

Share (%)

Gráfico A.III.1.A. Dimensions of activity

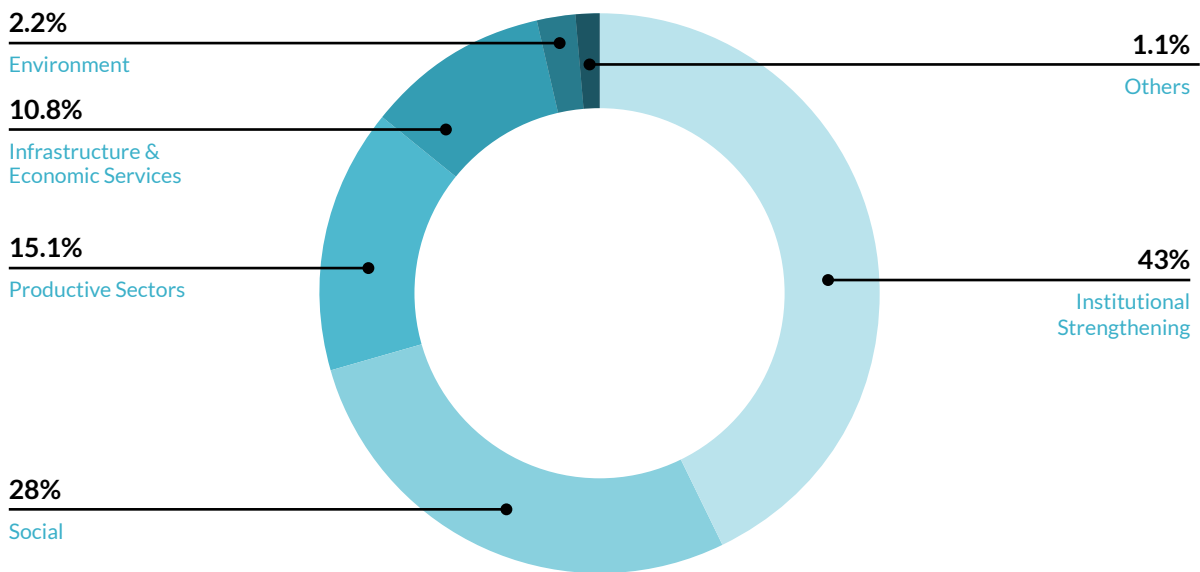
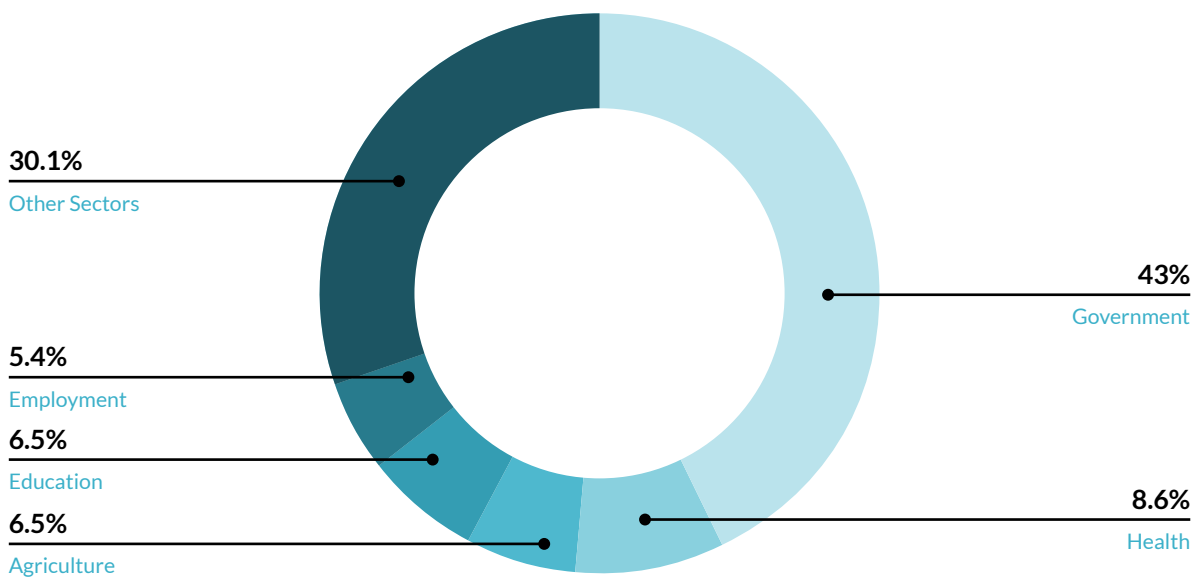


Gráfico A.III.1.B. Activity sectors



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Availability of data costs applied to Triangular SSC projects and actions

TABLE A.III.4

Share (%) of all projects and actions

Costs availability	2014		Totales	
	Budgeted	Executed	Budgeted	Executed
Total initiative				
Projects	8.9%	3.3%	13.3%	3.3%
Actions	8.6%	5.4%	8.6%	4.3%
Borne by First Provider				
Projects	22.2%	21.1%	13.3%	5.6%
Actions	7.5%	4.3%	5.4%	4.3%
Borne by Second Provider				
Projects	25.6%	24.4%	21.1%	11.1%
Actions	39.8%	41.9%	12.9%	14.0%
Borne by Recipient				
Projects	8.9%	4.4%	3.3%	4.4%
Actions	19.4%	19.4%	6.5%	8.6%

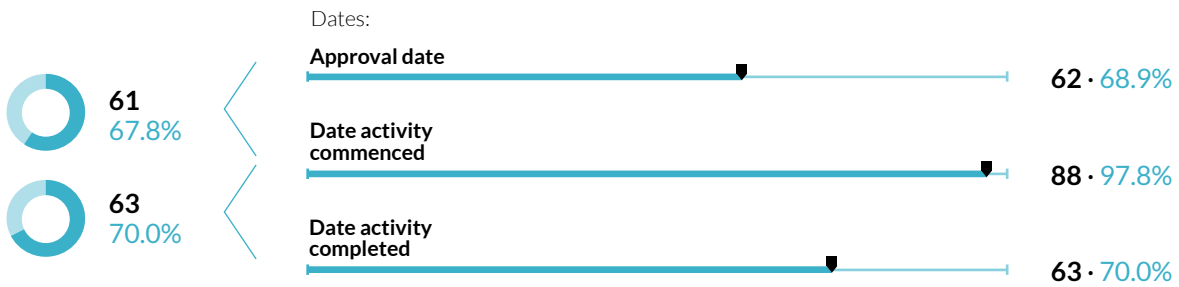
Fuente: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Information available on dates

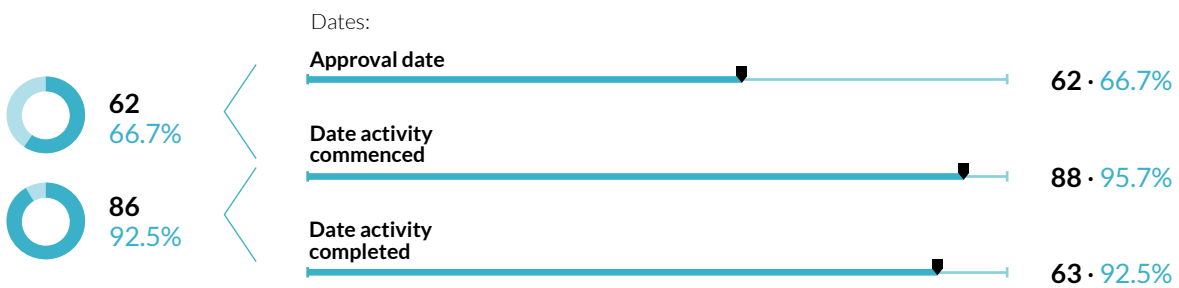
CHART A.III.1

Projects and actions, by units and as a % of the total

A.III.1.A Projects



A.III.1.B. Actions



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus



The background is a black and white halftone pattern of fine dots. Overlaid on this is a large teal circle in the lower-left quadrant. Several concentric teal arcs are drawn around this circle, extending towards the right and bottom edges of the page. The text 'CHAPTER IV' is centered within the teal circle.

CHAPTER IV

IBERO-AMERICA AND REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

In March 2013, the countries in the region, together with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), held a workshop to provide a clearer definition of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation. Progress was based on the assumption that this form of cooperation should be characterized by a goal (shared, agreed and upheld by all countries) geared towards strengthening regional development and/or integration, and providing an institutional mechanism for relations between participants that has been formally recognized by all donors. It is also assumed that Regional HSSC should be instrumentalized through programs and projects (not actions) that involve at least three developing countries (PIFCSS and SEGIB, 2013).¹

Accordingly, the current edition of this chapter focuses on developments in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries were involved in 2014 within this conceptual framework. In particular:

- a) First, it identifies the programs and projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation that Ibero-American countries reported as being operational in 2014.
- b) Next, the participation of Ibero-American countries in these programs and projects is analyzed: in how many did each country participate and who were the partners.
- c) Thirdly, an approximation of the profile of capacities strengthened in Ibero-America in 2014 through the exchange of Regional HSSC programs and projects is carried out.
- d) Finally, the participation of multilateral organizations in these programs and projects is addressed: who participated; with which countries they cooperated; and what role did they play in providing an institutional framework for a specific cooperation.

¹It was assumed that Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation refers to the "form of South-South Cooperation which aims to develop and/or integrate a region, in the understanding that the countries involved (at least three developing countries) share and agree with that objective. The regional nature of this cooperation is set out in a formalized institutional mechanism. It is executed through Programs and Projects." (PIFCSS and SEGIB, 2013; p. 12).

IV.1 REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN 2014

The 39 programs and 59 projects in which Ibero-American countries reported participation in 2014 under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation are listed in Tables A.IV.1 and A.IV.2, respectively, in the Annex. Compared to the previous edition, the number of programs declined (39 vs. 50 in 2013), while the number of projects more than doubled from 28 in 2013 to 59 in 2014. In any event, as in the last two editions of this Report, the programs and projects have been classified according to the subregion to which the participating countries belong:

- a) Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).
- b) Mesoamerica (comprising Central America plus the Dominican Republic and Mexico, and a non-Ibero-American country, Belize).
- c) Andes (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).
- d) South America (the 5 Andean countries plus Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).
- e) Latin America (the 19 countries in the continent, from Mexico to Chile, including Cuba and the Dominican Republic but excluding the other Caribbean countries).

- f) Ibero-America (the aforementioned 19 countries plus Andorra, Spain and Portugal).²

According to this geographic classification, Tables A.IV.1 and A.IV.2 appear to suggest that the participation of the subregions in the total initiatives varied significantly. In particular:

- a) Countries from the two largest subregions were involved in a majority of programs (more than 85% of the total): Ibero-America (64.1%) and Latin America (one out of five). Meanwhile, 15.4% of the programs executed in 2014 were participated by countries from the Mesoamerican subregion. However, the Andean, Central and South American subregions did not engage in any programs.
- b) On the other hand, the distribution pattern and geographic spread of projects was wider. In that regard, although the bulk of the projects (55.9%) were participated by all Latin American countries, 25.4% restricted their participation to the South American subregion; 10.2% to Mesoamerica; and 5.1% to the Andean area. By contrast, the Ibero-American subregion concentrated just 3.4% of the projects executed, and none were exclusively associated to Central America.

²This criterion does not imply, however, that all countries in a subregion will participate in the programs or projects classified for that particular subregion. The participation of some countries in a subregion suffices. By way of illustration, only 4 of the 19 Latin American countries participated in some of the projects associated with the Latin American subregion; specifically, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, all members of the Pacific Alliance, but which, nonetheless, do classify as another subregion.

This suggests a different pattern of behavior between Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects that, as was the case for bilateral actions and projects, is also replicated in the time dimension. In

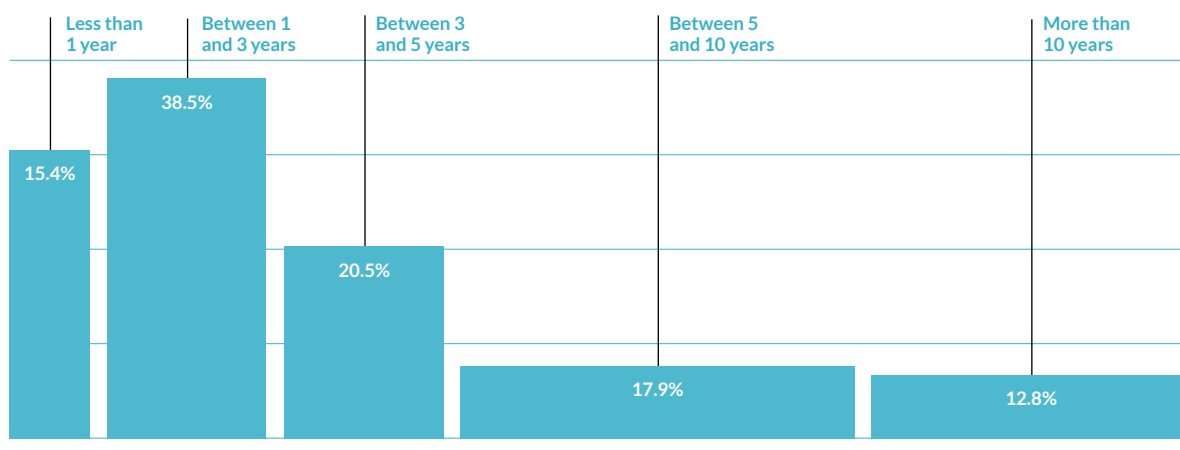
that regard, given that the start year of the 39 programs and 59 projects in 2014 is known³, it is possible to calculate, for both cases, how long they have been in progress. It can be concluded from Graphs IV.1.A and IV.1.B that:

Distribution of Regional HSSC programs and projects, by time elapsed between start year and 2014

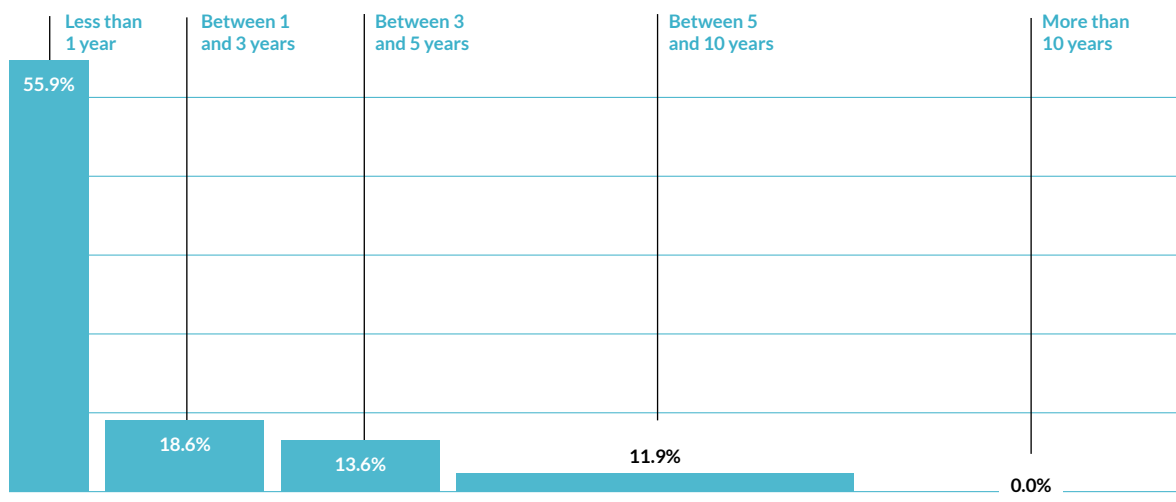
GRAPH IV.1

Share (%)

IV.1.A. Programs



IV.1.B. Projects



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from agencies and/or bureaus

³Table A.IV.3 in the Annex shows the share (%) of 2014 programs and projects that provide information relating to: approval, start and completion dates; last two dates, simultaneously; start and completion year, both separately and jointly, also simultaneously. As noted, only the start date is available for 100% data. The representativeness of all other items ranges from 2.6% of programs for which the completion date is known to 86.4% of the projects for which both the completion date and the completion and start dates are known.

- a) The bulk of Regional HSSC programs (84.6%) commenced prior to 2014. By contrast, most projects (55.9%) started in 2014. Indeed, in light of the start date available,⁴ it is known that more than three-quarters of the projects started in January 2014, and all (save one) commenced in the first half of the year.
- b) In keeping with the above, the bulk of the programs lasted longer than the projects. While 38.5% of programs had a duration between one and three years, only 18.6% of projects averaged this length. In the case of programs, 20.5% were completed between 3 and 5 years and 17.9% between 5 and 10 years, while projects averaged between 13.6% and 11.9%, respectively. Moreover, no project exceeded seven years as none commenced prior to 2008; however, some programs started earlier (some even in 2001), which allows to identify programs where implementation started more than 10 years ago (12.8% of the 39 programs registered in 2014 vs. no projects).

IV.2 COUNTRIES' PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL HSSC IN 2014

Graph IV.2 classifies the 22 Ibero-American countries, in descending order, based on the 98 Regional HSSC programs and projects executed in 2014. It can be concluded that:

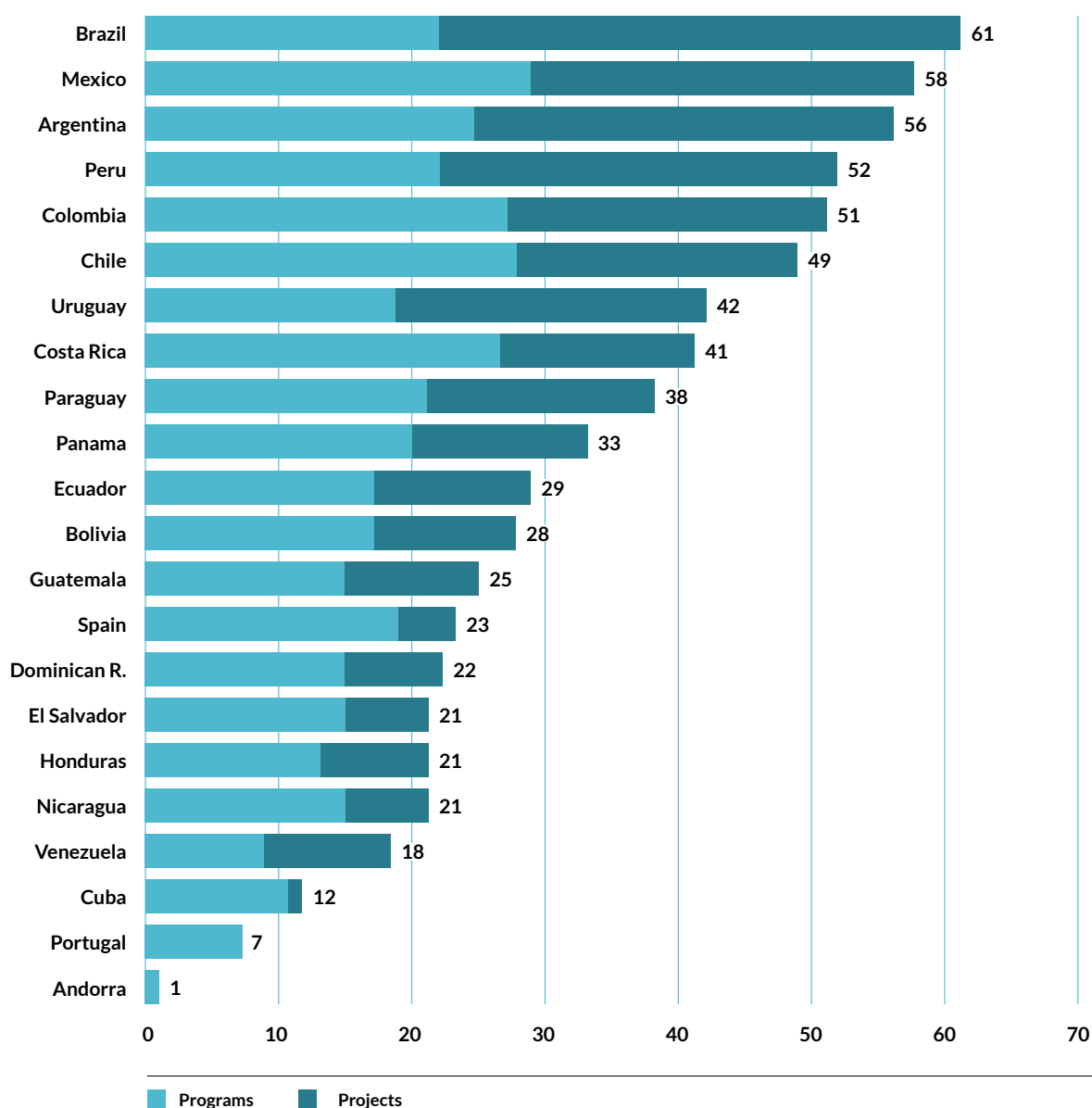
- a) In 2014, Brazil participated in the largest number of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects (61). This was followed, in descending order, by five countries that came close to or exceeded fifty programs and projects: Mexico (58), Argentina (56), Peru (52), Colombia (51) and Chile (49). Within the respective totals, there were differences between the share of projects and programs: three of the four most active countries (Brazil, Argentina and Peru) had ratios higher than the unit (1.8, 1.3 and 1.4, respectively); Mexico was on par (it was involved in the same number of programs (29) and projects (29)); and less than one: Colombia (-0.9) and Chile (-0.8) with a higher relative share in programs.
- b) Meanwhile, four South American (Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador and Bolivia) and two Central American countries (Costa Rica and Panama) were active in a number of programs and projects (between 30 and 40 initiatives): Bolivia participated in 28 programs and projects, whereas Uruguay was involved in 42. Uruguay was the only country in this group in which projects outweighed programs (1.2). Programs accounted for a relatively higher share in the remaining countries.
- c) Meanwhile, four Central American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua), together with the Dominican Republic (Caribbean) and Spain (Iberian Peninsula), formed a bloc that participated in 21 to 25 Regional HSSC programs and projects. Furthermore, all shared the same pattern of behavior, as their participation in this form of cooperation was largely instrumentalized through programs (Guatemala with 1.5 programs per project to a maximum of 4.8 programs per project for Spain).

⁴ Information on the start dates of activity is available for 81.8% of projects whose start year was 2014.

Countries' participation in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

GRAPH IV.2

Units



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

d) Another group consisted of countries participating in fewer Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation initiatives: Andorra (1 program); Portugal (7 programs); Cuba (11 programs and 1 project); and Venezuela, whose pattern of behavior was different from the others. It participated in more initiatives (18) and in the same number of programs (9) and projects (9).

Interestingly, a country-level analysis of Regional HSSC brings to light a complementary aspect: the main partners of each country. This is relevant because it highlights an issue that is no small matter: when countries participate in a cooperation program or project with other partners, to what extent is the partnership influenced by the fact that all partners belong to the same trade, economic or integration platform, or to the same cooperation forum (Pacific Alliance, MERCOSUR or UNASUR, to name a few). An affirmative answer would mean that the relationships promoted in these platforms permeate cooperation, irrespective of whether the platform supports the cooperation or not.

“ Brazil participated in the largest number of programs and projects. This was followed by Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Chile ”

Maps IV.1 (text) and A.IV.1 (in the Annex) identify and illustrate the above. These maps focus on a few countries (Mexico and Argentina, in the first maps; Brazil, Peru, Colombia and Chile, in second)⁵ and show, for each country, the intensity of the relationship with other partners, i.e. the partner country's share in all programs and projects of a specific country. The level of convergence with a given partner is classified into four ranges, each with a different color. The intensity of the color increases as the share in joint projects and programs rises from less than 25% to 25% to 50%, from 50% to 75%, or over 75% of the total Regional HSSC initiatives participated by the selected country. It can be concluded that:

- a) In the case of Mexico (Map IV.1.A), Chile was its main partner in the largest number of programs and projects (74.1% of 58). Other relevant partners were Peru, Argentina and Brazil, with whom it participated in two out of three Regional HSSC programs and projects in 2014. Meanwhile, Colombia coincided with Mexico in about 60% of the initiatives. This data reveal the impact that Mexico's membership in the Pacific Alliance has had on its Regional HSSC, as three of the five countries (Chile, Peru and Colombia) with whom Mexico shared programs and projects are also members. It also had strong links with Central American countries (Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, with whom it coincided in at least 25% of programs and projects, and Panama and Costa Rica, between 40% and 50%), as well as with South America (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay, who were partners in 30% to 40% of initiatives). Spain and the Dominican Republic were also two relevant partners with whom it participated in one out of three initiatives.
- b) For its part, Argentina (Map IV.1.B) mainly partnered with countries with which it shares borders, in particular, those who are also members of MERCOSUR. Indeed, Mexico (who partnered with Argentina in 71.4% of the 56 programs and projects) is the only main partner with which it does not share a border nor membership in same trade cooperation platform. Meanwhile, it shares borders with Brazil (89.3%), Chile (67.9%), Uruguay (62.5%) and Paraguay (60.7%), three of whom are traditional MERCOSUR members. Another important partner, Peru (62.5%) expands the cooperation area shown on Map IV.1.B, as this country shares borders with Chile. Another important bloc includes the last country with which it shares borders, Bolivia (35.7% of programs and projects), and other Andean partner countries: Colombia (46.4%), Ecuador (33.9%) and Venezuela⁶ (26.8%). Also noteworthy is the relationship with two Central American countries (Costa Rica and Panama) and Spain, with whom it shared almost 4 out of 10 programs and projects.

⁵ For the results to be meaningful, only the countries that participated in at least 50 programs and projects were analyzed

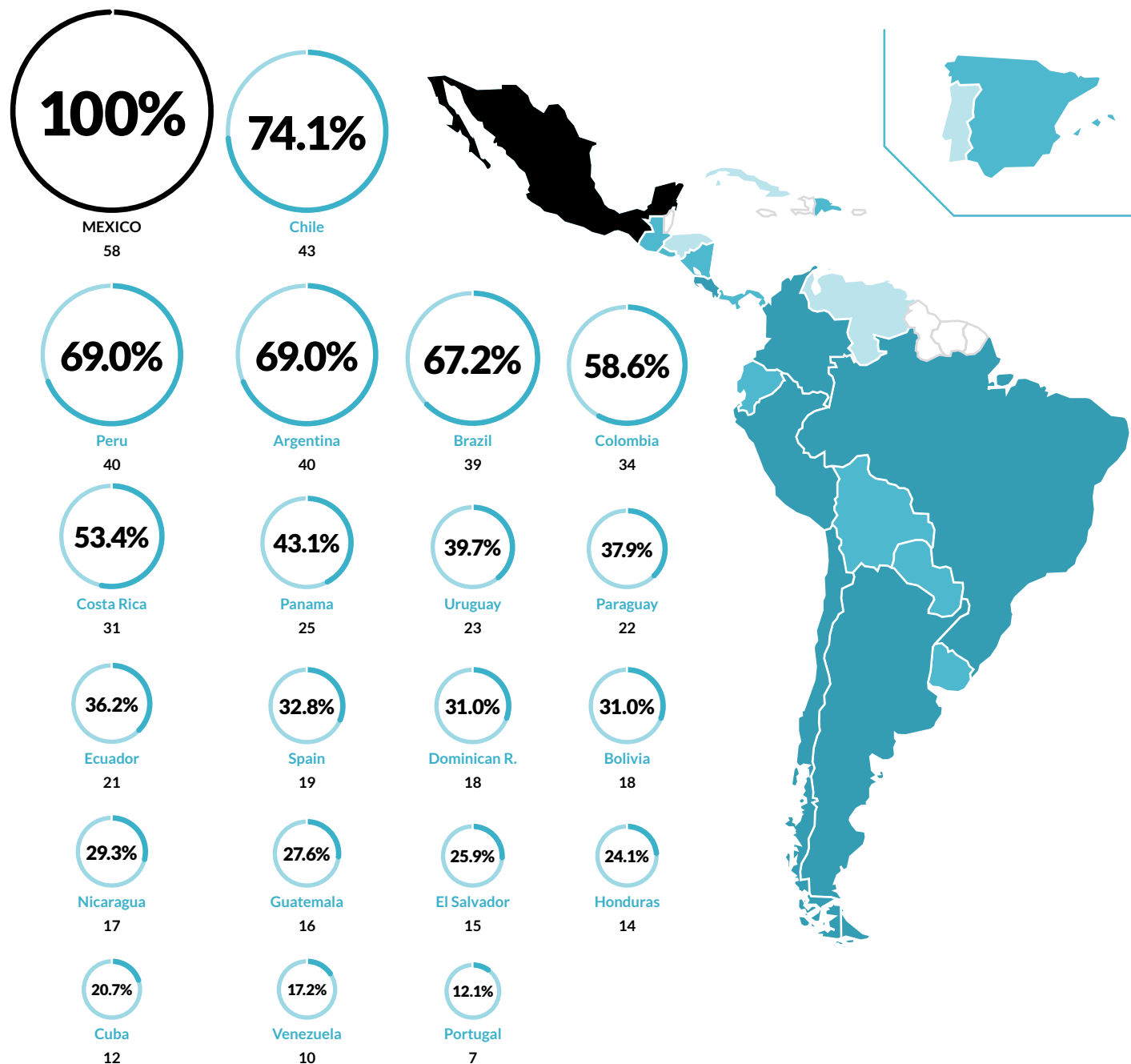
⁶ 2014, Venezuela was granted full membership in MERCOSUR. However, for the purposes of this analysis, the fact that its incorporation almost coincided with the review period means that, unlike other members, its potential impact on relations with traditional partners is limited.

Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

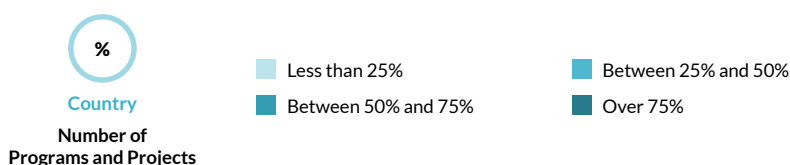
MAP IV.1

Programs and projects in which the country participated with the partner, share (%)

IV.1.A. Mexico



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

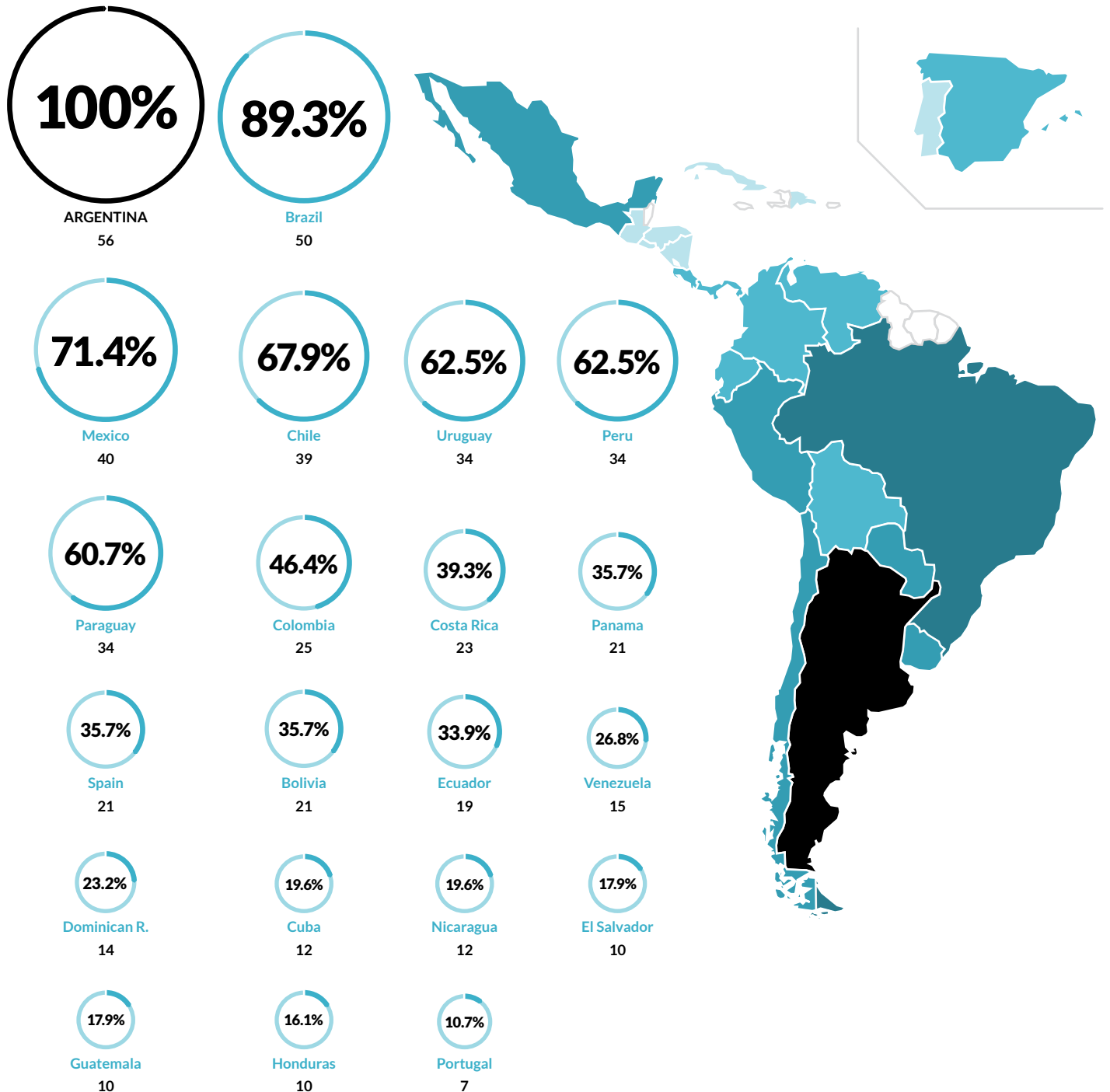


Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

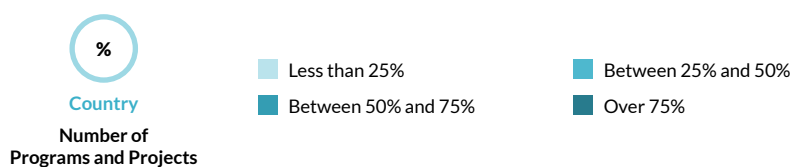
MAP IV.1

Programs and projects in which the country participated with the partner, share (%)

IV.1.B. Argentina



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus



- c) Brazil (Map A.IV.1.1), with 61 programs and projects, has a similar profile to Argentina, as its pattern of relations is closely linked to the South American subregion and its borders, as well as its membership in MERCOSUR. Indeed, Argentina, with whom it shares borders and membership, was its partner in the bulk of programs and projects (82.0%). The other three core partners with whom Brazil coincided in initiatives, and members of the common market, were Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay (between 57% and 62%). The remaining South American countries are a break in this pattern, as the ones that do not share borders with Brazil have the highest shares (Chile and Ecuador, 62.3% and 37.7% respectively), while Bolivia and Venezuela (both neighboring countries of Brazil, and the latter a member of MERCOSUR), partnered less frequently (37.7% and 26.2%, in each case). As with Argentina, the most important exception was Mexico, the second top partner (63.9% of initiatives). Costa Rica (41%), Spain (32.8%) and Panama (31.1%) stood out of the remaining countries.
- e) In the case of Colombia (Map A.IV.1.3), the relations established within the Pacific Alliance played a decisive role, as its three top partners, which accounted for 60% of the 51 Regional HSSC programs and projects in 2014, were also members of this trade platform: Mexico (66.7%), Peru (64.7%) and Chile (60.8%). The Map also shows the relative importance of its partner countries (apart from Peru and with the exception of Venezuela) in cooperation initiatives, taking into account another geographic variable, i.e. countries with which it shares borders and/or are Andean: Brazil (partner in 54.9% of initiatives), Panama and Ecuador (47.1%, respectively) and Bolivia (43.1%). Other major partner countries in Regional HSSC, but with a different pattern, were Costa Rica and Argentina, who partnered with Colombia in more than half of the initiatives in which it participated.
- f) Finally, Chile's pattern of relations (Map A.IV.1.4) was also influenced by its membership in the Pacific Alliance, as three of its five core partners were also members: Mexico and Peru (partners in 87.8% and 81.6% of initiatives, respectively), and Colombia (fifth top partner with whom it participated in two out of three programs and projects). This factor interacted with a dual geographical orientation towards the South American subregion, first, and Central America to a lesser extent. Noteworthy among Chile's partner countries in Regional HSSC were, on the one hand, Argentina and Brazil (more than three out of four initiatives), Paraguay, Uruguay and Ecuador (between 42% and 46%) and Bolivia (36.7%); and, on the other, in descending order, Costa Rica (46.9% of initiatives), Panama (38.8%), Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras (between 24.5% and 18.4%). Meanwhile, Spain participated in one of three programs and projects in which Chile was active in 2014.

“ Argentina mainly partnered with countries with which it shares borders, in particular, those who are also members of MERCOSUR ”

- d) As for Peru (52 programs and projects in 2014), Map A.IV.1.2 appears to highlight the importance of two factors: geographic (part of the South American subregion) and economic (member of the Pacific Alliance). Indeed, three of Peru's five top partner countries were also members of the Pacific Alliance: Chile (76.9%), Mexico (76.9%) and Colombia (63.5%). Moreover, the Andean country shares borders with its first and third top partners (Brazil, in third place, was active in virtually three out of four programs. The remaining partners with whom it coincided in a larger number of initiatives were all South American countries: Ecuador and Bolivia (46.2% and 44.2%, respectively) with whom it shares borders; Argentina, in the southeast (active in two out of three programs and projects), Paraguay (40.4%) and Uruguay (another 40.4%).

⁷ See previous note.

IV.3 *SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN 2014*

Part of the logic behind Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation lies in the possibility for participating countries to pull together to deliver a joint response to shared problems. In this regard, the sectoral analysis of the 98 programs and projects executed in Ibero-America in 2014 identifies priority issues, as well as the capacities strengthened to address them. Graphs IV.3.A and B illustrate the distribution of programs and projects in 2014 by dimension and sector of activity, respectively.

According to both graphs:

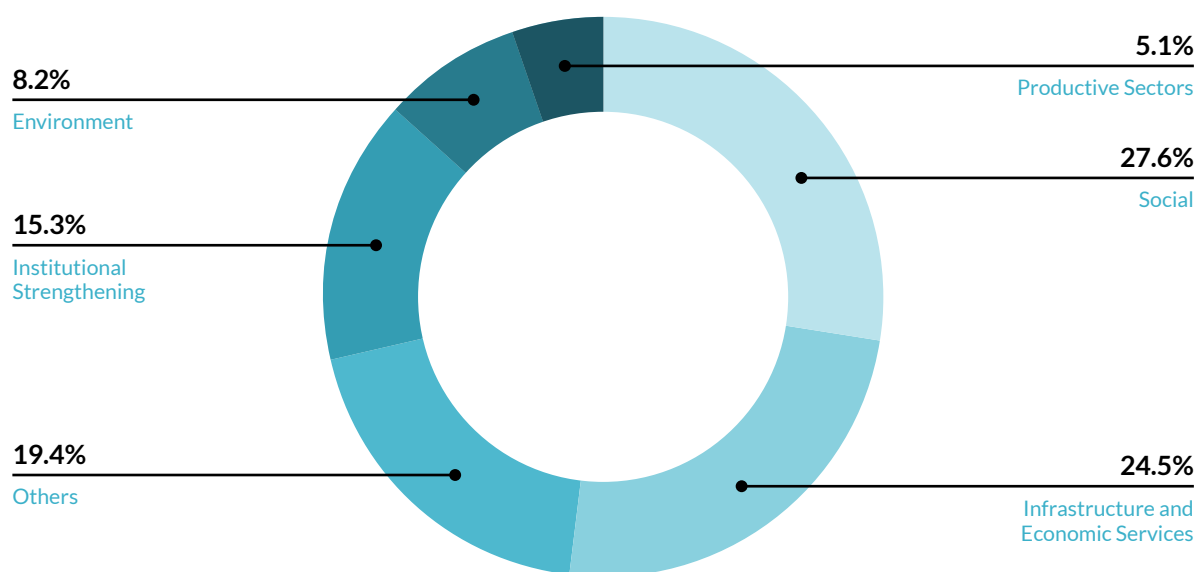
- a) The dimensions of activity of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in Ibero-American countries in 2014 were highly diversified. Thus, slightly more than half of the 98 programs and projects (52.0%) were socio-economically oriented, with a particular focus on capacity building in the Social sector (27.6% of total) and on creating Infrastructure and economic services (24.5%). Meanwhile, almost half of the 98 initiatives (48.0%) were geared towards four different objectives: in descending order, support for Other multisectoral (one out of five programs and projects); Institutional strengthening (15.3%); the Environment (8.2%); and, in the Economic sector, development of Productive sectors (last 5.1%).

Distribution of Regional HSSC programs and projects, by dimension and sector of activity. 2014

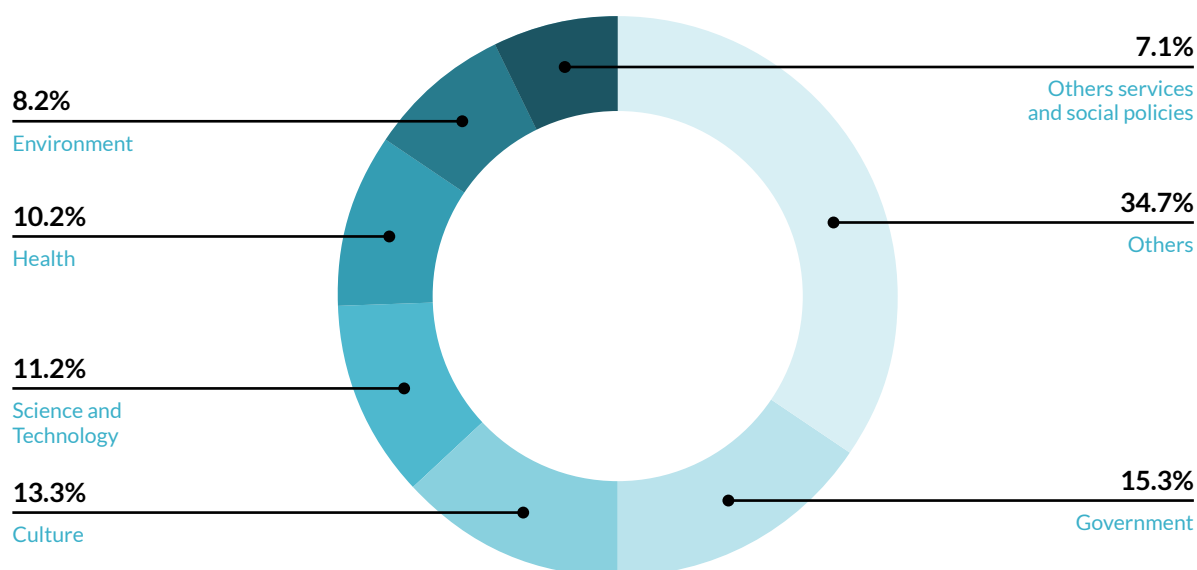
GRAPH IV.3

Share (%)

IV.3.A. Dimension of activity



IV.3.B. Sector of activity



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- b) The bulk of programs and projects in the Social sector (27.6%, one in three initiatives, equivalent to one in ten of the total), sought to strengthen certain aspects in the field of Health. This cooperation strongly focused on information management (national surveys, observatories, development of medical records and systems) that would, in turn, contribute towards prevention and early diagnosis of certain diseases, especially those associated with the most vulnerable, such as children and the elderly. Additionally, 7.1% of all programs and projects executed in 2014 aimed to exchange experiences on Other services and social policies, which encompassed elderly care, early childhood and youth, in particular, in border regions with extreme poverty. Worthy of note are the initiatives geared towards combating exclusion through volunteerism, youth parliaments and sports diplomacy. Another important block of Regional HSSC in 2014 (6.1%), focused on Education, in particular, promotion of literacy, higher education and academic mobility. A number of programs linked to the Pacific Alliance, MERCOSUR and Ibero-America were identified for this last activity. The last group of initiatives targeted water resource management and regulation of public water supply services (3.1%) and reproductive health (1%).
- c) Among the Regional HSSC initiatives geared towards building Infrastructure and economic services (24.5% of total) in 2014, worthy of note were those (about 60%) aimed at promoting the use of the latest advances in Science and technology in various economic activities (45.8%) and in Energy (12.5%). These programs and projects were addressed together as many were also linked to the ARCAL-IAEA Program (see Box IV.1) and, therefore, focused on preventing risks when handling, using or applying nuclear techniques, not only from the economic perspective (food irradiation), but also medical (training in radiotherapy), environmental (conservation of soil and water) and electrical (adequate national legal frameworks for safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy). Additionally, about one-third of the remaining programs and projects under Infrastructure and services sought to promote entrepreneurship and MSMEs, as well as alternative employment for youth (Employment and Enterprise sectors, respectively with 4.1% and 3.1% of all initiatives in 2014). Several exchanges of experience were identified in Communications (digital and audiovisual, 2.0%) and Transportation and storage (merely 1.0%).
- d) Meanwhile, the bulk of the nearly 20% of Other multisectoral programs and projects in 2014 focused on promoting culture (13.3% of Regional HSSC initiatives executed in the region), Other development models (5.1%) and, occasionally, Gender issues (1.0%). More specifically, the importance of Culture was determined by the relatively high share of programs implemented in two multilateral forums: Latin America (support for crafts, performing arts, music, libraries, youth orchestras and sound and audiovisual memory, to name a few); and the OAS (or Inter-American space), where two projects promoting a youth network for creative exchange and artistic production, and the development of a satellite account for measuring Andean culture were implemented. Furthermore, the remaining programs and projects sought, on the one hand, to bring together sustainable development models and economic integration, and, on the other, to generate gender statistics to better design, monitor and evaluate gender-oriented public policies that may be promoted in the region.

“ In 2014, more than half of the 98 programs and projects (52.0%) were socio-economically oriented ”

Regional Cooperative Agreement for the Advancement of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America: ARCAL-IAEA Program

BOX IV.1

The so-called Regional Cooperative Agreement for the Advancement of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARCAL), hosted and sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was adopted in the early 1980s. Through it, the IAEA gave response to an initiative from the Andean Group (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), who had requested support for cooperation activities on nuclear issues of mutual interest. The

subsequent support from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay gave formal momentum to ARCAL in 1984, at the headquarters of the host agency in Vienna. After nearly three decades of activity and influx of new members, the ARCAL-IAEA Program boasts 20 countries since 2012: the 19 Ibero-American countries in Latin America (except Honduras), plus Haiti and Jamaica (the latest member).

In keeping with the spirit that carried it forward, the ARCAL-IAEA Program

(based on horizontal (technical and economic) cooperation), seeks to promote the exchange of experiences among its member countries and the spread of advances that foster "the use of various nuclear techniques and their application for peaceful purposes".¹ Indeed, its activity focuses on advances that affect: Energy; Human health; Food safety; Radiation safety; Environment; and Radiation technology.

Regional HSSC projects under the ARCAL-IAEA Program. 2014

Project Title	Thematic area
Support for diagnosis and treatment of tumors in pediatric patients	Human health
Support for the development of regionally produced therapeutic radio-pharmaceuticals for cancer therapy through the exchange of skills, knowledge, better facilities, training and regional networking	Human health
Improving the quality of life of elderly people through early diagnosis of sarcopenia	Human health
Building Human Resource capacity on Radiotherapy	Human health
Strengthening the national infrastructure to enable compliance with regulations and radiation protection requirements by end users	Radiation safety
Strengthening national and regulatory framework for security to meet the IAEA's new basic safety standards	Radiation safety
Strengthening national capacities to respond to radiological emergencies	Radiation safety
Establishment of national legal frameworks to ensure the safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy to fulfill its international obligations and the essential requirements of relevant legal instruments and standards	Radiation safety
Improving conservation strategies for soil and water resources at catchment scale using stable isotopes and related techniques	Environment
Strengthening the national regulatory framework and technical capacities for managing radioactive waste	Environment
Increasing the commercial applications of electron accelerators and X-rays for food processing	Radiation technology
Enhancing planning, design and review of the program supporting the implementation of strategic activities in the nuclear field	Various

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

In 2014, 12 Regional HSSC projects under the ARCAL-IAEA Program were executed in the Latin American region. The main partners in these projects were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and, occasionally, Colombia. The table prepared for this purpose correlates each project with the thematic area. Contrary to what would be expected, there were no power generation-related projects under the nuclear heading, at least not in 2014. However, four out of twelve projects were geared towards the use of nuclear techniques in the

Health sector: diagnosis and treatment of tumors and other diseases such as sarcopenia, which, respectively, affect children and the elderly; and development of therapeutic radio-pharmaceuticals and use of radiation therapy to combat cancer. Four additional projects focused on Radiation safety. This cooperation focused on strengthening national legal frameworks and regulatory capacities of the States according to international standards, and on emergency preparedness. Additionally, two environmental projects targeted, on the

one hand, the management of radioactive waste and, on the other, the application of nuclear techniques to resource conservation strategies, including water and soil. Another radiation technology project sought to provide training on the use of these technologies to promote processing and marketing of certain foods. The last project, which was more multisectoral, focused on the transfer of planning, design and assessment tools for certain strategic activities in the nuclear sector.

Source: SEGIB, based on www.arc-lac.org and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

¹ <http://www.arc-lac.org/index.php/es/que-es-arc-lac>

- e) 15.3% of Institutional strengthening initiatives under Regional HSSC in 2014 sought to develop the capacities of governments. Indeed, the programs and projects pursued multiple targets, including land-use management; administration and better management of public services; transfer of performance and assessment tools and techniques; production of statistics and use of international classifications for decision-making; strengthening of cooperation (in particular, South-South), as well as exchange of monitoring and evaluation techniques to assess compliance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); promoting access to justice with guarantees; and national security, in particular, aerial interdiction to strengthen the region's capacities in combating drug trafficking.
- f) Finally, the remaining 13.3% of programs and projects executed in 2014 can be broken down into 8.2% of Regional HSSC aimed at collectively tackling the environmental challenges, and 5.1% to support certain Productive sectors. In this regard, the Ibero-American countries joined forces to improve the management and protection of natural areas, as well as resource (especially, water) and waste management (particularly, radioactive). Furthermore, they promoted the exchange of experiences in environmental research and data and information systems, with a view to enabling better national and regional response to the challenges of climate change. Yet again from the economic perspective, Regional HSSC in 2014 encouraged specific programs and projects related to Industry (2.0%), Trade (2.0%) and Fisheries (1.0%).

IV.4 PARTICIPATION AND ROLE OF MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS IN REGIONAL HSSC IN 2014

A prerequisite of the consensus definition of Regional Horizontal South-South in Latin America is the participation of at least three developing countries. However, the definition does mention the involvement of multilateral organizations, though they are active in most initiatives. Indeed, if the 98 Regional HSSC programs and projects executed in 2014 are taken as a benchmark, only one in five (21.4%) was exclusively participated by countries; in the remaining 78.6% of the initiatives, Latin American countries worked together with at least one multilateral organization.

The definition also specifies that Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation is shaped by an institutional mechanism that regulates relations for cooperation and exchange between participating countries. When a multilateral organization is not involved, this mechanism is shaped by whatever design the countries active in that cooperation decide to adopt. However, the participation of a multilateral organization in Regional HSSC initiatives often facilitates the activity, contributing to frame the programs and projects under the rules of the cooperation associated with that particular organization.

Accordingly, this section reflects on the impact that multilateral organizations had on Regional HSSC in which they partnered with countries in 2014. This requires, first and foremost, the identification of the organizations and the intensity of their participation in the 98 programs and projects executed in 2014; next, some cases were selected for further analysis to better understand the cooperation scheme available and the way it impacts the exchanges in which the Ibero-American countries engaged in this context.

IV.4.1. MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS IN REGIONAL HSSC IN 2014

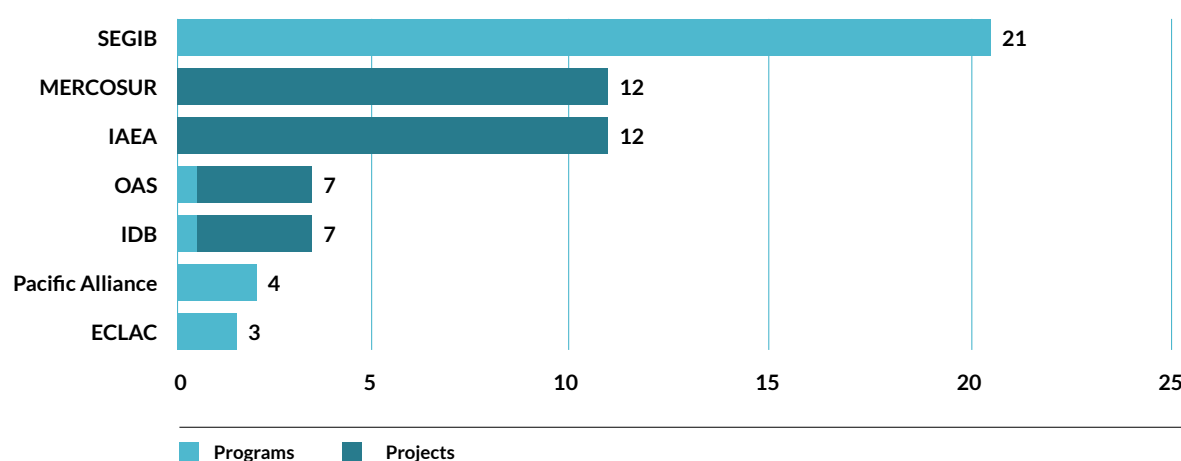
As mentioned above, in 2014, multilateral organizations were active in about 80% of the 98 programs and projects executed. Graph IV.4 shows the total number of initiatives in which some organizations participated.

In that regard, the SEGIB, as well as other Ibero-American organizations such as COMJIB, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) or the OEI, to name a few, were active in and/or accompanied the activities carried out in 21 of the 39 Regional HSSC programs in 2014. Meanwhile, two other bodies of a different nature, MERCOSUR and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), were active, respectively, in 12 Regional HSSC projects. The Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) worked with Ibero-American countries in 7 initiatives each, through 1 program and 6 projects. Finally, the Pacific Alliance and ECLAC were an integral part of 4 and 3 Regional HSSC programs, respectively.

Participation of organizations in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

GRAPH IV.4

Units



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Though other organizations also participated in Regional HSSC in 2014, they have not been included in Graph IV.4. These organizations participated only occasionally (in one or two activities, at most). Several international sectoral organizations deserve a special mention (FAO -food and agriculture; IMG -financial system-; ILO -Labor-; and UNESCO -Culture-); regional trade and economic platforms (ALADI and the EU); several regional and sectoral bodies, linked, in turn, to other higher platforms (CENPROMYPE -enterprises and SICA-; IICA -agriculture and OAS-; and PAHO -health and WHO-); as well as other inter-governmental bodies created to bring together countries to address specific sectoral issues, e.g. CIAT -tax agencies-, CLAD -development agency-, OLACEFS -higher audit bodies- and ACTO -Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization-.

Another relevant information refers to countries with which these organizations partnered, as cooperating partners did not always belong to the organization involved. Table A.IV.4 (in the Annex) analyzes this aspect, identifying the countries and actors members of the multilateral organizations most active in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2014 (Graph IV.4). It can be concluded that:

- a) In the case of the programs and projects supported by SEGIB, MERCOSUR, OAS and Pacific Alliance, all member countries were active, and all were Ibero-American. Specifically, SEGIB's 22 member countries participated in Regional HSSC in Ibero-America; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela were active under MERCOSUR; the 19 Ibero-American countries in Latin America, which also includes the Inter-American organization, participated in initiatives supported by the OAS; and, in the case of Pacific Alliance, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru were involved. Furthermore, in some initiatives, these organizations partnered with other (non-member) countries, and even with other multilateral partners: MERCOSUR with the EU, and the OAS with Spain.
- b) However, not all Ibero-American member countries of the IAEA, IDB and ECLAC participated always in the initiatives executed in 2014 with the support of these organizations. Indeed, only the full members were inclined to participate: 5 of the 18 Ibero-American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Colombia) were active in IAEA projects; 16 of the 19 countries in Latin America (Argentina and Venezuela opted out, and Cuba is not a member country) were involved in IDB programs and projects; 18 of the 19 countries (all except Nicaragua), were took part in Regional HSSC activities fostered by ECLAC in 2014. Yet again, partnerships were also established with other non-member countries or organizations, e.g. Germany, CENPROMYPE, CIAT and OLACEFS with the IDB, and ILO with ECLAC.

Finally, it can be added that the contribution of multilateral organizations to South-South Cooperation is not confined to participating in the execution of programs and projects, or, in providing an institutional framework to regulate relations between participating countries, as discussed in detail in the next section. At times, it contributes through strategic alliances between these organizations, which in turn generate synergies and strengthen South-South Cooperation, e.g. the alliance between SEGIB and PAHO in 2015 and 2016. This alliance, which was formed to leverage the strengths of both organizations, benefited from SEGIB's ability to systematize South-South Cooperation and PAHO's recognized expertise in the health sector. The result of the cooperation between SEGIB and PAHO is a document (to be published) that brings deeper understanding, identifies trends and provides additional details on South-South Cooperation in Health by the countries in the region in 2013 (see Table IV.2).

“ The contribution of multilateral organizations to South-South Cooperation is not confined to participating in the execution of programs and projects, or, in providing an institutional framework. At times, it contributes through strategic alliances ”

Synergies and strengthening of South-South Cooperation: SEGIB-PAHO case study

BOX IV.2

In 2015, SEGIB and PAHO expressed interest in partnering to leverage each other's expertise and know-how, with a view to optimizing resources and sharing efforts in areas of common interest to both organizations. This interest was formalized in 2016, when SEGIB and PAHO signed a collaboration agreement. In the framework of this Agreement, it was decided to work together to further the sectoral analysis of South-South Cooperation, in particular, the health sector, drawing on information regularly reported by Latin American countries to the SEGIB. Consequently, the collaboration between the two organizations enabled:

a) Exploiting the experience of the SEGIB, as an actor in the implementation of Regional HSSC (through Ibero-American Cooperation programs and projects), and, more importantly, the progress achieved

by Ibero-American countries in the definition of a consensus methodology for registering South-South Cooperation and the improvements made in recording and analyzing information on South-South Cooperation, reflected mainly in the various editions of this *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*.

b) Harnessing, on the one hand, the knowledge found within the PAHO, as a major player in supporting Cooperation among Countries for Health Development (CCHD), through its participation in Triangular Cooperation initiatives, subregional technical cooperation programs and ongoing support to public health networks; and, on the other, its health-specific knowledge, a capital accumulated over the course of the more than 100 years of history as an organization.

The outcome of this work is embodied in the document *South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Health Sector in Ibero-America*, presented by SEGIB and PAHO at the 15th Ibero-American Conference of Ministers of Health, held on 4, 5 and 6 September 2016 at Cartagena de Indias. This working document focused on the following objectives:

- a) Deepen and enrich the sectoral analysis of South-South Cooperation.
- b) Bring to light the work and progress made by the various state actors involved in building health capacity.
- c) Confirm the potential of South-South Cooperation as an essential tool for development.
- d) Be a useful tool for decision makers, both for those working in cooperation, as well as on health policies.

Summary of PAHO's Working Categories and Program Areas. 2014-2019

PAHO Categories	Program areas or subsectors
I. Communicable diseases	1.1. HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections 1.2. Tuberculosis 1.3. Malaria and other vector-borne diseases 1.4. Neglected, tropical and zoonotic diseases 1.5. Vaccine-preventable diseases (including poliomyelitis)
II. Non-communicable diseases and risk factors	2.1. Non-communicable diseases and risk factors 2.2. Mental health and disorders due to psychoactive substances 2.3. Violence and injuries 2.4. Disabilities and rehabilitation 2.5. Nutrition
III. Health Determinants and promotion of health throughout the life cycle	3.1. Women's, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent and adult health, as well as sexual and reproductive health 3.2. Ageing and health 3.3. Gender equity, human rights and ethnicity 3.4. Social determinants of health 3.5. Health and environment
IV. Health systems	4.1. Governance and financing of health; health policies, national health strategies and plans 4.2. Integrated health services, people-centered and quality 4.3. Access to medical products and strengthening regulatory capacity 4.4. Information and evidence in support of health systems 4.5. Human resources for health
V. Preparedness, monitoring and response	5.1. Early warning and response 5.2. Epidemic and pandemic diseases 5.3. Emergency, risk and crisis management 5.4. Food safety 5.5. Response to outbreaks and crises

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from PAHO (2013)

Synergies and strengthening of South-South Cooperation: SEGIB-PAHO case study

BOX IV.2

→ (continued)

The information on programs, projects and actions contained in the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2015* was taken as the starting point. All health-related initiatives (264) executed under the three forms of cooperation recognized in Ibero-America (Bilateral HSSC, Triangular SSC and Regional HSSC) were then selected. Next, the 264 programs, projects and actions were reclassified according to the categories and program areas set out by the PAHO in its 2014-2019 Strategic Plan (see the summary of categories and areas detailed in the table above).

Given all these elements, the document provides relevant results. In particular:

- a) In 2013, the bulk of the cooperation in the health sector in Ibero-America was geared towards strengthening the determinants of health and health promotion throughout the life cycle. That is, improving the response and care capacities of health services, in particular, women's health, maternal and child health, childhood, youth and elderly.
- b) It can be concluded from the comparison between South-South Cooperation and other forms of cooperation, such as ODA, that, in contrast to the former, the latter was primarily geared towards

combating and preventing communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc. This finding confirms the complementary nature of these two forms of cooperation, given the different problems they face.

- c) Furthermore, it shows that the South-South Cooperation carried out in the region has had a positive effect on the living conditions of its population. This improvement has been possible due to the specialized institutions, with vast experience and knowledge, that many countries have, and which are worthy of being replicated in other countries in the region.

Source: EGIB, based on reporting from PAHO and SEGIB (2016), PAHO (2013) and cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

IV.4.2. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AS INSTITUTIONAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

As already mentioned, the participation of multilateral bodies in Horizontal South-South Cooperation contributes to achieving an institutional framework for this form of cooperation and a regulatory framework for relations between countries. As with previous editions of this chapter, it would be desirable to give further consideration to a few selected cases. A number of aspects is characterized for each case:

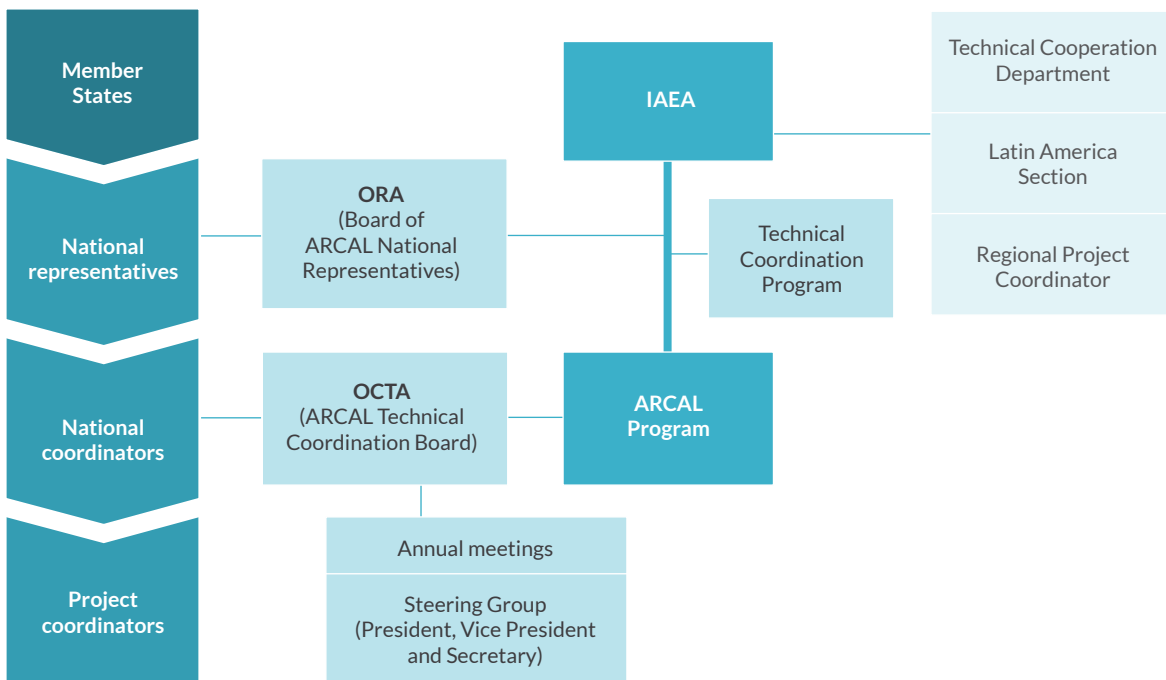
- a) Institutional frameworks, in particular, the legal instruments available.
- b) Management and governance structures.
- c) How these elements affect the implementation of the cooperation execution process.
- d) How it is funded.

Given that some frameworks and schemes associated to some of the organizations more active in Regional HSSC in 2014 (SEGIB, MERCOSUR, OAS and Pacific Alliance) were already characterized in detail in previous editions of this Report (see Table A.IV.4 in the Annex), this edition will focus on the functioning of cooperation under the ARCAL-IAEA Program with 12 projects in 2014.

To understand the functioning of the ARCAL program and its relationship with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), under whose aegis it was created in 1984, and with the countries that participate in its projects, Chart IV.1 breaks down ARCAL’s governance and management bodies.⁸ It consists of various governance and management levels:

Governance and management boards of the ARCAL-IAEA Program

CHART IV.1



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from ARCAL (2015).

⁸ Go to <http://www.arcal-lac.org>

- a) The Board of National Representatives of ARCAL and IAEA (ORA in its Spanish acronym) is the highest hierarchical and decision-making level. Its members, who have political and diplomatic status, meet annually at the headquarters of the IAEA in Vienna, during the multilateral organization's General Conference. Its duties include developing ARCAL's relations with other actors, setting political and strategic lines, assessing and approving programs and projects, and allocating the necessary resources.
- c) At a technical-administrative level, the so-called ARCAL Technical Coordination Board (ORCA in its Spanish acronym) is responsible for coordinating programs at regional level. This Board is composed of the National Coordinators (senior officers appointed by the Member States, who, nonetheless, are hierarchically under the National Representatives, as shown in Chart IV.1.). The OCTA meets annually in one of the countries in the region, and is responsible for coordinating the countries when implementing programs and projects. It also carries out the ORA's decisions, provides technical assistance, presents ARCAL's programs and projects to the ORA, and evaluates their performance to recommend to the ORA their continuance, modification or termination.

“ This edition will focus on the functioning of cooperation under the ARCAL-IAEA Program with 12 projects in 2014 ”

- b) The Technical Coordination Program has a more technical bias. Indeed, the IAEA has a Technical Cooperation Department that includes a Latin American Section. Pursuant to the provisions of a key document (ARCAL's Procedures Manual), the IAEA designates a Regional Project Coordinator for this Section. This person is also responsible for ARCAL's Technical Coordination. Among its most important tasks is project monitoring, which he/she carries out together with the IAEA's technical officers and representatives of participating countries.
- d) A Steering Group was established to further streamline the functioning of the OCTA. This group consists of three National Coordinators who, on a rotational basis, act as Chair,⁹ Vice Chair and Secretary at meetings until such time as a new team is appointed. Much of their work focuses on proposals, technical advice and recommendations and/or policies, which may prove of interest to ARCAL, usually in response to requests from the ORA and OCTA.
- e) Finally, as regards coordination of the Program within each Member State, as already stated, each country designates, at the highest hierarchical level, its National Representative at the ORA, and, at a lower level, the National Coordinator who will be the OCTA representative. Furthermore, each project will have a third representative, a Project Coordinator; a professional with extensive expertise in the specific job field, appointed by the National Coordinator, with whom he or she will work more actively on the project.

⁹ Since 1993, he/she is also the Chair of the Program and ARCAL's representative in all activities in which it is active (<http://www.arcal-lac.org/index.php/es/que-es-arcal>).

This organizational structure, and the role played by each body in managing the ARCAL Program and the individual cooperation projects, are provided for in relevant documents and legal instruments. Indeed, in addition to the framework agreement establishing and governing the ARCAL Program (1984), several decisive documents related to both issues have been released. At a higher level, ARCAL's Organic Regulations and Manual of Procedures (latest versions from 2015) and the Regional Strategic Profile for Latin America and the Caribbean (PER) (2016-2019); and at a more technical and operational level, the ARCAL Project Form, the Guide for the Evaluation of Results and Impact, and the Project Impact Assessment Methodology, to name a few.

As advanced, its application defines how cooperation projects are implemented as progress is made. Chart IV.2 shows the implementation cycle of an ARCAL project. The main steps are:

- 1) For each project cycle, OCTA launches a call. The National Coordinator of the applicant country submits a proposal that addresses a problem or need in line with the thematic priorities set out in the Regional Strategic Profile (PER in its Spanish acronym).
- 2) Based on the PER criteria (relevance, timeliness and participation), the OCTA selects and prioritizes the proposals and reports to the ORA for approval.
- 3) Following this initial approval, the Project Coordinator of the proposing country (now the Lead Project Coordinator) prepares a first draft. Following a collective review with regional experts and the IAEA, the draft is refined and submitted to other countries, so they may express their interest in endorsing the project. Following the endorsement, the final proposal is prepared. It includes the name of the participants, an estimate of the resources required for its implementation and possible contributions by country (cash, in-kind and/or logistical support). This document is then submitted to the ORA for final approval.

ARCAL project cycle

CHART IV.2



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from ARCAL (2015).

4) Project implementation begins after the final approval and once the relevant National Coordinators have been notified. The project should fully exploit the infrastructure, institutions and expertise available in the region. Furthermore, the Lead Project Coordinator shall submit a half-yearly monitoring report to the OCTA through the National Coordinator. As already stated, the OCTA is responsible for evaluating project implementation and, in its final finding, must recommend its continuance, modification or termination.

It may be added that the IAEA allocates part of its budget to a fund for the implementation of technical cooperation projects that feeds into the ARCAL program. This fund may receive contributions from other (public or private) organizations and institutions promoting development. Moreover, in each project, consideration is given to the possibility that the participating countries may complement, with their own inputs (financial, logistical or in-kind), the resources needed for implementation. Where the project is not exclusively funded by the IAEA, the participating countries undertake to give visibility to donors and be held accountable for the effective and efficient use of resources.

ANNEX IV

Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs. 2014

TABLE A.IV.1

Subregion	Name of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Program
Mesoamerica	Mesoamerican Strategy for Environmental Sustainability
	Regional SICA Empreende Strategy
	Strengthening the Single Public Services Information System
	Initiative for the Elimination of Malaria in Mesoamerica and the Island of Hispaniola (EMMIE Initiative)
	Regional Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica (Public Services Component)
	Regional Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica (Security Component)
Latin America	Scientific Research Network on Climate Change (Pacific Alliance)
	Working Group on International Classifications
	Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas
	Working Group on Labor Market Indicators of the Statistical Conference of the Americas
	Student and Academic Mobility Platform (Pacific Alliance)
	Agriculture Program (regional projects on animal and plant health systems with CARICOM countries)
	Latin American and Caribbean Network for Strengthening Health Information Systems (RELACISIS)
	Pacific Alliance International Volunteering
	Ibero-American Program of Science and Technology for Development (CYTED)
	Support for Development of Ibero-American Archives (IBERARCHIVOS/ADAI)
Ibero-America	Ibero-American Initiative for the Advancement of Handicrafts (IBERARTESANÍAS)
	Ibero-American Public Library Cooperation Program (IBERBIBLIOTECAS)
	IBERCULTURAL VIVA Y COMUNITARIA
	Development Program to Support the Performing Arts in Ibero-America (IBERESCENA)
	Ibero-American Government and Public Policy School Program (IBERGOP)
	Program in support of an American Audiovisual Space (IBERMEDIA)
	IBERMEMORIA SONORA Y AUDIOVISUAL
	IBERMUSEOS
	IBERMÚSICAS
	IBERORQUESTAS JUVENILES
	IBER-RUTAS
	Ibero-American Literacy Plan (PIA)
	Ibero-American Program for Access to Justice (PIAJ)
	Training and Technology Transfer Program in End-to-End Management of Water Resources (Ibero-American Water Program)
	Ibero-American Network of Human Milk Banks
	Pablo Neruda Academic Mobility Program
	Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation
	Ibero-American Program on Industrial Property and Development (IBEPI)
	Ibero-American Program on the situation of Seniors in the region
	Ibero-American Program for Cooperation in Territorial Development (PROTERRITORIOS)
Network of Ibero-American Diplomatic Archives (RADI)	
Ibero-America Educational Television (TEIB)	
Virtual Educa	

Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Projects. 2014

TABLE A.IV.2

Subregion	Name of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project
Mesoamerica	Regional strategy for developing and strengthening micro, small and medium enterprises
	Developing Institutional Capacity of Mesoamerican Governments for Monitoring and Compliance of the MDGs
	Building institutional capacity and sectoral adjustments for authorities responsible for regulating, overseeing and controlling public services in Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala
	Building institutional strengths and capacities of Mesoamerican countries in aerial interdiction for combating the world drug problem
	Exchange of knowledge and best practices on development of national health and public policy surveys
Andes	Regional MSME Information System in Central America and the Dominican Republic
	Development and implementation of the Culture Satellite Account (CSC) in the Andean countries
	Intercultural training for integral development and care for indigenous early childhood in the Peruvian Amazon
	Tri-National Initiative to Strengthen the National Network of Protected Natural Areas in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru
	Building capacity and infrastructure for informal waste sorters in Uruguayan inland towns (PUC)
South America	ECONORMAS - MERCOSUR's Program to Strengthen Economic Integration and Sustainable Development Process
	Uruguay-Brazil 500 MW electrical interconnection
	Internationalization of productive specialization - technological development and training for software, biotechnology and electronic sectors and their value chains 2nd stage
	Multiple interventions in settlements located in border areas with extreme poverty, and health, environmental and habitat emergencies (IMAF)
	Research, Education and Biotechnology Applied to Health
	MERCOSUR Audiovisual - Strengthening MERCOSUR's Film and Audiovisual Integration Process
	MERCOSUR Digital - Information Society Support Project
	MERCOSUR Youth Parliament
	PMIM-MERCOSUR Mobility Program in Higher Education
	Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research, Development and Innovation in the Tropics (PROCITRÓPICOS)
Youth Network for Creative Exchange and Artistic Production	
Network for the Development of Electronic Health Records in Latin America and the Caribbean	
Rehabilitation of Railways, Rivera Line: Pintado (144 Km) - Frontera (566 Km) section	
MERCOSUR's Environmental Information System (SIAM)	

Regional HSSC Programs and Projects with data on dates and years. 2014

TABLE A.IV.3

Programs and projects (units); share (%)

	PROGRAMS		PROJECTS	
Approval date		Projects	31	52.5%
Start date	8	20.5%	41	69.5%
Completion date	1	2.6%	37	62.7%
Start and completion dates	1	2.6%	36	61.0%
Start year	39	100.0%	59	100.0%
Completion year	9	23.1%	51	86.4%
Start and completion year	9	23.1%	51	86.4%
Total programs and projects	39		59	

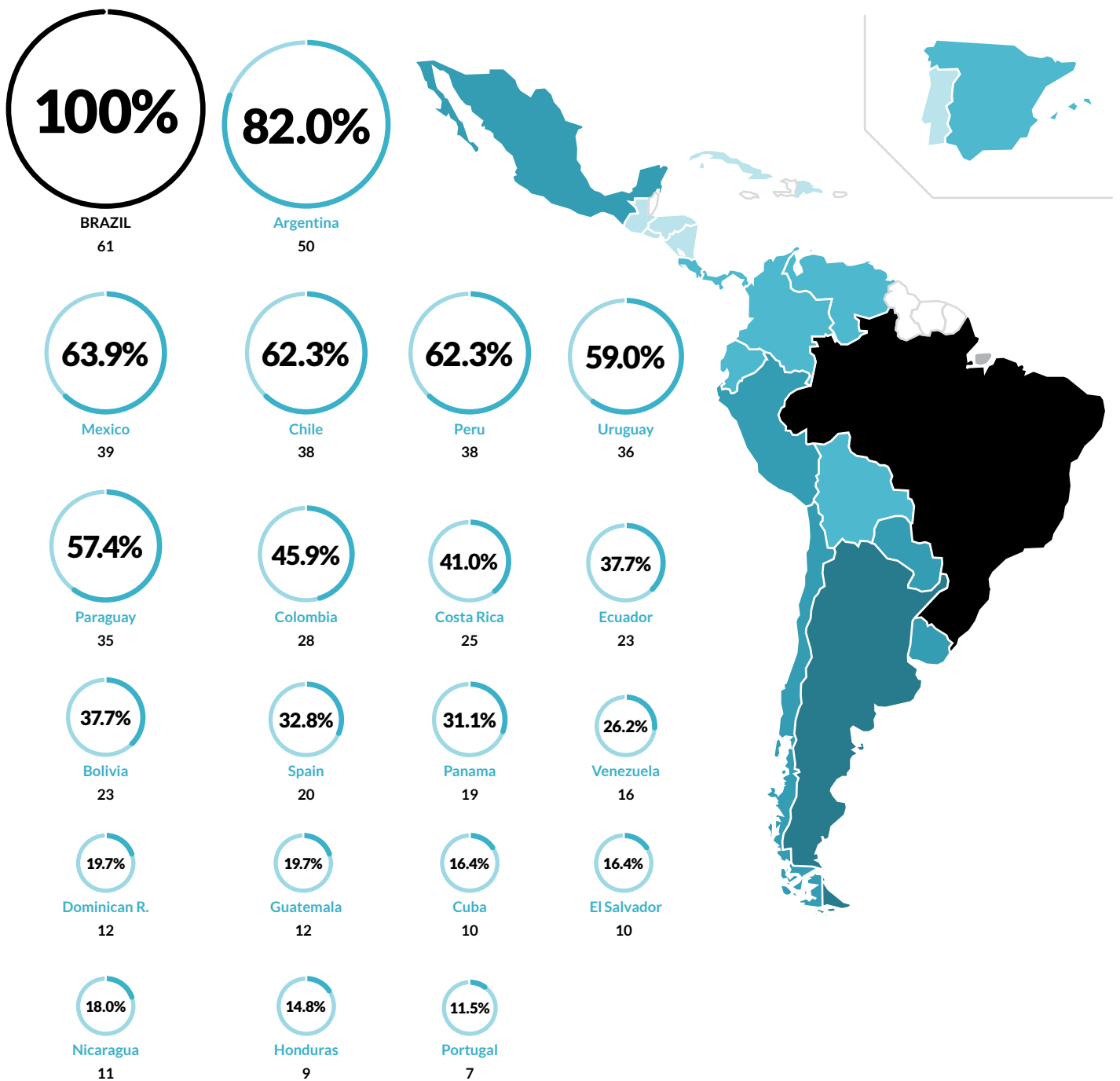
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

MAP A.IV.1

Programs and projects in which the country participated with a partner, share (%)

A.IV.1.A. Brazil



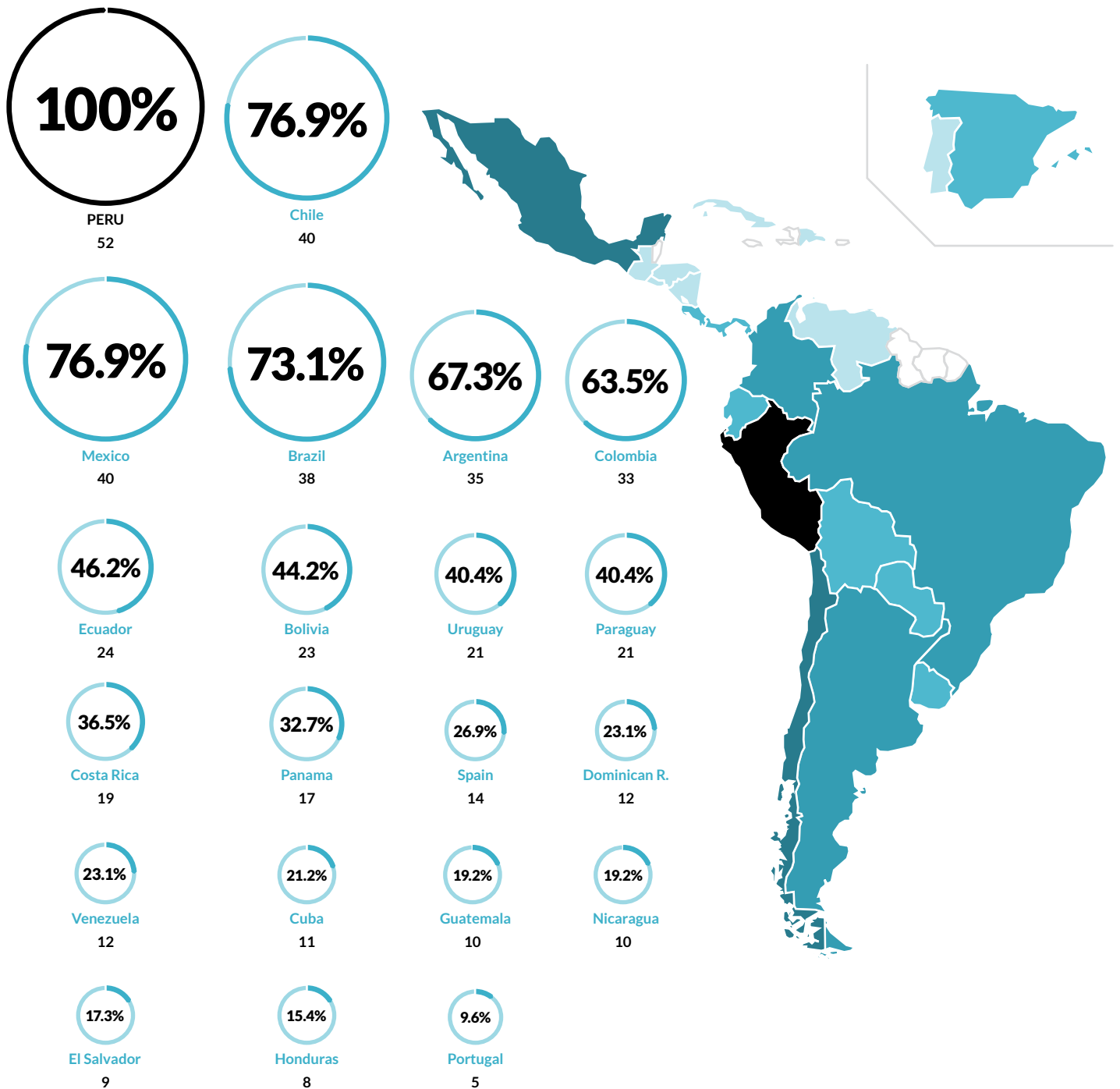
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

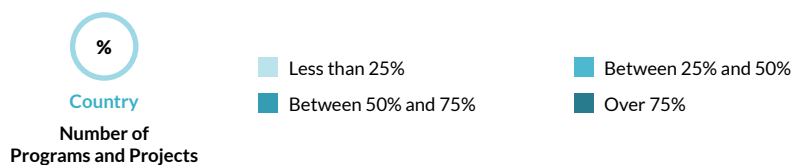
MAP A.IV.1

Programs and projects in which the country participated with a partner, share (%)

A.IV.1.B. Peru



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

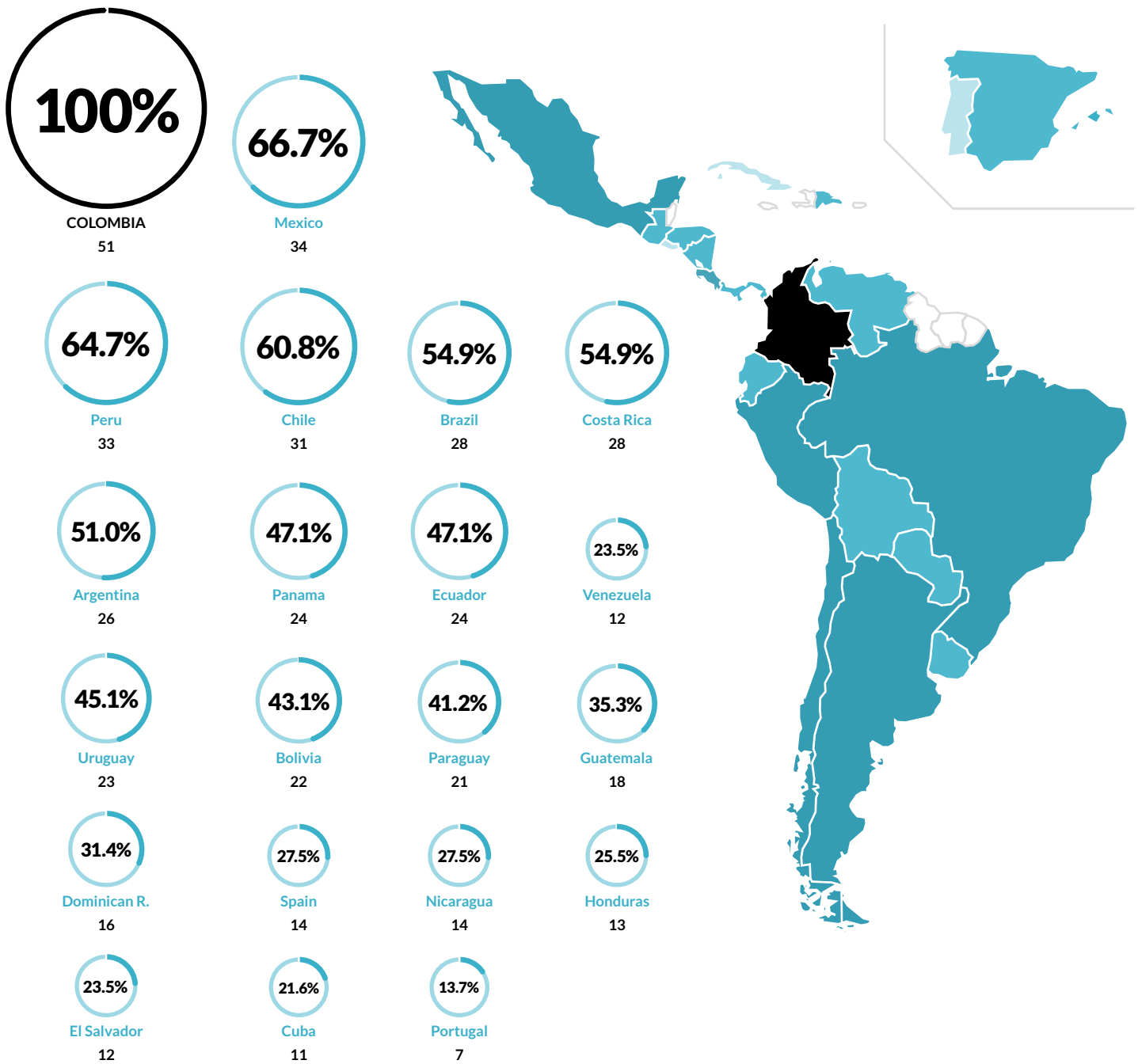


Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

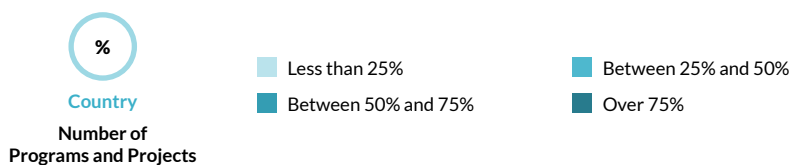
MAP A.IV.1

Programs and projects in which the country participated with a partner, share (%)

A.IV.1.C. Colombia



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

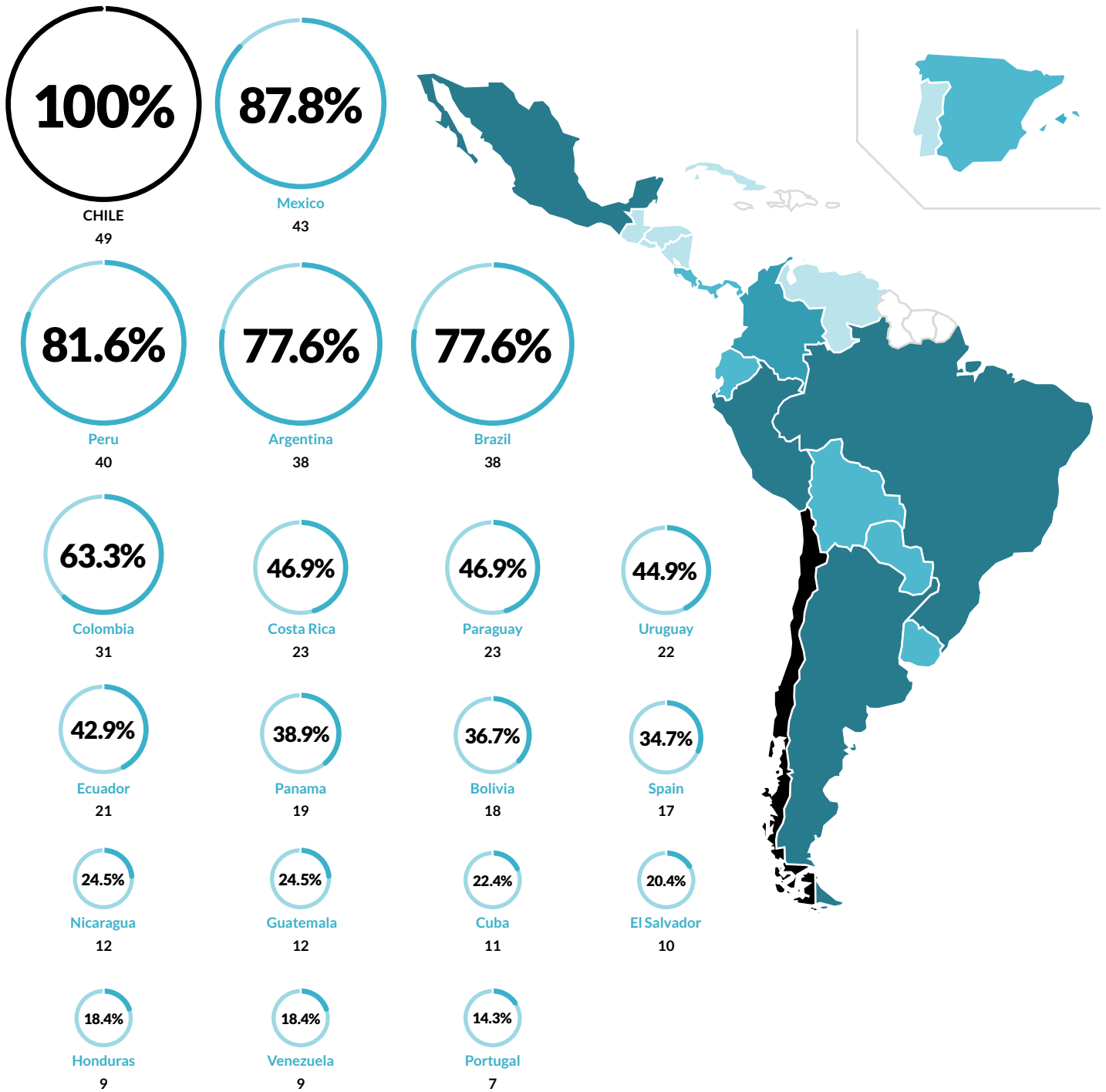


Main partners of the countries selected in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

MAP A.IV.1

Programs and projects in which the country participated with a partner, share (%)

A.IV.1.D. Chile



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

%

Country

Number of Programs and Projects

- Less than 25%
- Between 25% and 50%
- Between 50% and 75%
- Over 75%

Countries and organizations' participation in Regional HSSC programs and projects 2014

TABLE A.IV.4

	SEGIB	MERCOSUR	IAEA	OAS	IDB	Pacific Alliance	ECLAC
Andorra							
Argentina							
Bolivia							
Brazil							
Chile							
Colombia							
Costa Rica							
Cuba							
Ecuador							
El Salvador							
Spain							
Guatemala							
Honduras							
Mexico							
Nicaragua							
Panama							
Paraguay							
Peru							
Portugal							
Dom. Rep.							
Uruguay							
Venezuela							
Various		EU		USA Trinidad and Tobago MERCOSUR	Germany Bahamas Belize Jamaica Surinam CENPROMYPE CIAT OLACEFS		Bahamas Guyana Haiti Jamaica Saint Lucia ILO

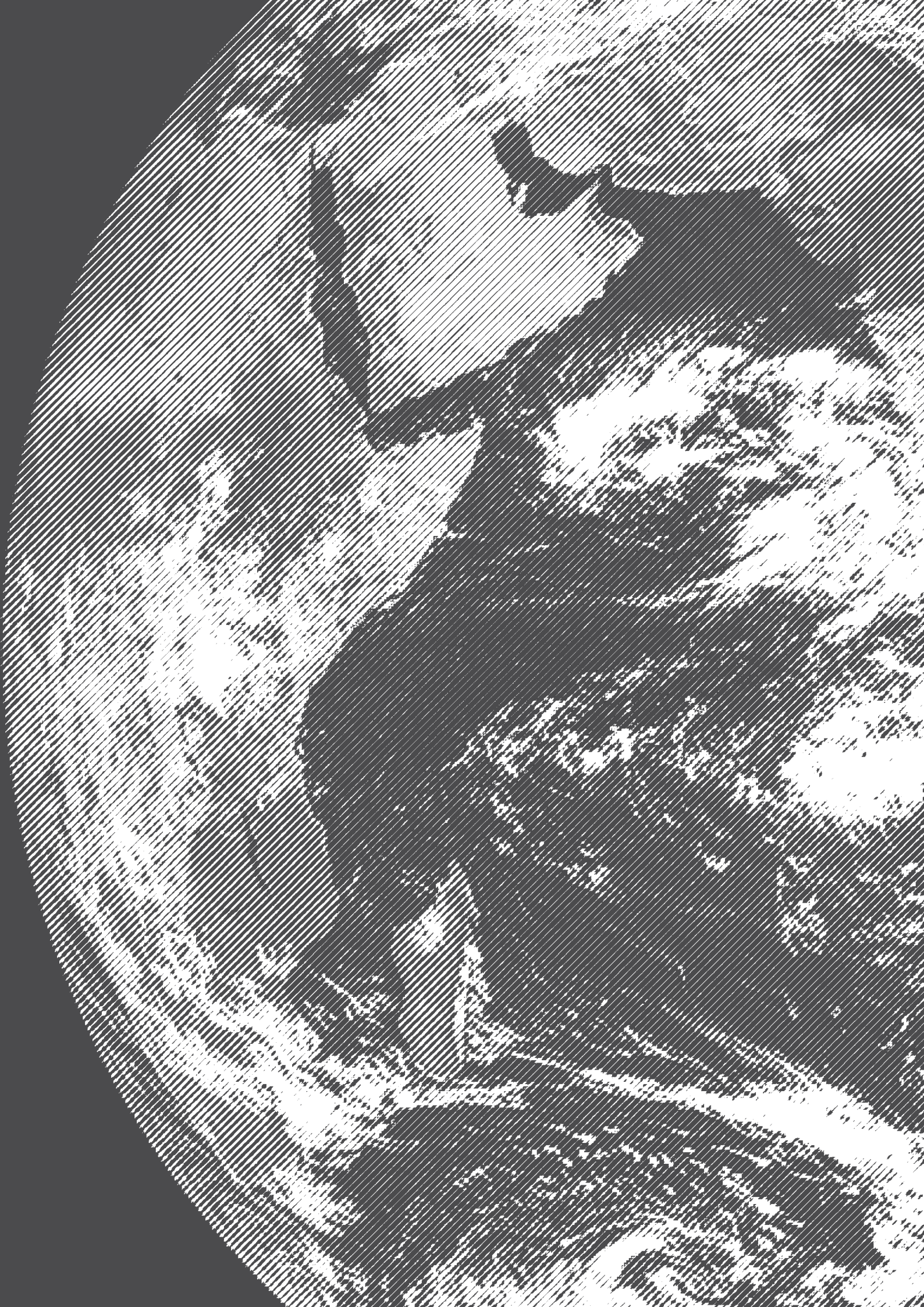
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Different editions of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America that covered in great depth the functioning of Regional HSSC with multilateral organizations

TABLE A.IV.5

	2010	2011	2012	2013-2014	2015
Pacific Alliance					
CAN					
Ibero-American cooperation					
MERCOSUR					
OAS					
Mesoamerican Program					
UNASUR					

Source: SEGIB, based on SEGIB (2010; 2011; 2012; 2014 & 2015).





CHAPTER V

IBERO-AMERICA AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEVELOPING REGIONS

At the Intergovernmental Technical Committee of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) in December 2015, the Ibero-American countries decided to expand the remit of this Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America to include a new chapter on systematizing and raising awareness about the South-South Cooperation in which our countries engage with other developing regions such as Africa, Asia, the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Oceania and the Middle East.

In fact, the non-Ibero-American Caribbean has been present since the first edition (2007), and particularly since the fourth (2010), when Haiti was devastated by an earthquake. Indeed, its inclusion in the Report, year after year, is proof of Ibero-America's commitment with this sister region. The decision taken in December 2015 reaffirmed this commitment, which was extended to other developing regions with which Ibero-American countries had traditionally worked together, but not in a systematic manner with a truly global reach that would involve everyone.

Despite all the good will intended in performing this analysis, its implementation was, from the outset, challenged due to information deficit. In the 2016 edition, all Ibero-American countries reported on the South-South Cooperation they engaged in with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 2014. However, only seven reported, in a timely manner, on exchanges with the other developing regions that are being considered here.

The result is, therefore, partial and incomplete. Nonetheless, it will serve, as has been the case in previous Reports, to illustrate the potential of this type of exercise. Furthermore, it will encourage further progress in information systems in our countries, on which we have been working for years, leading to future accomplishments.

On this basis, this chapter explores the South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries have been active in 2014 with other developing regions. The analysis of the initiatives implemented with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries is notable given the availability of data. This is not the case for Africa and Asia, and even less so for the countries in the Middle East and Oceania. Hence, the chapter has been divided into three sections, one for each form of South-South Cooperation recognized in our space.

V.1 *BILATERAL HSSC IN IBERO-AMERICA AND OTHER REGIONS IN 2014*

This section focuses on the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation activities carried out with other developing regions in 2014. This exercise seeks to identify the volume of projects and actions fostered by Ibero-America together with these regions, as well as the profile of capacities strengthened. However, as stated above, given the limited availability of information on the initiatives exchanged between the regions, this Report will focus first on the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, and then will focus on the rest. Tables A.V.1 and A.V.2 in the Annex show the baseline data used, broken down into the total number of projects and actions that Ibero-America exchanged with countries in other developing regions in its role as provider and recipient.

V.1.1. NON-IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN

As noted in Tables A.V.1 and A.V.2 in the Annex, in 2014, the countries in the region engaged with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 57 projects and 30 actions under Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, always as providers. Diagram V.1 provides an overview of the flows of cooperation projects exchanged: which countries acted primarily as providers; who were the recipients; and who interacted with whom and with what intensity. It can be concluded that:

- a) In 2014, the records identified five Ibero-American countries as providers of Bilateral HSSC projects to non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries. Argentina, with 6 out of 10 projects, stood out, followed, in descending order, by Ecuador and Mexico, with 9 and 8 projects each. These two countries, together with Argentina, accounted for about 90% of the records. This group also includes Colombia and Chile (4 and 2 projects, respectively), which account for another 10%.
- b) A total of 13 non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries were identified as recipients. Haiti and St. Vincent and the Grenadines stood out, each with 12 projects, and 40% of the final records, followed by Dominica and Saint Lucia with nearly half of the projects (7 and 6, respectively). These four countries, along with Jamaica and Grenada (5 and 4, respectively), accounted for 8 out of 10 initiatives. Meanwhile, seven other countries received the remaining 20% of Bilateral HSSC projects on ad hoc basis: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (2 projects each); and Barbados, Guyana and St. Kitts (1 each).

c) Diagram V.1 illustrates the most prominent bilateral relations. Taking into account that Argentina was active in over 60% of cooperation initiatives, and acted as provider to the largest number of Caribbean countries (12 out of 13; the other countries were involved in only 1 or 2, except Mexico with 5), it should come as no surprise that the most intense exchanges were between Argentina and four countries (two-thirds of its projects in the Caribbean): Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (9 projects, equivalent to 75% received by the Caribbean country); Dominica (5 projects, 7 out of 10 projects received); Saint Lucia (another 5, equivalent to 83.3% of cooperation received in the country); and Grenada (4 projects, which effectively was all the cooperation received). Notable also were the exchanges between Ecuador and Haiti (8 projects), which accounted for 90% of the projects provided by the former, and 66.6% received by the latter. When Colombia and Jamaica, with 3 projects, are factored in, they together account for 75% of the exchanges between the Andean country and the Caribbean region, and 60% of the cooperation received by the Caribbean country.

As for the 30 Bilateral HSSC actions exchanged in 2014 by the countries in the region and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean (Table A.V.2), it should be noted that:

a) Six Ibero-American countries acted as providers. Notable among these was Colombia, who accounted for 22 actions, equivalent to about 75% of total actions. Indeed, four of the remaining countries (Argentina, El Salvador, Mexico and Peru) participated only in one action. The exception was Chile, who was active in 4 actions (13.3% of the total).

b) Meanwhile, the actions received by the non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries was highly diversified. Notable was Barbados (5 actions; 16.7% of total), followed by Grenada, Haiti and Suriname (10% each). These four countries accounted for nearly half (46.7%) of total final actions. More commonly, several countries participated simultaneously in actions (one in four); or, occasionally, just one country would be involved (Jamaica and Saint Lucia (2), Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago (1).

“ In 2014, the countries in the region engaged with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 57 projects and 30 actions under Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, always as providers ”

c) Given this provider and recipient structure, it should come as no surprise that the most intense exchanges were between Colombia (provider) and several countries at the same time (6 of the 30 actions), or just with Barbados (80% of actions in which the country was active), or Grenada and Suriname (100% received, in both cases).

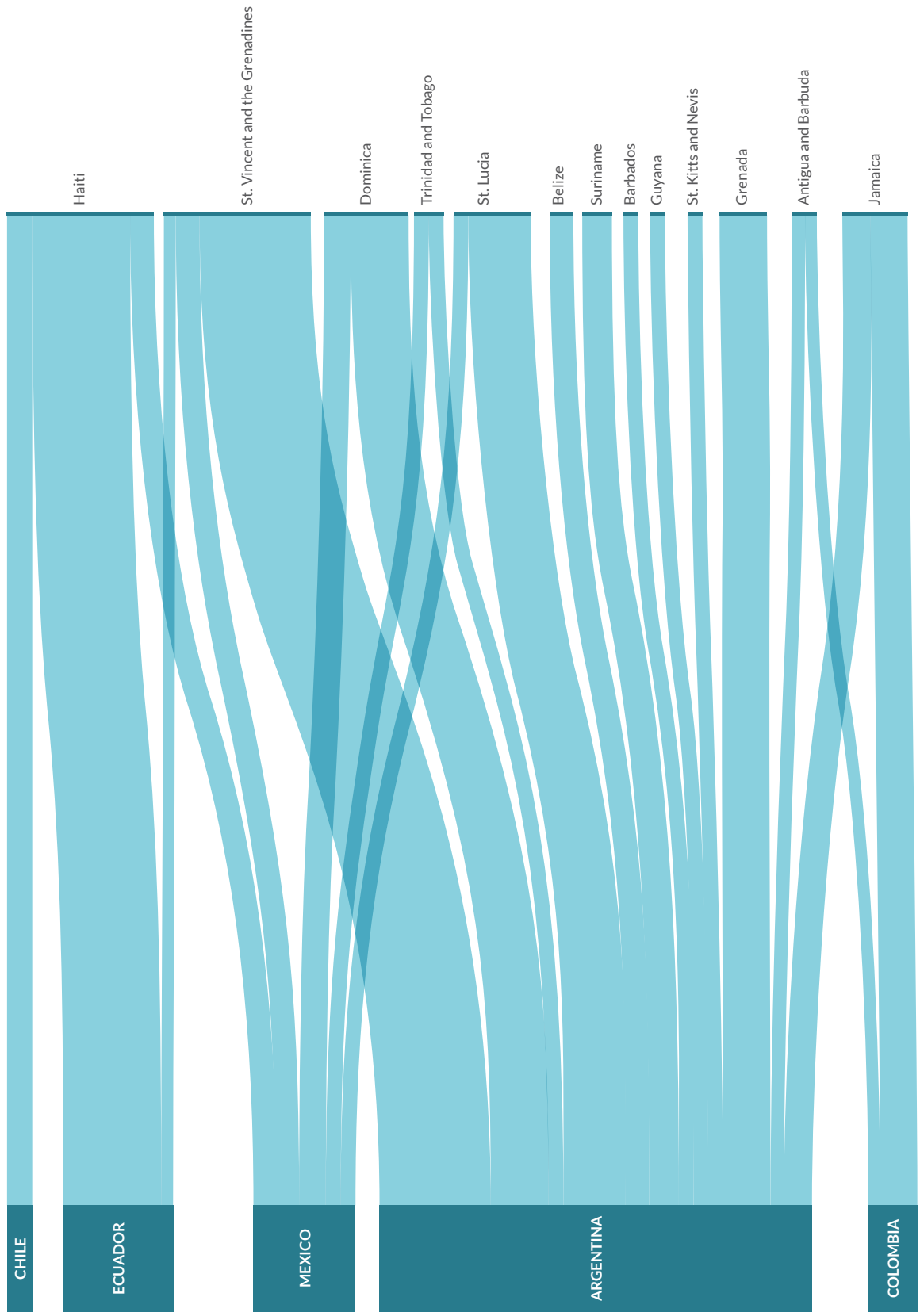
Additionally, Graph V.I was plotted to show the interaction between Ibero-America and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 2014; i.e. the distribution of total projects and actions exchanged (87 initiatives) by dimension and activity sector (Graph V.1.A and V.1.B, respectively).¹ The graph provides an approximation to the profile of capacities strengthened in 2014 through Bilateral HSSC. Specifically:

¹ For the results to be meaningful, the projects and actions are aggregated in the sectoral analysis.

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows between Ibero-America (provider) and non-Ibero-American Caribbean (recipient). 2014

DIAGRAM V.1

En Units



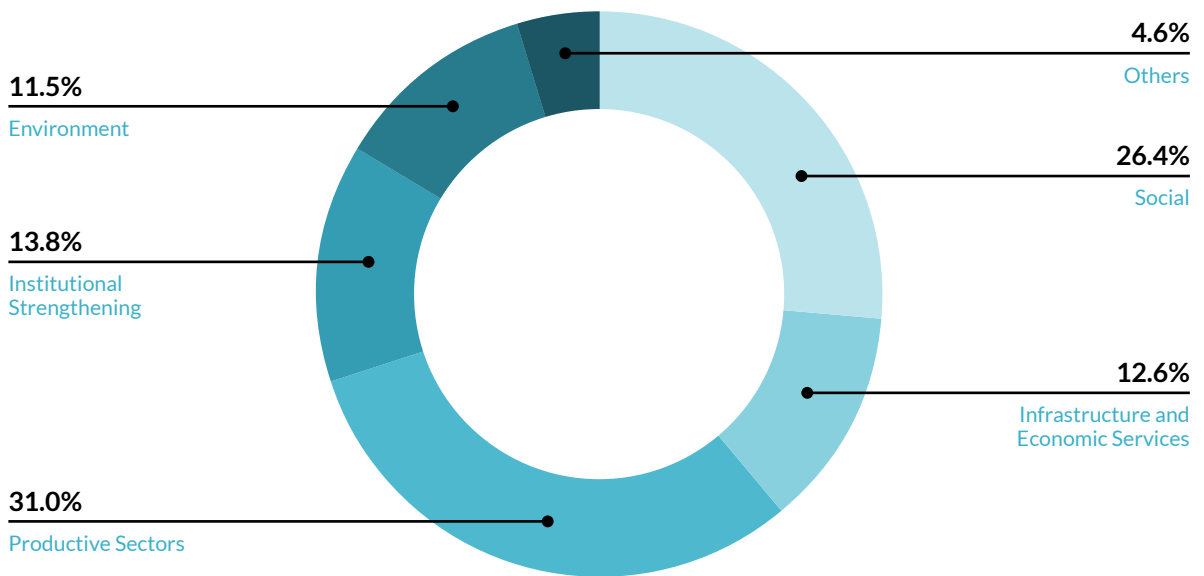
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaux

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC between Ibero-America (provider) and non-Ibero-American Caribbean (recipient), by dimension and activity sector. 2014

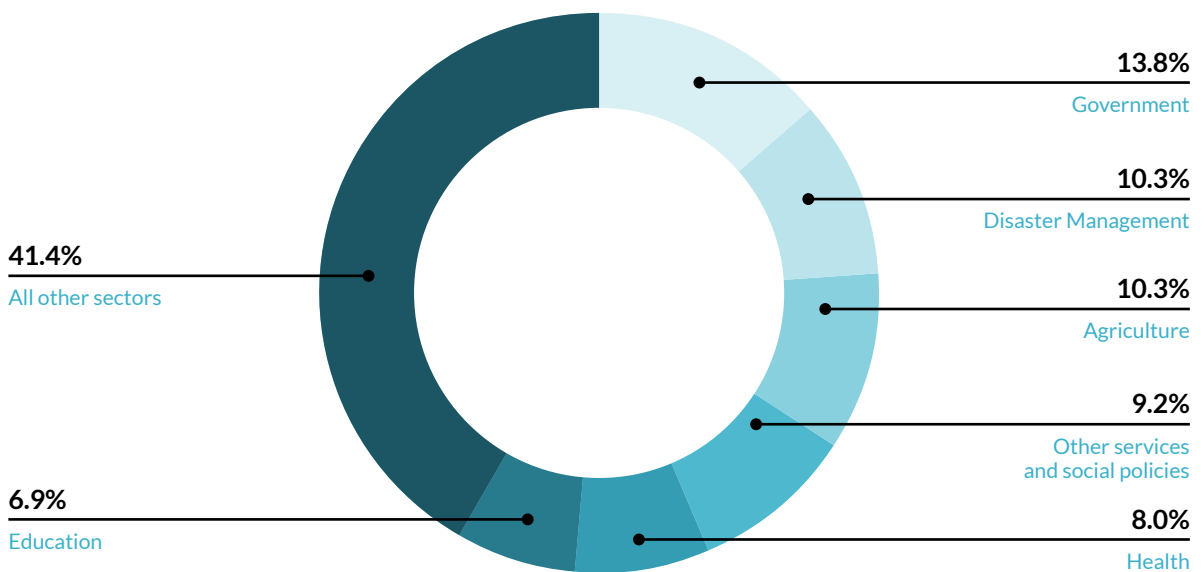
GRAPH V.1

Share (%)

V.1.A. Dimension of activity



V.1.B. Sector of activity



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- a) One in seven of the initiatives underway in 2014 had a socioeconomic focus: 31.0% aimed to strengthen the Productive Sectors; 12.6% Infrastructure and services supporting the functioning of national economies; and another 26.4% Social. Specifically:
- Agriculture accounted for one out of 10 projects and actions. In this context, notable was the cooperation for managing and protecting indigenous Caribbean crops (cassava) and animal and plant health (bio-fertilizers and pest control). Relevant also was the Bilateral HSSC geared towards strengthening capacities for tourism in protected areas (5.75%) and, on a more ad hoc basis, Industry, Trade, Fisheries, Extractive and Construction.
 - In addition, 12.6% of the initiatives sought to promote employment (4.6% of total). This type of activity was at the center of the cooperation between Colombia and Barbados (vocational training and creative industries). This was followed, in descending order, by strengthening of the business fabric and Commerce, Energy and Transportation.
 - The economic activities were accompanied by others in the Social dimension, in particular, support for Other services and social policies (almost 10%), Health and Education (8.0% and 6.9%, respectively). The latter two sectors saw their infrastructures strengthened with these initiatives (hospitals, neonatology services, pre-hospital care and non-formal education centers with parental assistance, etc.).

- b) Finally, the remaining 30% of initiatives were geared towards institutional strengthening of Caribbean governments (13.8% of total registered), the Environment (11.5%) and, to a much lesser extent, Other multisectoral (last 4.6%), all with similar shares. In the case of Government, the actions and projects sought to support national security, including the fight against drugs (port and maritime control, coastguard and seizure of prohibited substances), especially in Haiti, Grenada and St Vincent; administration of electoral processes; and development of tools for better management of public policies, especially information (data collection, nomenclature systems, cadastral information and creation of economic activity indicators, to name a few). One in ten of the environmental initiatives focused on disaster management. The Ibero-American countries responded, in this way, to the emergency situation caused by torrential rains and flooding, in particular, in Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This was complemented with support for prevention, especially through the analysis and management of threats and risks and data systems. The last group of initiatives had an ad hoc basis, and were geared towards Culture (3.5%) and Gender (just one initiative).

“ One in seven of the initiatives underway in 2014 had a socioeconomic focus: 31.0% aimed to strengthen the Productive Sectors; 12.6% Infrastructure and services supporting the functioning of national economies; and another 26.4% Social ”

V.1.2. AFRICA AND ASIA

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, Tables A.V.1 and A.V.2 in the Annex also show the exchanges of projects and actions under Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries engaged with other developing regions in 2014: aside from the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, these were Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Middle East. For each of these regions, it can be concluded that:

- a) In light of the records available, the Bilateral HSSC by Ibero-American countries with Africa was mainly provided by two countries: Argentina, through projects; and Colombia, through actions. Indeed, as Table A.V.1 and Diagram V.2 shows, Argentina was the only project provider for Africa (29). The projects were distributed between Mozambique, Angola and Algeria (almost 6 out of 10); Ivory Coast, Namibia and South Africa (an aggregate of 30.9%); and Botswana, Cameroon and Morocco (ad hoc projects). Meanwhile, in terms of the actions exchanged between Ibero-America, as provider, and Africa, Argentina was active in one (Democratic Republic of Congo); and Colombia in 9 (3 with several countries in parallel; 2 with Ghana, and 1 each with Kenya, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa). This was completed with a project exchanged between South Africa and Argentina, with the latter as recipient.
- b) Similarly to what was done for the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Graph V.2 draws from the sectoral analysis of initiatives exchanged with this region (39; projects and actions combined). It can be concluded from the graph that the bulk of initiatives implemented by Argentina and Colombia in Africa had a socioeconomic profile, given that 70% were geared towards Productive Sectors (40.0%); Infrastructure and economic services (12.5%); and Social (20.0%). Notable was the support for Agriculture (22.5% of all initiatives), especially focused

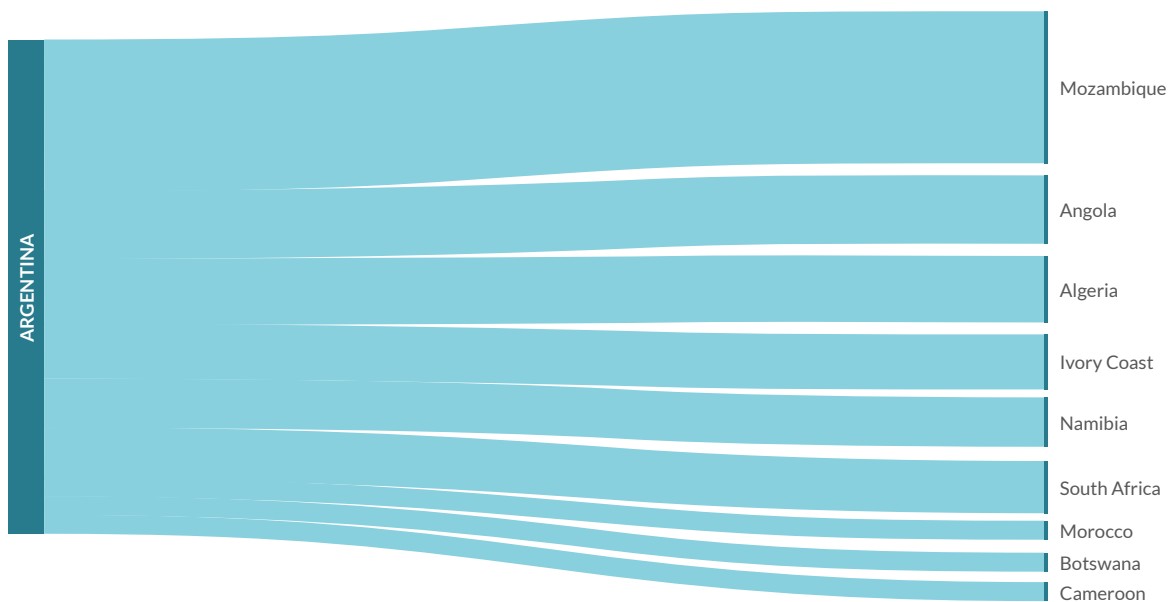
on improving crop yield and productivity, and strengthening animal and plant health; Industry (17.5%), geared towards agriculture production chains and other processed products such as leather; Science and Technology (7.5%); Health (12.5%), especially food security; and, finally, Water management and water resources (5.0%). Meanwhile, the remaining 30% of initiatives sought to strengthen Government (17.5%), the Environment and Other multisectoral (5.0% each).

- c) Tables A.V.1 and A.V.2 show the Bilateral HSSC exchanged between Ibero-America and Asia. Ibero-American countries were active as providers in 26 projects (Diagram V.3) and 13 actions, and as recipients in 9 projects and 12 actions. The exchanges were as follows:
- Once again, Argentina (23 projects, equivalent to about 90% of the total, and 1 action) and Colombia (2 projects and 12 actions of the 13 executed) stood out as providers, followed by Peru with one specific project. Argentina's 6 partner countries were: Vietnam (7 projects, equivalent to 30.4% of the 23 executed, and 1 action); Cambodia (21.7%); East Timor and Thailand (80% of the cooperation when aggregated with the former two); plus China and the Philippines (8.7% of the total, respectively). Meanwhile, Colombia exchanged projects with India and Myanmar, and actions with Azerbaijan, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Russia and Thailand. Thailand also partnered with Peru, the only other Ibero-American country that was active as provider in Asia.
 - In terms of recipients, the 9 projects executed in Ibero-America took place in the same three countries: Colombia (5), Argentina (2) and Peru (2). Notable among the project partners were China and Thailand, two countries that had already partnered with the three Ibero-American countries, plus India and Indonesia, who executed projects with

**Bilateral HSSC projects
between Argentina (provider)
and Africa (recipient). 2014**

DIAGRAM V.2

Units



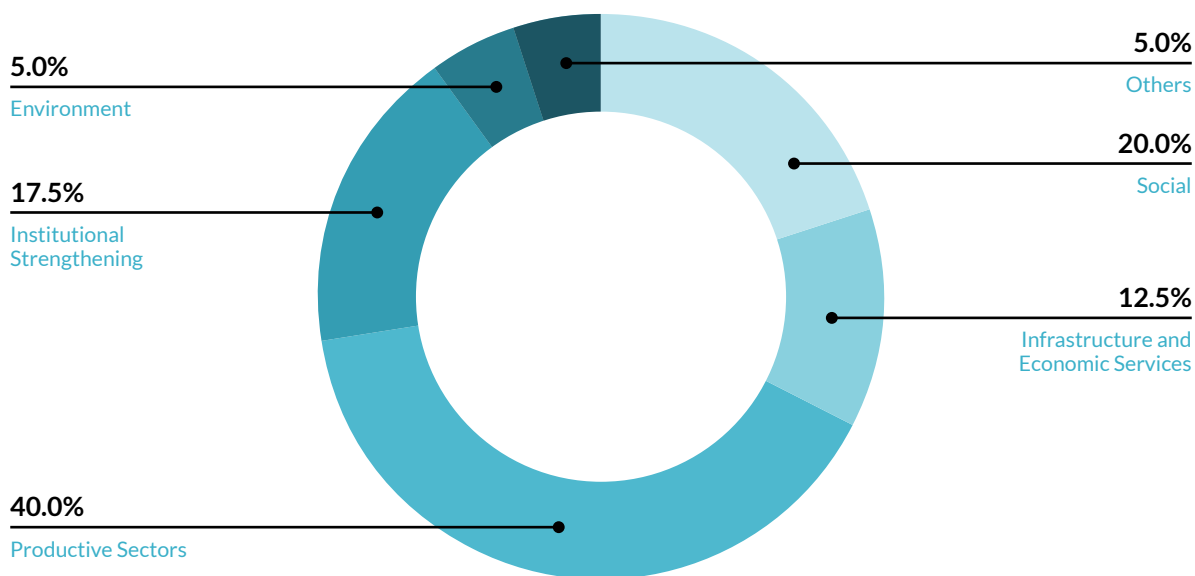
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC between Ibero-America (provider) and Africa (recipient), by dimension and activity sector. 2014.

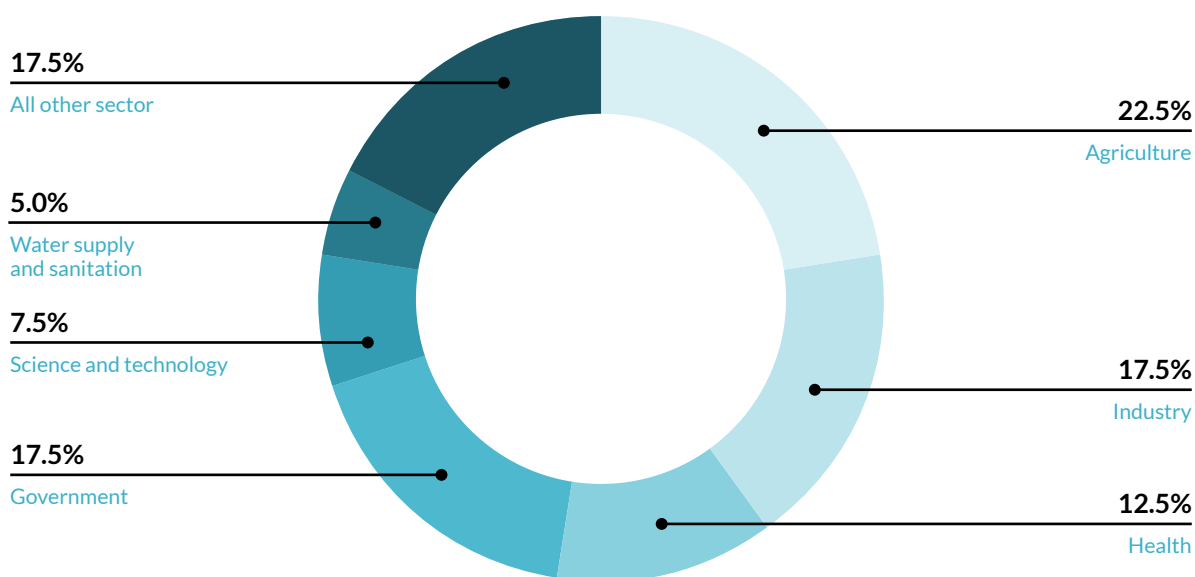
GRAPH V.2

Share (%)

V.2.A. Dimension of activity



V.2.B. Sector of activity



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Colombia. Meanwhile, 11 of the 12 actions were geared towards strengthening Colombia and 1 was aimed at Panama. These initiatives originated in ten different Asian countries, including, yet again, China and Thailand, who were active in more than one initiative.

d) A double perspective was applied to the sector analysis of Bilateral HSSC with Asia, distinguishing between provided and received. To that end:

- Graph V.3 shows the distribution of the 39 actions and projects in which Ibero-American countries were active as providers in their exchanges with Asia. In this case, almost half of the initiatives (48.7%) shared an economic purpose, namely, strengthening of the Productive sectors, in particular, Agriculture (four out of ten initiatives) and Extractive (one in twenty). Several initiatives focused on genetic improvement targeting higher crop yields; livestock fattening techniques; pest control and management; improved food security and quality; and, enhanced development of mining resources. Meanwhile, the other half of the initiatives (3 out of 5) were aimed at Institutional strengthening, in particular, Human Rights issues (training in forensic techniques for victim identification and elimination of anti-personnel mines). Finally, the remaining 20% of the initiatives were highly diversified around Other multisectoral (12.8%), Social, Infrastructure and services, and the Environment. The latter three dimensions together accounted for barely 10.2%.

- Meanwhile, the Bilateral HSSC received by Ibero-American countries from their Asian partners focused on strengthening a different set of capacities. Nonetheless, worthy of note were the initiatives geared towards strengthening the promotion of Colombian tourism, based on the Thai experience; management of the Panamanian finances, based on the capacities developed by India; promoting technology parks, leveraging the expertise of China; and, different types of donations, ranging from agricultural machinery and medical equipment to aircraft.

“ In 2014, Ibero-American countries engaged with other developing regions: aside from the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, these were Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Middle East ”

- e) Finally, there were a number of initiatives in which, yet again, Colombia acted both as provider and recipient in the Bilateral HSSC exchanged with two developing regions: Middle East and Oceania. Specifically, Colombia exchanged actions with Lebanon for anti-personnel mine clearance, and with emergency assistance to Palestine during the humanitarian crisis in July 2014. It also advised Tuvalu on Other social policies, through sport.

Bilateral HSSC projects between Ibero-America (provider) and Asia (recipient). 2014.

DIAGRAM V.3

Units



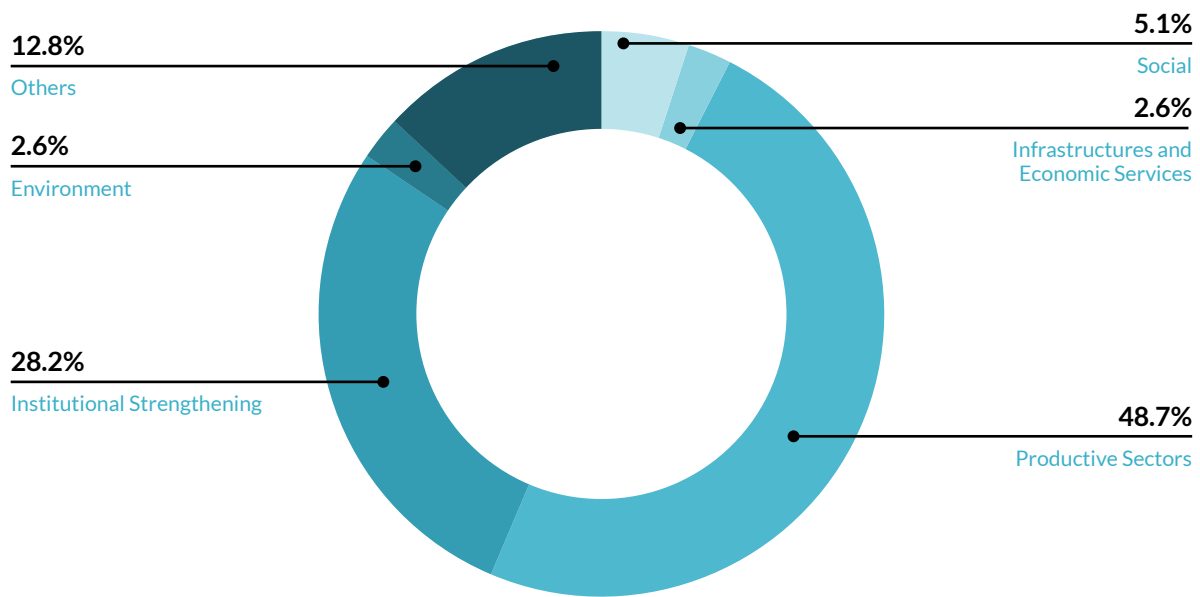
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Distribution of Bilateral HSSC between Ibero-America (provider) and Asia (recipient), by dimension and activity sector. 2014

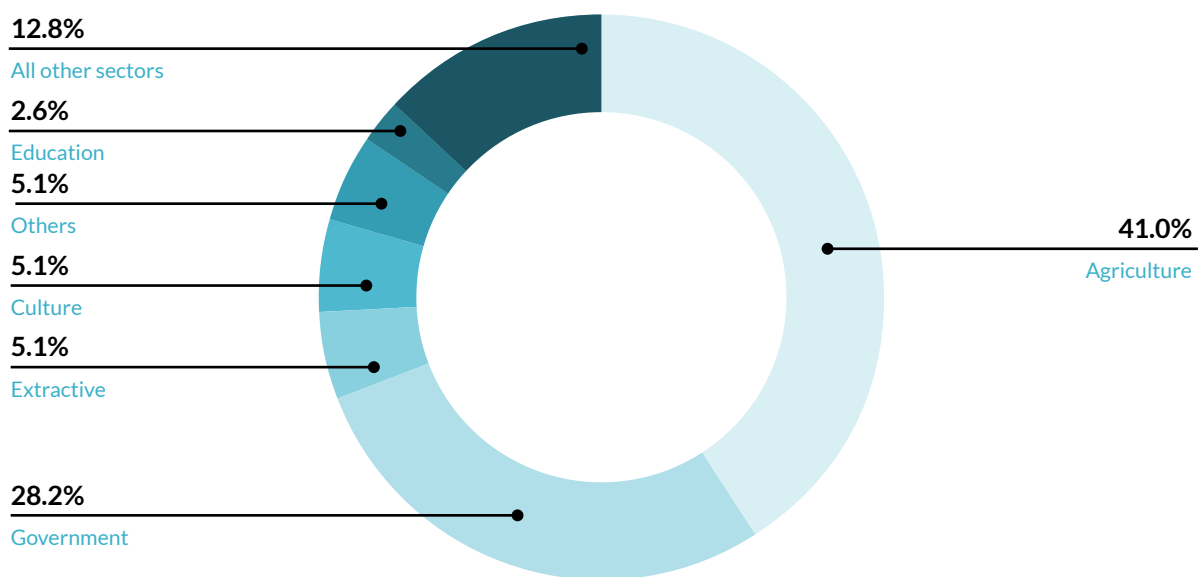
GRAPH V.3

Share (%)

V.3.A. Dimension of activity



V.3.B. Sector of activity



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

V.2 TRIANGULAR SSC IN IBERO-AMERICA AND OTHER REGIONS IN 2014

Table A.V.3 in the Annex shows the 12 projects and 7 actions under Triangular South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries were involved in 2014 together with other developing regions. The 19 initiatives in the Table are characterized by their title, the non-Ibero-American countries involved and the role they played. Additionally, Diagram V.4 identifies, for each of the 12 projects, the participants, their role and the partners.

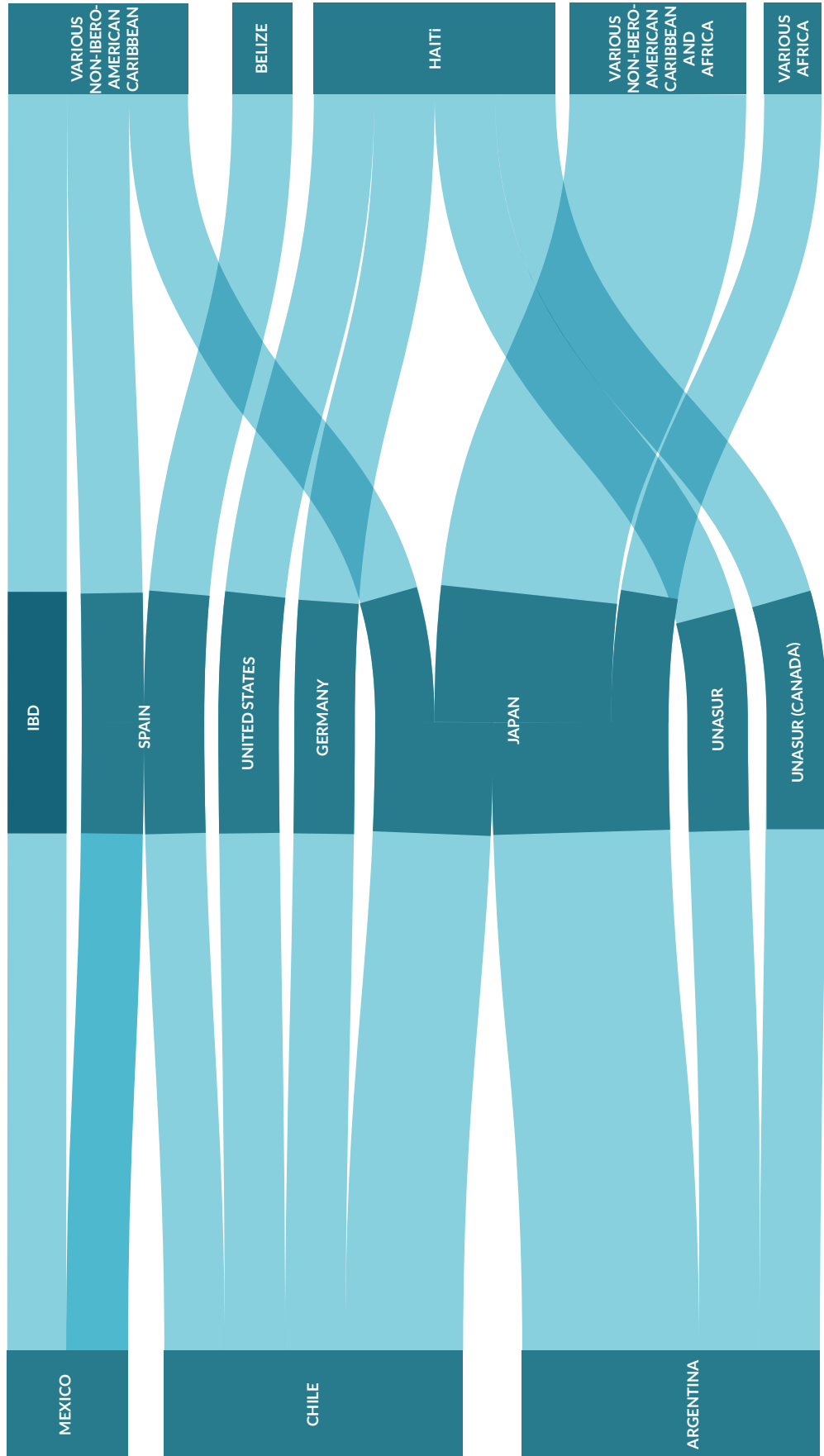
The following issues appear to be the most important:

- a) Three Ibero-American countries were active as first providers in the 12 Triangular SSC projects executed in 2014: Argentina, Chile and Mexico (5, 5, and 2 projects respectively). These three countries partnered with seven actors (five countries and two multilateral organizations) who participated in these projects as second providers: Canada, Japan and UNASUR (Argentina); Spain and the IDB (Mexico); Germany, Spain, Japan and the United States (in the case of Chile). Furthermore, the non-Ibero-American Caribbean was active as recipient in most triangulations, which is in stark contrast with the significantly reduced presence of African countries. In particular:
 - Chile's Triangular SSC was geared towards strengthening all CARICOM countries, in particular, Haiti, which received 4 out of 5 projects.
 - Meanwhile, Belize, Bahamas, Jamaica and Suriname were the four non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries that received 2 projects from Mexico.
- b) As for the 7 Triangular SSC actions registered in 2014, a distinction has to be made between the five Ibero-American countries that participated as first (or even second) providers, and the other two in which the providers were countries from other developing regions. In particular:
 - The main recipients of Argentina's cooperation were several Caribbean (Belize, Haiti, Grenada, St. Kitts and Saint Vincent) and African (Angola, Benin and Mozambique) countries. These countries were either the only recipient of projects, or shared this role with others in the same or different subregion.
 - Colombia, Peru and Uruguay participated, respectively, in 2, 2 and 1 Triangular SSC actions, primarily to transfer capacities. Their respective partners, as second providers, were the IDB and UNFPA (Colombia); Germany and Brazil (Peru); and the Netherlands (Uruguay). Other Ibero-American and Caribbean (Belize, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and Suriname), as well as African (Benin) countries were involved in the case of the actions received in which both Colombia and Uruguay were active. Meanwhile, Peru's triangulations sought to strengthen an African (Benin) and a Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago) country.
 - Additionally, two Ibero-American countries (El Salvador and Peru) were involved as recipients in two Triangular SSC actions. The former participated in a cooperation driven by Vietnam in partnership with the FAO. The latter partook in an action in which the providers were Jamaica and the IDB.

Triangular SSC projects between Ibero-America (provider) and other developing regions (recipient). 2014

DIAGRAM V.4

Units



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

c) Finally, the sectoral analysis of these 12 projects and 7 actions makes it possible to identify the capacities strengthened in 2014 through Triangular SSC between Ibero-America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. In that regard, 7 out of 10 initiatives were geared towards Institutional strengthening (36.8%) and Productive sectors (36.8%). Notable were the projects and actions related to national security and transfer of tools for better planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of public policies; as well as Agriculture (15.8% of the initiatives), Fisheries and Industry (10.5% each). The remaining 30% of initiatives in 2014 focused on the

Social dimension (Water, Health and Other services and social policies); as well as the Environment (5.3%) and Disaster management (another 5.3%), and, in particular, support for the Caribbean in managing emergency situations from earthquakes and tsunamis.

“ In 2014 through Triangular SSC between Ibero-America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia, 7 out of 10 initiatives were geared towards Institutional strengthening and Productive sectors ”

V.3 REGIONAL HSSC IN IBERO-AMERICA AND OTHER REGIONS IN 2014

In 2014, the Ibero-American countries engaged with other developing countries in 11 programs and 7 projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation (Table A.V.4 in the Annex). The main partners in the bulk of the initiatives (16 out of 18) were the Caribbean countries that participated in these programs and projects through their membership in Mesoamerican (Belize) and Ibero-American (Haiti) cooperation; CARICOM; or multilateral organizations such as ECLAC and the OAS. As noted in Chapter 4, these organizations focus their activities on those

in which their Ibero-American and Caribbean member countries are involved. Two projects were executed with Africa and Asia: on the one hand, the so-called 2nd Youth Entrepreneurship Pathway to Learning with Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia; and on the other, the Science and Technology Convergence Network with India and Myanmar, under the aegis of FEALAC (Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation in 1999, sponsored by Chile and Singapore).

Through a cooperation drive, the participating regions developed collective responses to shared problems. Though Regional HSSC was highly diversified in sectoral terms, a number of programs and projects sought to strengthen Health; boost entrepreneurship and MSMEs; support culture as a tool for social integration; and generate indicators and statistical methodologies to guide decision makers.

It is expected that the number of Regional HSSC programs and projects in which Ibero-America engages with other developing regions may grow in the future. Initiatives like the one driven by Portugal, together with other members of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), will no doubt contribute to this. Box V.1 illustrates this.

Portugal's support to South-South Cooperation in the framework of the CPLP

BOX V.1

The Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) is a multilateral forum of 9 Portuguese-speaking countries. The talks held between the member countries in 1983 for the establishment of this forum culminated on 17 July 1996 with the First Summit of Heads of State and Government, when the CPLP was created and its Constitutive Declaration and Statutes of the Community were adopted. Its member countries -Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and East Timor- represent four continents and a population of over 230 million people.

The primary objectives of the CPLP are political coordination and cooperation in social, cultural and economic issues. Coinciding with the 6th Summit of Heads of State and Government, the member countries of the CPLP adopted a key reference document for their cooperation: the "CPLP General Strategy for Cooperation", complemented by the document "Cooperation within the CPLP: a strategic post-Bissau vision",

adopted in 2009. The priority areas for cooperation between member countries include Health and Education, Food Security and Environment.

From the outset, Portugal has provided financial and/or technical support for the implementation of regional programs in these areas, in particular, support for Regional HSSC or activities in the member states:

- Customs cooperation program at CPLP level to strengthen public finance management and control.
- The Global Project, which consists of cooperation projects approved under the CPLP Special Fund.
- Support for the Network of National Institutes for Public Administration or Equivalent (RINAPE), created within the framework of the CPLP to ensure ongoing communication among its members, transfer of successful experiences, knowledge of best practices, distance learning, exchange of teachers, technical assistance, curriculum development and search for external finance.

- CADAPI scholarships to help CPLP officers assist Courses for Senior Public Administration Officials. Civil servants from Latin American countries members of the Latin American Center for Development Administration (CLAD) are also eligible for these scholarships.

Furthermore, Portugal supports Chile in the implementation of Triangular activities, provided that the target countries are CPLP members. This cooperation is enshrined in the recently signed Memorandum of Understanding between Portugal and Chile, formalized in May 2016. This memorandum aims to establish guidelines for cooperation that will contribute to the economic, social and environmental development of CPLP countries. The consultation mechanisms, as well as the working plans, will be defined shortly in accordance with the needs of the recipient countries, thus contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

ANNEX II

Bilateral HSSC projects between Ibero-America and other developing regions. 2014

TABLE A.V.1
A.V.1.A. Ibero-America as provider

Other regions	IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES						Total
	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Mexico	Peru	
Antigua and Barbuda	1		1				2
Barbados	1						1
Belize	2						2
Dominica	5				2		7
Grenada	4						4
Guyana	1						1
Haiti		2		8	2		12
Jamaica	2		3				5
St. Kitts and Nevis	1						1
Saint Lucia	5				1		6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9			1	2		12
Suriname	2						2
Trinidad and Tobago	1				1		2
Non-Ibero-American Caribbean	34	2	4	9	8		57
Angola	4						4
Algeria	4						4
Botswana	1						1
Cameroon	1						1
Ivory Coast	3						3
Morocco	1						1
Mozambique	9						9
Namibia	3						3
South Africa	3						3
Africa	29						29
Cambodia	5						5
China	2						2
Philippines	2						2
India			1				1
Myanmar			1				1
Thailand	3					1	4
East Timor	4						4
Vietnam	7						7
Asia	23		2			1	26
Other developing regions	86	2	6	9	8	1	112

A.V.1.B. Ibero-America as recipient

Other regions	IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES						Total
	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Mexico	Peru	
South Africa	1						1
Africa	1						1
China	2		2				4
India			1				1
Indonesia			1				1
Thailand			1			2	3
Asia	2		5		2		9
Other developing regions	3		5			2	10

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Bilateral HSSC actions between Ibero-America and other developing regions. 2014

TABLE A.V.2

A.V.2.A. Ibero-America as provider

Other regions	IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES						Total
	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	El Salvador	México	Peru	
Barbados			4	1			5
Dominica			1				1
Grenada			3				3
Haiti		2			1		3
Jamaica			1			1	2
St. Kitts and Nevis			1				1
Saint Lucia		1	1				2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			1				1
Suriname			3				3
Trinidad and Tobago			1				1
Various	1	1	6				8
Non-Ibero-American Caribbean	1	4	22	1	1	1	30
Ghana			2				2
Kenya			1				1
Mozambique			1				1
DR Congo	1		1				2
South Africa			1				1
Various			3				4
Africa	1		9				10
Azerbaijan			1				1
China			1				1
Philippines			1				1
Indonesia			1				1
Kazakhstan			1				1
Malaysia			1				1
Myanmar			1				1
Russia			1				1
Thailand			2				2
Vietnam	1						2
Various			2				2
Asia	1		12				13
Tuvalu			1				1
Oceania			1				1
Lebanon			1				1
Palestine			1				1
Various			1				1
Middle East			3				3
Other developing regions	3	4	47	1	1	1	57

A.V.2.B. Ibero-America as recipient

Other regions	IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES						Total
	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	México	Panamá	
Azerbaijan			1				1
China			2				2
Philippines			1				1
India						1	1
Indonesia			1				1
Kazakhstan			1				1
Malaysia			1				1
Myanmar			1				1
Russia			1				1
Thailand			2				2
Asia			11			1	12
Lebanon			1				1
Middle East			1				1
Other developing regions			12			1	13

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Triangular South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-America was active with other developing regions. 2014

TABLE A.V.3

	Projects and actions	Other developing regions/Participating countries	ROLE
Projects	Support for the evaluation of public and public-private investment projects	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Bahamas, Jamaica and Suriname	Recipient
	Pro Huerta Fresh Food Self-Production Project	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	Recipient
	Self-Production of Food, Food Security and Local Development	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	Recipient
	Course on "Sustainable cattle production for small- and medium-scale farms"	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Haiti	Recipient
	Aquaculture course	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Haiti	Recipient
	Development and strengthening of official environmental statistics through the creation of a regional framework in Latin America and the Caribbean	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago	Recipient
	Strengthening the Caribbean Emergency Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA) in earthquakes and tsunamis	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Belize	Recipient
	Strengthening Beekeeping	Africa: Angola, Mozambique and Benin Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis	Recipient
	Strengthening skills and capacities in National Security, Crisis and Intelligence of the leadership of security institutions	Africa: Mozambique and Benin Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Belize	Recipient
	International Cooperation Project (ICP) Management	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Belize, Haiti and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Recipient
	"Imaginar Futuro Juntos" (Youth Employability)	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Haiti	Recipient
	Production Management Technologies in SMEs	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Haiti	Recipient
	Course on "Technologies applied to water and effluence treatment"	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia	Recipient
	Actions	Institutional strengthening for developing marine fisheries and aquaculture	Asia: Vietnam
Launch and Symposium on the Authorized Economic Operator Program		Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Jamaica	First provider
Proposal of Technical Cooperation to the Bureau of Standards		Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Trinidad and Tobago	Recipient
Internship of Health Ministry officers		Africa: Sao Tome and Principe	Recipient
Development Program		Africa: Benin	Recipient
Seminar: Result-based Statistics Planning and Management	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean: Belize, Jamaica and Suriname	Recipient	

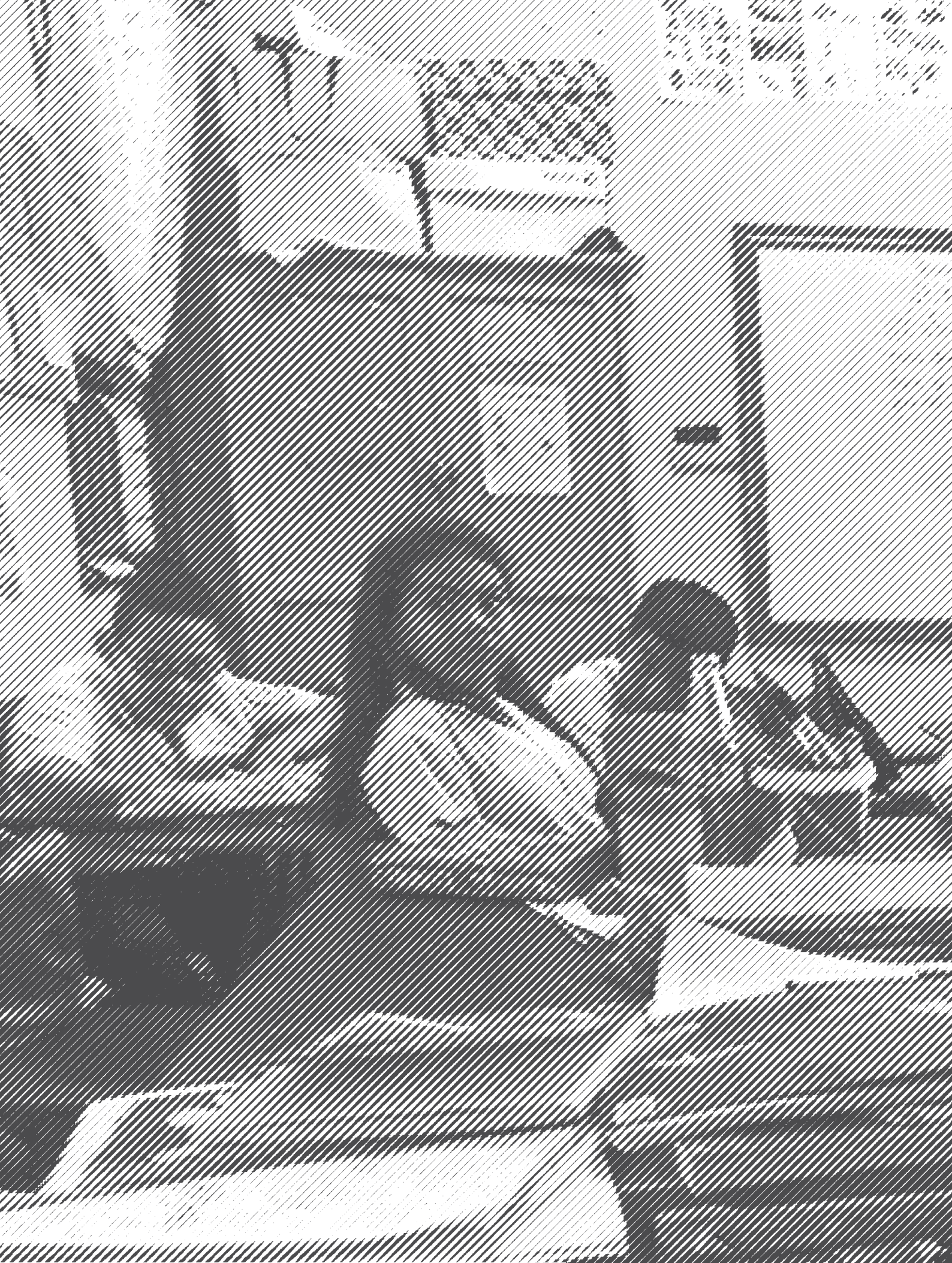
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Regional HSSC Initiatives in which Ibero-America was active with other developing regions. 2014

TABLE A.V.4

PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS		OTHER DEVELOPING REGIONS/COUNTRIES			
Programs	Non-Ibero-American Caribbean	Mesoamerican Strategy for Environmental Sustainability (EMSA)	Belize		
		Regional SICA Empreende Strategy	Belize		
		Working Group on International Classifications (CTGI)	Barbados, Haiti and St. Lucia		
		Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Haiti and Jamaica		
		Working Group on Labor Market Indicators of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	Saint Lucia		
		EMMIE Initiative for the Elimination of Malaria in Mesoamerica and the Island of Hispaniola	Belize		
		Agriculture program on animal and plant health systems in CARICOM countries	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago		
		Program to Support the Creation of an Ibero-American Space for Music (IBERORQUESTAS JUVENILES)	Haiti		
		Regional Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica PCRM's Public Service Component	Belize		
		Network of Ibero-American Diplomatic Archives (RADI)	Haiti		
		Mesoamerican Health 2015	Belize		
		Projects	Africa	2 nd Youth Entrepreneurship Pathways to Learning	Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia
			Asia	FEALAC's Science and Technology Convergence Network	India and Myanmar
Non-Ibero-American Caribbean	Support for implementing the Regional Code of Good Practice		Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica and Suriname		
	Developing Institutional Capacity of Mesoamerican Governments for Monitoring and Compliance of the MDGs		Belize		
	Building institutional strengths and capacities of Mesoamerican countries in aerial interdiction for combating the world drug problem		Belize		
	Exchange of knowledge and best practices on development of national health and public policy surveys		Belize		
	Regional MSME Information System in Central America and the Dominican Republic		Belize		

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus



Inclusive Education System Project (Mexico and Honduras)
(Photograph of the Franciscan Training Institute for the Visually Impaired)



BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (2016); "Triangular Co-operation – Findings from a 2015 Survey*"; DAC; Paris; 2 pp

Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) and Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) (2013); *Seminar-Workshop Report: Questionnaire for the Report on South-South Cooperation in Latin America 2013: Review of the Treatment of Triangular and Regional Cooperation*. Held in Buenos Aires on March 20-22, 2013. PIFCSS and SEGIB. Montevideo-Madrid. 34 pp

Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) (2015); *Guide to the Management of Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America*; Working Paper No. 8; PIFCSS; San Salvador; 72 pp

----- (PIFCSS) (2013); *Generating Indicators for South-South Cooperation*. Working Paper No. 4; PIFCSS; Montevideo; 40 pp

Ibero-American General Secretariat (2015); *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2015*. SEGIB, PIFCSS and AECID; Madrid; 225 pp

----- (SEGIB) (2014); *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2013-2014*. SEGIB, PIFCSS and AECID; Madrid; 206 pp

----- (SEGIB) (2012); *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2012*. SEGIB, PIFCSS and AECID. Madrid, 167 pp

----- (SEGIB) (2010); *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2010*. SEGIB and Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation (AECID). Madrid, 163 pp

Ibero-American General Secretariat and Pan American Health Organization (SEGIB and PAHO) (2016); *South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Ibero-American Health Sector*; 78 pp (to be published)

Le Blanc, D. (2015); *Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets*; DESA Working Paper No. 141 ST/ESA/2015/DWP/141; DESA; March 2015; 19 pp

Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Dominican Republic (MIC) (2013); *National Entrepreneurship Strategy*; MIC, Santo Domingo, 71 pp

United Nations (2015); *Millennium Development Goals: 2015 Report United Nations*; New York; 72 pp

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) (2015); *Transforming our world: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development*; A/RES/70/1; UNGA; New York; 35pp

----- (UNGA) (2012); *The future we want, A/RES/66/288*, 27 July 2012; UNGA; New York; 60 pp

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (2014); *Trends and progress in international development cooperation*; ECOSOC; New York; 23 pp

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO, 2013); *PAHO/WHO Strategic Plan 2014-2019*; PAHO; Washington, DC; 2013; 162 pp

Main websites consulted

ARCAL - <http://www.arcal-lac.org>

Argentina Cooperation -
www.cooperacionarg.gob.ar

Bolivia National Customs (ABN)
- www.aduana.gob.bo

Chilean Agency for International
Cooperation (AGCID) - www.agci.cl

Chile National Customs Service - www.aduana.cl

Community of Portuguese Speaking
Countries - <http://www.cplp.org>

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
of the Organization for Economic Cooperation
and Development (OECD) - <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/idsoline> and <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations (FAO) - <http://www.fao.org>

Ibero-American General Secretariat
(SEGIB) - <http://www.segib.org>

Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-
South Cooperation - www.cooperacionsursur.org

Mexican Agency for International Development
Cooperation (AMEXCID) - <http://amexcid.gob.mx/>

Peruvian Agency for International
Cooperation (APCI) - www.apci.gob.pe

Presidential Agency for International Cooperation
of Colombia (APC) - www.apccolombia.gov.co

Spanish Agency for International Development
Cooperation (AECID) - <http://www.aecid.es/>

Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF) -
<http://www.sdgfund.org/es/current-programmes>

Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation
(SETECI) of Ecuador - www.seteci.gob.ec/

Uruguayan Agency for International
Cooperation (AUCI) - www.auci.gub.uy

World Bank <http://datos.bancomundial.org>

The *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2016* is the most comprehensive intergovernmental systematization of South-South Cooperation in a developing region. In the context of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this Report, which is the ninth edition, provides an international benchmark for understanding the role of our region in the future of South-South Cooperation.

Andorra :: Argentina :: Bolivia :: Brazil :: Chile :: Colombia :: Costa Rica :: Cuba :: Ecuador :: El Salvador :: Spain :: Guatemala
Honduras :: Mexico :: Nicaragua :: Panama :: Paraguay :: Peru :: Portugal :: Dominican Republic :: Uruguay :: Venezuela

www.informesursur.org



www.cooperacionsursur.org



www.aecid.es



www.segib.org