
Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2012



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López).

Cover photo: Triangular South-South Cooperation project by Argentina and the Pan American Health
Organization (PAHO) to reinforce the Dominican Republic's efforts to guarantee that its population
has access to quality medicines. Project details can be found in Chapter III, Box III.5, of this Report.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The development cooperation agenda has undergone a major transformation in recent years. The debate has been shaped partly by the international economic crisis and the adjustments implemented in response by the main donor countries, the proximity of the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015, efficacy, and participation by the Middle-Income Countries (MICs). However, in Ibero-America the renewed role of South-South Cooperation has also been very important.

Our countries' prominent role in this new phase is explained firstly by their direct action, in exchanging experiences and strengthening capacities. But it is also partly attributable, within the framework that has always been provided by the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), to the work that has been done on a collective basis, one of whose principal manifestations is this *Ibero-American South-South Cooperation Report 2012*.

In support of these efforts, the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) presents this sixth edition of the report to the 22nd Ibero-American Summit, held in Cádiz (Spain). In the years since the countries mandated the production of an annual report (at the 17th Ibero-American Summit in Santiago de Chile, in 2007), this report has evolved steadily, expanding and undertaking new challenges.

This year's edition includes two notable new features. Firstly, in line with the work promoted by the countries in the framework of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), a number of indicators of South-South Cooperation have begun to be applied; this enhances the scope for analysis and gives the report more rigour and depth. Also, in response to calls from the countries, data from sister nations in the Non-Ibero-American Caribbean is being incorporated into our analysis of both South-South Cooperation and world ODA.

We are confident that these new features will enrich this report and drive us to further progress, meeting new challenges in future editions. At the service of the countries, this Secretariat will continue to support this vehicle for reflection and collective work in order to firmly establish the Report as a tool for Ibero-America and its peoples.

Enrique V. Iglesias
Ibero-American Secretary General

Salvador Arriola
Secretary for Ibero-American Cooperation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **2012 Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America** focuses on the performance of the various cooperation modalities in the region in 2011. In line with previous editions, this report includes a shared reflection by the countries on the contribution by Triangular and South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America to the global agenda for development cooperation. Lastly, this report reviews trends in Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocated to Ibero- America in the context of the global economic crisis.

The **first chapter** reviews **contributions by Ibero-American Triangular and South-South Cooperation to the global agenda for development assistance**. The notable number of platforms and forums addressing the issue of South-South Cooperation enables Ibero-American countries to made progress in setting out common positions to contribute to that agenda. Among the range of positions, there are a number of common aspirations, including notably: the need to continue to support Middle-Income Countries (which are ineligible for cooperation due to income-based criteria which ignore persistent structural gaps); the emerging dual role of those countries in international cooperation; and recognition of South-South and Triangular Cooperation as mechanisms for institutional strengthening, capacity building, and regional integration.

The **second chapter** analyses the performance of **Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011**. The support received from the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation was key for adopting new approaches to analyzing and evaluating this form of cooperation. More specifically:

1. **Throughout 2011, Ibero-American countries executed 586 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects** and 229 actions.
2. The majority of that cooperation was executed by just three countries: **Brazil, Argentina and Mexico**, which **accounted for practically 70% of the 586 projects in 2011**. The remainder was attributable to **Colombia, Cuba and Chile (25% of total cooperation)**, along with Costa Rica, Peru, El Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, Bolivia and Paraguay (which together contributed another 5%).
3. **All Ibero-American countries were recipients** of Horizontal Bilateral South-South Cooperation; just one, **Paraguay**, accounted for **more than 10%** of projects (around 65), followed by Bolivia and El Salvador (another 20%); Mexico and Costa Rica, together with Andean countries Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (each accounting for 5%-7.5% of the total); Argentina and Uruguay, Cuba, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Panama (2.5%-5.0%, i.e. equivalent to 15-30 projects each); and, lastly, Brazil and Chile (1.9%-0.7%).
4. The **bilateral relations between nations, subregions, and even internal relations within subregions** were key in determining countries' relative weights as providers and recipients. As regards cooperation flows in 2011:
 - a) **Brazil and Argentina accounted for over 50% of the projects executed in the Andean countries** (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru), Paraguay, El Salvador and Cuba.

-
- b) **Andean and Central American countries were the main recipients of cooperation from Brazil, Mexico and Cuba** (accounting for around 70% of the total they provided). In fact, those three countries were responsible for more than 60% of the cooperation received in the two subregions.
- c) **Andean countries** executed 70 cooperation projects in 2011, of which **more than 50% were in Central America**. Regarding cooperation within subregions, the **Southern Cone** (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, excl. Brazil) was the second-largest provider and recipient of its own projects.
5. **Almost 40% of the 586 projects executed in 2011 focused on strengthening national economies:** the majority of those projects (70%) sought to support productive activities (mainly primary sectors and derivative industries) while the remainder (30%) focused on building infrastructure and basic economic services (especially energy, application of scientific and technological progress, and strengthening SMEs). The **other 60% of projects were distributed**, almost in equal proportions (32.8% and 28.5%, respectively), between **reinforcing social issues** (health—general and reproductive—, education, public social welfare policies, and sanitation) and **support for other activities** (public sector management, security and justice, human rights, environmental and cultural initiatives, disaster prevention, and development).
6. **Indicators for South-South Cooperation began to be applied.** Their main objective is to provide a deeper understanding of issues such as **visibility**, encourage improvements in **management and strategic planning**, and allow for **evaluation**. This involves measuring several aspects, including the **scale, availability of financial resources, shared responsibility** and **efficiency**. Collection of data on project costs and their approval, start and completion dates made it possible to take the first steps in that direction. However, the main limiting factor when interpreting the results was that the available data is still incomplete. For example:
- a) Projects and actions are tools for South-South Cooperation that differ notably in size: some **projects** took an **average of 587 days** (more than 18 months) to execute, while actions took an average of **41 days** (slightly more than one month).
- b) The level of concentration of cooperation received and provided was measured by applying a variant of the index used for trade (Herfindahl). Using that index to classify cooperation as diversified (under 0.1000), moderately concentrated (between 0.1000 and 0.1800) and highly concentrated (over 0.1800), it was found that **incoming cooperation was moderately diversified, while outgoing cooperation was highly concentrated**.
- c) As regards **shared responsibility**, at least in financial terms, **providers bore 72.7%** of the costs and **recipients 27.3%**. In terms of efficiency, spending was under budget (**86.6% of the total**).

The **third chapter**, which focuses on **Triangular South-South Cooperation**, reflects on Ibero-American countries' renewed commitment to this modality: in fact, there were **74 projects and 70 actions in 2011**, compared with 42 projects and 41 actions in 2010. All of Ibero-America (with the exception of Andorra and Portugal) participated, albeit with varying roles and intensity:

1. As regards the **top providers**, four Ibero-American countries accounted for 80% of projects: **Argentina** (almost one-third of the total), **Chile** (22%), **Brazil** (15%) and **Mexico** (13.5%). Peru, Colombia and Uruguay emerged as actors in this area.
2. As regard the **second-tier providers** of financial, technical and institutional support, actors from outside the region were prominent: mainly Japan (46% of the 74 in execution); Germany (13.5%), the US, Canada, Australia and Korea (12.2%); and multilateral and regional organizations (UNDP, ILO, WFP, PAHO, CAF and OAS). The Ibero-American exception was Spain, which participated in 3 triangular projects and 8 triangular actions.
3. As regards recipients, **Paraguay**, together with four Andean countries (**Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru**) accounted for almost **two-thirds of all activity**. The other countries had lower participation rates (El Salvador, Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Brazil; 2.7%-5.4% each) or were involved in only one project (Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela).

The **Economic and Social areas accounted for over 60%** of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects in 2011, although the former (38%) surpassed the latter (24%). Economic projects sought to strengthen SMEs, agriculture and fishing, while social projects focused on health, and social policies. The other **40% of triangular projects** addressed other areas of activity, including the environment (22% of total triangular cooperation), support for management and public services, and reinforcing human rights.

The majority were highly complex science and technology projects. For example, projects in the environment area focused on the management of watersheds, solid waste, and air quality measurement; business projects addressed the transfer of resources and technological skills to SMEs; the agriculture and fishing area concentrated on the development of phytosanitary techniques; and actions to strengthen governments prioritized electronic voting systems.

Chapter four, on **Horizontal South-South Cooperation** in the region, discusses how the persistence of some conceptual and systematization problems led to a change in focus in this edition, from analysing cases to a **review of all experiences in 2011, which provides a more detailed look at the characteristics of this form of cooperation.** The final goal is to advance in updating its definition, the method of record-keeping and the prospects for analysis.

The review confirms that Horizontal South-South Cooperation in the region:

1. Was executed through **programs, projects and actions**, together with other partners, **by at least three developing Ibero-American countries**.
2. **Focused on promoting the development of the various subregions** involved. The **objective, strategy, design and implementation of the cooperation project were shared by all participants**.
3. **All programs, projects and actions in 2011 had an institutional framework or dimension**: i.e. apart from their specific variants, they all had a formal scheme for guiding relations between cooperating parties.
4. **There were three different funding schemes**: where 100% of funding was borne by member countries; where almost all funds came from actors outside of the region; and where the budget was shared by providers and recipients.

As part of Line of Action 5 of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation, **chapter five** addresses progress in the region in the last three years in **systematizing experiences in Bilateral Horizontal and Triangular South-South Cooperation**. Specifically, it looks at the systematization methodology: its composition, main content and, in particular, the transfer process to countries' cooperation units. Progress as well as new challenges were identified from an analysis of 24 systematized experiences (most of which, i.e. those in 2012, were already fully undertaken by the units in the participating countries).

Chapter six looks at how the international economic crisis and resulting fiscal adjustments by the main donor countries started to impact the flow of global **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**. Growth in total net ODA to developing countries **slowed between 2000 and 2010**, from 19.3% in the first half of the decade, to 2.3% in the second half. This contrasts with the **global ODA earmarked for Ibero-American countries**: although **assistance still exceeded US\$5.5 billion in 2010**, i.e. 70% more than the US\$3.2 billion in 2000, **(even though it had fallen for two consecutive years: -1.8% and -3.3%, respectively)**. There are several dynamics behind the **gradual shift away from Ibero-America as the recipient of all global ODA**: from a high of 9% in 2001 to a low of 4.2% in 2010. This was also impacted by changes in ODA provided by Spain, the second-largest donor, whose assistance declined from a high of around US\$1.2 billion in 2008 to less than US\$500 million in 2011.

It is also important to note that, for the first time, **this year's report addresses South-South Cooperation between the region and the Non-Ibero-American Caribbean**. Several chapters discuss the Bilateral Horizontal SSC and Triangular SSC projects and actions that Ibero-America executed in 2011 with that sub-region and some of the regional programs implemented (primarily Mexico's and Colombia's Caribbean Strategies). This edition also includes a review of the global ODA assigned to the Non-Ibero-American Caribbean between 2000 and 2010. In particular, Haiti stands out, with intense growth in ODA from 2005 to 2010, coinciding with the implementation of debt relief plans and the response to the devastating earthquake in January 2010.

CHAPTER I
CONTRIBUTION BY
SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION
IN IBERO-AMERICA TO THE GLOBAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENDA

I.1. Conceptualization and contextualization of Ibero-American South-South Cooperation

The region's Heads of State and Government meet at the annual Ibero-American Summit to exchange standpoints with a view to strengthening a vision of cooperation among peers. Each summit produces a declaration which enriches the discussion, cooperation being a central theme for building the Ibero-American Community of Nations. At the 21st Summit, held in October 2011 in Asunción, Paraguay, it was agreed to "*promote cooperation among the public administrations in Ibero-America to foster regional integration and to create spaces and channels to transfer and exchange knowledge and experience about successful processes, projects and programs that, in view of their social impact and benefits to citizens, can be replicated*"¹, a call to engage South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America.

The first SSC initiatives in the region occurred in the context of solidarity initiatives between countries in the Southern Hemisphere during the Cold War. In the 1970s, many International Cooperation Agreements were signed between countries and expertise was exchanged through Mixed Bilateral Committees, which built a solid foundation of mutual trust among the countries in the region. However, when the debt crisis unfolded in Latin America in the 1980s and 90s, the region adopted economic policy reforms in line with the "*Washington Consensus*" and applied the structural adjustment programs required by international financial institutions.

The result was a lag in autonomous development of SSC. Only in the last two decades has SSC returned to play a central role in the strategies for forging links between Latin American countries. As the Cold War ended, the emergence of a multipolar world and the organization of major conferences that defined the international system's development priorities² led to a change in the international landscape which favoured the proliferation of more coordinated South-South initiatives, motivated by the pursuit of joint reformulation of policies that were more in line with the interests of Southern Hemisphere countries.

In terms of conceptualization, it is worth noting that the founding principles of SSC are based on the decolonization that commenced at the end of World War II and the rise of the Non-Aligned Movement and its proposals for a *New International Economic Order* in the 1970s. It was during this period that the first references to SSC appeared as a concept with its own purpose, as distinct from the East-West conflict and the pattern of North-South relations. In this context, Latin America contributed to the conceptualization of the term in 1978, prompting the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), which led to the Plan of Action of Buenos Aires (PABA). PABA is a proposal for change in development assistance, focusing on countries' national and collective abilities. The document defines TCDC as a conscious, systematic and politically motivated process where cooperating countries do not interfere in the issues of other States; there is equality among the members; and there is respect for local development content. The latter implies that development is not a linear, automatic process or a perfect position that can be reached with the same formula; rather, it is a process based on, and respectful of, individual countries' idiosyncrasies, histories and characteristics.

* Drafted at the request of SETECI and the AUCI, with comments by Ibero-American countries. Consolidated text as of 7-9-12.

1- Full text available at <http://segib.org/cumbres/files/2011/03/Declaracion-Asuncion-ESP.pdf>

2- The international conferences referred to are: Children (1990), Environment (1992), Human Rights (1993); Population (1994); World Summit for Social Development (1995); Conference on Women (1995); and Human Settlements (1996), Millennium Summit (2000), Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001).

In 1980, the United Nations established the High-Level Committee (HLC) on South-South Cooperation to monitor the PABA, which is still considered a favourable platform where countries in the region can interact with other regions in a multilateral setting. In 2003³, the concept of TCDC was replaced with SSC. Thirty years later, conceptual development of this area continues. SSC has been defined under the United Nations framework, and Ibero-America has provided a platform from which to extract successful experiences which have contributed to this knowledge. These efforts provided the basis for the High Level United Nations Conference on SSC in Nairobi, Kenya, in December 2009. At that event, progress to date was analyzed in the light of PABA, and SSC was defined as *"... a common endeavour of peoples and countries of the South, born out of shared experiences and sympathies, based on their common objectives and solidarity, and guided by, inter alia, the principles of respect for national sovereignty and ownership, free from any conditionalities. South-South cooperation should not be seen as official development assistance. It is a partnership among equals based on solidarity ..."*⁴

Since then, the renewed popularity of South-South and Triangular Cooperation and its growing importance in global and regional development are driving an intense debate, both technical and political, on development cooperation and the creation of communities of practice and knowledge sharing. The new insight debates and enriches the theoretical and practical framework accumulated during more than 50 years of traditional cooperation.

Ibero-America is undergoing a series of transformations that respond to ongoing structural changes in the world order. One response to the changing international order has been to undertake regional integration projects in which States play a central role in developing policies for social inclusion and, in particular, for the fight against inequality. This creates the chance for the states to cooperate not only on commercial, geopolitical and security issues, but also to adapt to, and to expand national and collective capacities in, economic, social, political and cultural issues at an international level.

It is also necessary to recognize that states need to strengthen and adapt their institutional frameworks to respond to new challenges arising from the structural transformation under way. A public organization with effective capacity for national development planning, with dynamic inter-institutional relationships, leading the broad social dialogue with all stakeholders, including cooperation, is essential for achieving the desired sustainable development and the autonomy. Accordingly, it is necessary to draw on the progress achieved in the region since it can provide valuable lessons for the global South.

Therefore, for Ibero-American countries, SSC is also a regional integration tool because it strengthens relations between partners in the region, taking into account their complementary cooperation skills and development needs. There is a relationship of mutual reinforcement between integration and SSC, the latter providing a way to integrate concrete experiences of meeting and exchange. One of the region's objectives is to share innovative approaches to similar but not identical problems, respecting the specific characteristics and historical contexts of the various countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, contributing to reducing gaps and asymmetries between and within countries.

3- By virtue of resolution 58/220, the General Assembly replaced the expression TCDC with SSC in 2004. See the 2011 report, JIU/REP/2011/3, by the Joint Inspection Unit in Geneva, available at https://www.unjiu.org/en/reports-notes/CEB%20and%20organisation%20documents/A_66_717_Add.1.pdf

4. Resolution 64/222, annex paragraph 18

In recent years, SSC has increased in importance on a global level, becoming a fundamental contribution to economic and social development of the Southern Hemisphere countries. Thus, the initiatives promoted in the region have contributed to institutional strengthening, knowledge sharing and capacity development in their countries.

Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize that SSC does not replace the need for North-South cooperation. Therefore, developed countries continue to fulfil their commitment of allocating 0.7% of GDP to developing countries as official development assistance (ODA). Considering the principles and characteristics of SSC, part of cooperation from the North could be used to promote and support cooperation actions between countries of the South.

I.2. South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America in the context of the current global agenda of international cooperation

It is worth noting the large number of forums where debates are ongoing about SSC and its practices: The United Nations System (ECLAC, ECOSOC-DCF, UNDP), the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), regional integration processes, SEGIB's Ibero-American space and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA). For this reason, Ibero-American countries consider it important to articulate positions at regional level and to pursue synergies between the various spaces for debate, drawing on the forums' various comparative advantages.

Along these lines, at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, Korea in November 2011, Ibero-American countries worked to build a common position that cooperation officials adopted from diverse positions but with a common foundation and principles. Starting out from a wide range of approaches as regards the validity and legitimacy of the forum and its agenda, 19 Ibero-American⁵ countries signed a document on SSC.

Its key elements are as follows⁶:

- a) It is important to maintain support for international cooperation to middle-income countries to strengthen their capacity to meet the development challenges and sustain progress, recognizing its value for maintaining stability, both regional and global, and their contributions as providers of South-South cooperation to regional and global development.
- b) South-South cooperation in Latin America is derived from agreements between countries facing similar development challenges at national and global level, facilitating the adaptation of activities to common needs and perspectives and respect for local contributions to development. This favours understanding, encourages a relationship between partners in terms of reciprocity, and allows for mutual learning.
- c) SSC strengthens relations between countries in the same region, promoting regional development and integration, relationships with other regions and the preservation of regional and global public goods.

5- The countries that adhered to "Position Paper on South-South Cooperation in the Framework of International Development Cooperation for Presentation at the Fourth High-Level Forum in Busan" are: Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay.

6- Full text available at <http://www.auci.gub.uy/pdfs/papersur1.pdf>

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- d) The creation of horizontal partnership and cooperation models based on equality, mutual benefit, trust and long-term relationships should be recognized and valued as a contribution by (Latin American) SSC to international cooperation policy and practice.
 - e) It is vital to advance towards governance and an international cooperation agenda which show that alternatives and proposals to development challenges can come from myriad places and actors, with the South's approach being one of the most valuable sources.
 - f) In this context, it is necessary to recognize the active role played by these countries and to devise strategies which promote their inclusion in addressing global challenges such as the environment, food insecurity, poverty eradication, economic development and migration.
 - g) The importance of recognizing, promoting and supporting SSC through mechanisms of institutional strengthening and the development of organizational and human capacities which best leverage their aggregate value.
 - h) The need to foster Triangular Cooperation which promotes horizontal associations, based on reciprocity and aimed at surpassing the traditional donor-recipient relationship, recognizing the ability of developing countries to contribute to the exchange of knowledge, not only South-South, but also North-South and South-North. Triangular cooperation must be strengthened as a method that supports building bridges with North-South Cooperation, especially if based on the leadership of the recipient countries and if it leverages the specific characteristics and advantages of different modalities and traditions in defining responsibilities.
 - i) The need to continue promoting reflection about international cooperation, the creation of strategies, principles, practices and methodologies of SSC, the enrichment of the principles of aid effectiveness and strengthening national systems and mechanisms that make cooperation more caring, sovereign, coordinated, effective and sustainable.

A valuable message derived from Busan is the expression of willingness to change thinking and actions from "Aid Effectiveness" to focus on "Development Effectiveness", i.e. on real sustainable benefits for people. To this end, it is important to note the role of several actors in development cooperation which go beyond traditional donors and recipients: participants that are both providers and recipients, local governments, parliamentarians, civil society, the private sector and academia.

To achieve successful development, the following will be necessary: an alliance between all parties, true democratic ownership, the adoption of rights-based approaches, and policies that coherently promote national and international development and a series of commitments to increase respect for diversity, inclusion and environmental sustainability which are fulfilled by all actors.

The use of the term "development" instead of "assistance", seems to replace a vertical approach, which is incompatible with South-South relations, with one that is more inclusive and respectful of local characteristics. However, some countries in the region still consider that the forum only addresses procedural issues specific to the North-South agenda.

Another message deriving from the event in Busan, which has been reported in other global and regional forums, is the recognition of the dual role that some so-called Middle-Income Countries (MICs) are playing as providers of SSC in undertaking commitments to countries with lower relative development based on differentiated responsibilities vis-à-vis traditional donors. This realization does not undermine the claim that these countries still face major internal development challenges, with the result that it is especially important that they do not become ineligible to receive traditional cooperation.

Our region views as positive the specific mention of SSC in several documents published globally, such as the Busan Declaration, the most recent resolution of the ECOSOC, and from previous events in Istanbul and Nairobi. They refer to SSC not as a part of traditional cooperation, but as a valuable modality in its own right. However, for Ibero-American countries, SSC is also a different way to cooperate which addresses common challenges and problems and underlines countries' endogenous capacities, paving the way for the exchange of positions with other regions such as Africa and Asia. In this regard, progress has been made in emphasizing the global profile of SSC, so that it is not focused solely on each of the regions but, on the contrary, is promoted on an interregional basis via longer-term projects.

The Ibero-American Program to Strengthen SSC was present at the United Nations ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum held in July 2012, reiterating the position on SSC shared by the 19 Ibero-American countries that was presented in Busan. It is worth noting that, because of its universal and egalitarian composition, the forum has been and remains a relevant and legitimate platform for defining and discussing the global agenda for development cooperation, as well as SSC and its prospects.

In 2012, the region reflected jointly on the results and on the agenda following Busan and in preparation for the Rio+20 Summit, mainly in two instances: in El Salvador, as part of an international seminar entitled "*Latin America in the new global partnership for development*"⁷, and in Montevideo, in the framework of the meeting of National Coordinators for the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation⁸, advancing some partial agreements and consensus statements, respectively. In both instances, progress achieved in Latin America was recognized, but so too were the important challenges ahead in terms of sustainable, inclusive development. In this regard, the need to reflect the interests, potentialities and commitments of MICs in the global Agendas was recognized, with Latin America taking on a leadership role in this regard. It was also noted that the region is a leader in SSC since it has extensive experience in this area, including other actors in addition to governments. As regards inter- and intra-regional relations, there was a call to seek coordination and synergies between regions working to draft indicators, reports and studies on SSC, so as to avoid duplication of efforts. It was also considered appropriate to promote, under the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation, a link between regional platforms (Caribbean, African and Asian) to strengthen ties and exchange expertise.

7- Full text available at http://www.cooperacionsursur.org/portal/images/descargas/recomendaciones_san_salvador.pdf

8- Full text available at http://www.cooperacionsursur.org/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=167:apreciaciones-del-encuentro-post-busan-la-implicancia-de-sus-resultados-programa-de-cooperacion-sur-sur-11-de-abril-de-2012-montevideo-uruguay&catid=10&Itemid=126

Finally, it is necessary to continue to improve coordination between our countries to achieve common positions in forums where there may not be a strong presence of Southern actors but whose decisions also affect our economies and societies. In this sense, a mechanism should be defined which generates a "stakeholder" (constituency) in SSC to work and jointly negotiate at the various global forums. The search for consensus on issues included in the agenda on the effectiveness of development and, in particular, its funding is fundamental in a crisis scenario, as is the diversification of instruments being configured.

I.3. Outlook for South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The current crisis has led to challenges and opportunities for development cooperation for countries in the South and, in particular, for Ibero-America. This complex, changing reality determines the entry into the system of international cooperation of new players with specific potentials and demands, which must be integrated into a proposal to enhance diversity. It is our duty, as players committed to the changes that have occurred in Latin America in the last decade, to work, from our various spaces, towards the positioning of our region as a key player on the international cooperation stage. It is time to use the platforms and networks at global level and to leverage non-traditional regional cooperation processes to promote the use of the complementary strengths of all parties involved.

In this context, SSC has the enormous potential to arrange the system with its new actors. SSC requires an inclusive approach which ensures the participation of all actors involved in the development process, where the state must take a leadership role in designing and implementing SSC policies, understanding that the various actors should work jointly with public sector institutions.

Moreover, Latin American countries should promote the strengthening of initiatives carried out bilaterally which contribute to the region's development, integration and revitalization. It is necessary to promote, and participate in, the development of horizontal partnerships with non-traditional actors and use creative efficient mechanisms that contribute to the realization of effective SSC, to the benefit of global development.

Ibero-American countries must promote regional SSC as a tool that contributes notably to the integration of the countries involved through the generation of solutions to common problems, with added value: sharing experiences and challenges from a multi-country perspective, in similar contexts, provides much richer results that can even be used to complement and enhance traditional bilateral exchanges.

Transversally, it is important to promote triangular cooperation as a dynamic bridge between traditional and non-traditional SSC, based on a demand approach that respects the principles of equality, diversity, flexibility and mutual benefit of the countries. To this end, it is necessary to work with various actors with which triangular cooperation exercises can be performed that guarantee added value, promoting the exchange of expertise and lessons learned for the benefit of those involved.

In practice, countries in the region have increasingly supported the creation of partnerships between two or three countries or multilateral organizations to launch cooperation programs or actions. Triangular Cooperation represents an opportunity for the projects promoted by South American countries since it further strengthens them. Triangular support enables provider partners to leverage their efforts and resources to avoid duplication of work, and broadens the scope of cooperation actions through the distribution of roles, from planning, technical transfer and financing, through to monitoring and evaluation.

However, growing recognition of Triangular SSC should not overshadow the importance of maintaining a fair, equal, sovereign relationship of traditional cooperation for South American countries classified as MICs. Those countries continue to have high levels of poverty and are home to 70% of the world's poor, while exhibiting persisting structural gaps.⁹ Accordingly, these countries must maintain the ability to position themselves vis-à-vis traditional cooperation and promote, in a coordinated fashion, improvements in the quality and quantity of the cooperation they receive.

Moreover, the fact that Latin America comprises mainly MICs, with the result that their eligibility for Official Development Assistance is steadily decreasing, requires joint reflection and should be a shared task. The use of per capita income as a criterion for assigning traditional cooperation requires that Ibero-America discuss the underlying development issues and the selection parameters that traditional donors apply when deciding with whom to cooperate and also providing substantive arguments to this discussion. For the region, it is important to emphasize its heterogeneity, as visible in the complex social reality, which still requires international support and cannot be reduced to a single index or variable.

The countries of the region must join forces to demand coherent policies from our cooperation partners and influence the transformation processes which are occurring, due to changes in the global agenda and to the crisis. To that end, it is fundamental to promote Latin American viewpoints in global cooperation forums.

In this vein, it is necessary to strengthen regional political platforms in the South in general, and in Latin America in particular, to join forces and create proximity among positions in South-South and Triangular Cooperation and other important issues as regards development cooperation that could be used to guide Latin American participation in multilateral forums.

The existing regional integration schemes (ALBA, Pacific Alliance, CAN, CARICOM, CELAC, MERCOSUR, SICA and UNASUR) are a fundamental expression of Latin American's willingness to join efforts to address development problems. In recent times, some of these schemes have served as platforms to discuss and address the phenomenon of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, among other broader international cooperation issues. In this regard, the need arises to dynamize and strengthen coordination between political debate platforms and platforms for debating international cooperation in our region.

9- ECLAC, 2010 "Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails". Full text available at http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/1/39711/100604_2010-115-SES-33-3-Time_for_equality_doc_completo.pdf

In particular, it is essential that we Ibero-American countries continue to promote and deepen our SSC agenda, fostering the exchange of information and best practices, advancing the methodology for the identification of quantitative and qualitative SSC indicators, promoting the development of capacities as well as mechanisms to finance horizontal and triangular cooperation, and encouraging dialogue across interregional platforms such as the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC), among others.

Accordingly, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen SSC—having paved the way and accumulated a background in SSC—fulfils a key role and is a unique example among its peers with respect to promoting those objectives. It has done this through initiatives to promote discussion and positioning of countries; encourage training, skills-building and exchange of experiences; support information systems, computation and recording-keeping of cooperation, and produce the Annual Report on the SSC in Latin America.

In short, it is time to coordinate our region's voices to foster an international debate about the existence of other forms of development and the methods and content of relationships of cooperation between countries.

CHAPTER II
IBERO-AMERICA AND
BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

II.1. The challenge of incorporating South-South Cooperation indicators

In line with the goal of improving and expanding the analysis of South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, one of the major challenges which this report faces is to advance in the capacity to “*identify, measure, characterize and evaluate*” that cooperation (Cabrera, 2012; p. 5). However, to meet that challenge, another more specific challenge must be addressed: the production and application of South-South Cooperation indicators.

Ibero-America set itself to this task in 2011 and 2012. Two seminar-workshops, held in Quito (September 2011)¹ and Montevideo (March 2012)² within the framework of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (known by the Spanish acronym PIFCSS), played a key role in this process. The progress made under the “*collective process*” of discussion at those workshops (Cabrera 2012, p. 3) and recourse to other frames of reference made it possible to approach these indicators for South-South Cooperation and to make initial use of them for some aspects relating to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, the form of cooperation discussed in this chapter.

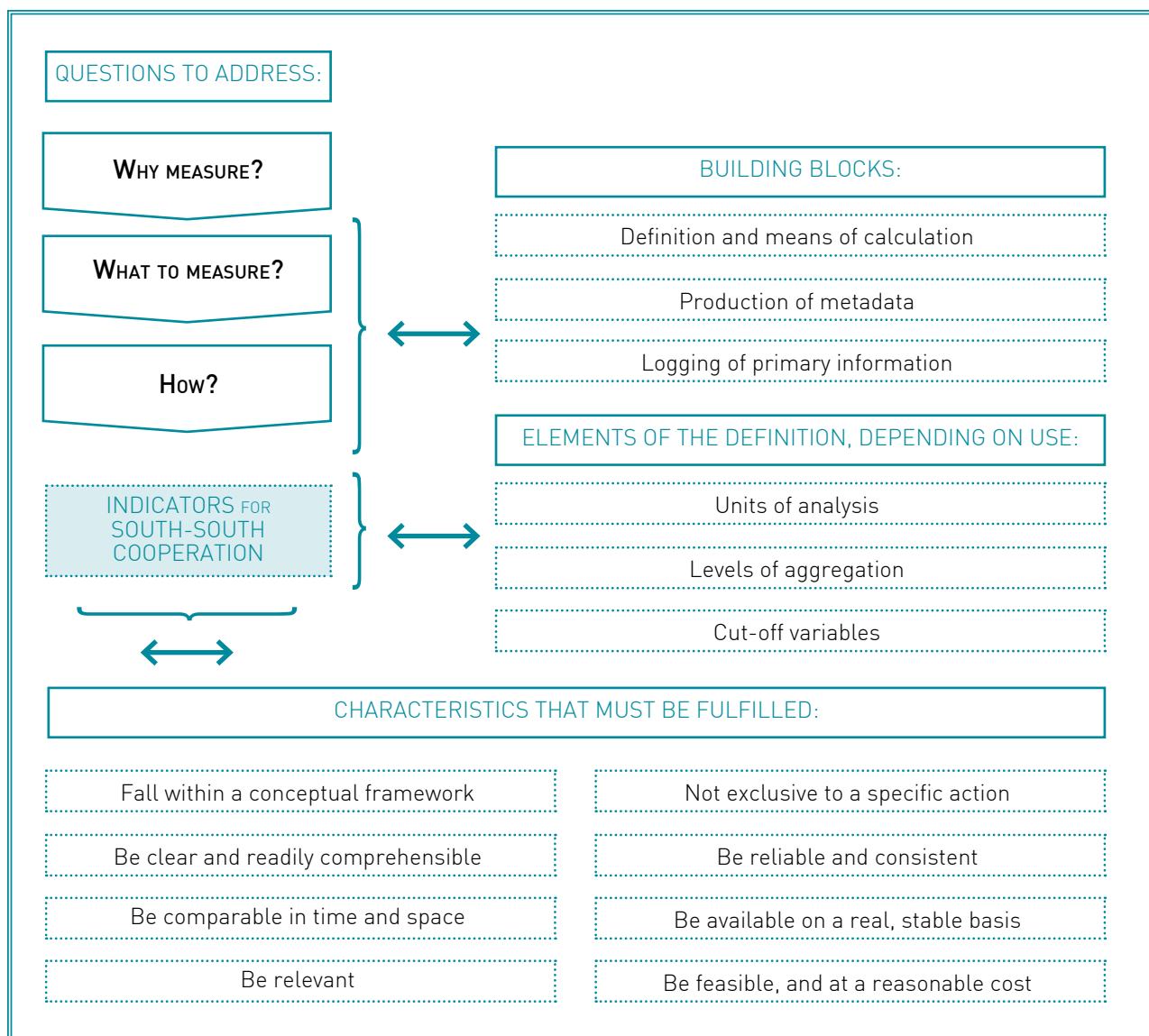
Diagram II.1 was drawn up to depict the logic applied in this process. It shows that:

1. In general terms, the entire process of constructing indicators arises from the response to two questions: *Why measure?* (i.e. what is the goal?) and *What to measure?* (i.e. through what?). Only after answering those two questions can the process of constructing the desired indicators begin. However, the question of *How?* depends on the actual scope for producing and registering the primary data which feeds “*systematically and unambiguously*” into any indicator (Cabrera, 2012; p. 5). To avoid such ambiguities, for each indicator “*there must (also) be a definition, a calculation formula and some metadata*” that facilitate both “*better understanding (and its) socialization*” (Mondragón, 2002; p.54).
2. Additionally, the ultimate form of each indicator is shaped by how it is applied or used in a given analysis. That use shapes the choice of units of analysis, levels of aggregation and cut-off variables. Through the multiple options for combining these parameters, a really broad range of indicators can be obtained from a few original data items.
3. However, the scope for obtaining indicators is limited by feasibility, linked to the need to fulfil certain requirements. They may affect their features (the need to be specific, explicit, relevant, clear and easy to comprehend) and the way in which the information on which they depend must be generated, which must be obtained from stable sources with regular frequency. Failure to meet this requirement limits the scope for using and interpreting an indicator, since it makes it impossible to analyse trends and breaches the principle of comparability.

1- Seminar-Workshop entitled “Indicators for South-South Cooperation: needs, possibilities and challenges”, held in Quito (Ecuador) on 14-16 September 2011.

2- Seminar-Workshop entitled “Questionnaire for the South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America Report 2012: review, improvement and inclusion of indicators”, held in Montevideo (Uruguay) on 27-29 March 2012.

Diagram II.1. Process of generating SSC indicators



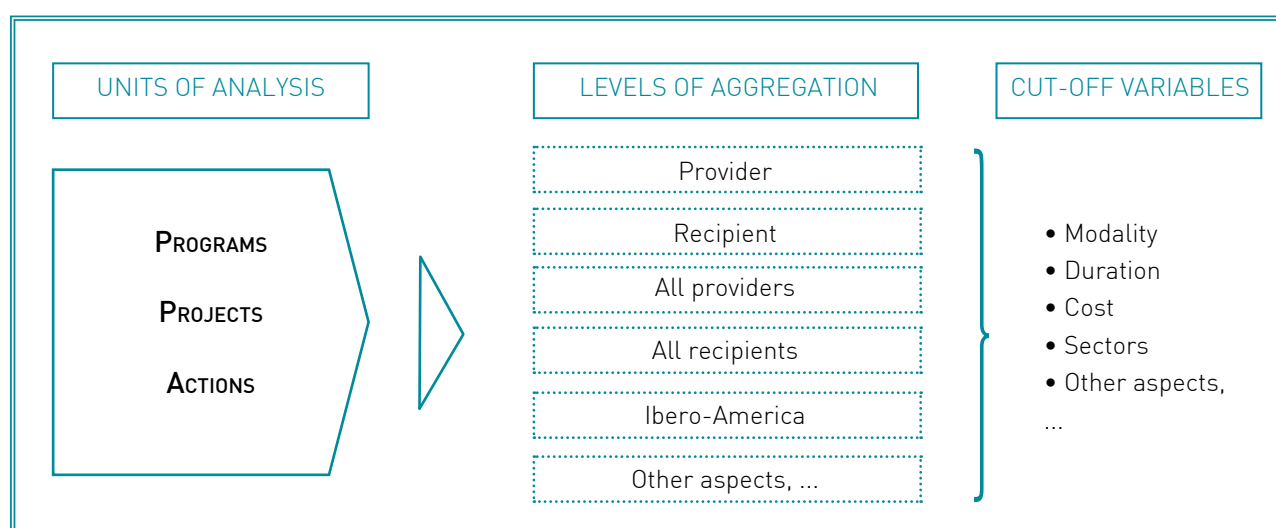
Source: SEGIB, based on Cabrera (2012) and Mondragón (2002).

The approach applied by Ibero-America in this direction has led to the following decisions to date:

1. The question of *Why measure?* was made subordinate to the responses to questions related to: **management** of South-South Cooperation, specifically the process of **planning and tracking; analysis** and **evaluation** of the results; and their **external visibilization** (Cabrera 2012; De la Lastra, 2011).
2. The question of *What to measure?* gave concrete form to the foregoing issues. While the issue of visibilization was reduced to offering a **dimension** to the possible variants of South-South Cooperation; the aspects related to management are diverse and range from **identifying strategic and national development priorities** through **resource availability** (human, material and financial) to knowledge of

the **institutional strength of the technical units** working on SSC. Also, while respecting the theoretical framework which presupposes that the practice of South-South Cooperation is associated with the exercise of a number of principles, the evaluation of this cooperation focuses not so much on results as on the process. Consequently, in addition to aspects such as **efficiency, efficacy** and sustainability, Ibero-America seeks to ascertain whether such principles as **horizontality, fairness, reciprocity and shared responsibility**, among others, are fulfilled.

Diagram II.2. Examples of units of analysis, levels of aggregation and cut-off variables used in generating SSC indicators in Ibero-America



Source: SEGIB, based on Cabrera (2012).

3. Accordingly, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation drew up the metadata to respond to the question of *How* to construct the indicators that will potentially respond the those objectives. However, obtaining the indicators depends on the definition and logging of primary data which, as summarized in Diagram II.2, must lead to indicators that:

- a) Use, as their primary **unit of analysis**, the **cooperation programs, projects and actions**; in other words, “*the tangible products*” through which South-South Cooperation is executed (Cabrera, 2012; p. 6) and that make it possible to follow it through its execution phases (identification, negotiation, implementation and results);
- b) Allow different **levels of aggregation** e.g. by **country** or by the **set of countries** participating in cooperation, taken individually, for the entire **Ibero-American region** or as a function of their role (**provider and/or recipient**).
- c) Facilitate analysis using different **cut-off variables**, including notably the **modality** of cooperation, the **duration**, the **cost** and the **sector of activity**.

-
4. However, the **choice of the primary data** to be registered in order to produce these indicators³ is shaped by the actual scope for data capture in those countries. At the present time, the systems of information on cooperation display different degrees of development depending on the country. Despite the efforts made to date, the divergences that are observed constitute a bottleneck and breach one of the basic rules for obtaining, applying and properly interpreting the indicators: they must be based on data that are "available on a real, stable basis". Improvements being made by the individual countries will gradually diminish this problem, and it will almost certainly be overcome in the short-medium term.

To summarise, the discussions and conceptualization and logging work performed in the last two years in Ibero-America led to the first major advance in the production and application of South-South Cooperation indicators. This year's *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America* reflects this first effort to enrich the analysis through the use of indicators. For this reason, and depending on the limits imposed by data availability, this *Report on South-South Cooperation* incorporates indicators from two perspectives: by applying them to analyze specific aspects; and by addressing their treatment and potential for future use.

Accordingly, this chapter is structured as follows:

1. Firstly, the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions and projects in 2011 are analyzed on the basis of provider and recipient matrices.
2. Then, the relative importance of each country within the overall Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation implemented during the year is identified.
3. Thirdly, intra-regional relations are addressed. In this case, the goal is to identify how the cooperation exchanges are established between Ibero-American countries, in both bilateral and sub-regional relations. Additionally, for the first time, this 2012 report adopts an extra-regional approach with a particular reference to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation between the region and Haiti and other Caribbean countries that are not part of Ibero-America.
4. Moreover, a breakdown is given by sector of activity. This makes it possible to map the capacities and needs of the region as a whole and of the individual countries.
5. Finally, the available information (still partial and incomplete) about the economic costs of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions in 2011 is reviewed. Following that review, its potential for use in generating indicators is assessed, from those that offer alternative values of the "dimension" of South-South Cooperation to evaluation of "shared responsibility" and "efficiency".⁴

3- For this report and this specific form of cooperation, data is collected for projects and actions; participating countries by role (provider and recipient); activity approval, start and completion dates; budgeted and actual cost per intervention and defined period; sector of activity.

4- In contrast with previous editions, what was traditionally the last section of this chapter, dealing with Humanitarian and Emergency Aid by the region in the reporting period, has been converted into a table in the Annex. This decision was taken because there was little to report in this area for 2011.

II.2. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions and projects in 2011

Matrices II.1 and II.2⁵ show that, in 2011, the Ibero-American countries executed 586 projects and 229 actions in the area of bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation. With regard to those numbers, note:

1. An initial comparison with the 2010 figures (529 projects and 313 actions) suggests that total cooperation exchanges have stabilized, and that projects are being given priority over actions. The combined total number of projects and actions was 800-850 in both years. The number of actions was reduced by around 25%, contrasting with an increase of over 10% in the number of projects.
2. However, these results should be interpreted with caution because, in reality, the data sets that are available for 2010 and 2011, and the methods by which they were processed, have distinctive features that prevent proper comparison. In fact:
 - a) The data sources in each country differ between years. As usual, the basic information was provided by Ibero-American countries' Cooperation Agencies and/or Bureaus. In addition to the 17 countries that reported in 2010⁶, Honduras reported in 2011.
 - b) The increase in the number of projects may be due to improved data capture capabilities in some countries. This improvement is undoubtedly positive for information quality but, until it stabilizes, the data set will not be stable enough to allow comparisons between series.
 - c) The final figure was also inflated by the change in method for counting "bidirectional" projects.⁷ In previous editions, "bidirectional" projects (i.e. those in which the two partners are both provider and recipient of cooperation) were treated separately and were not listed in the provider/recipient matrix. The approach adopted this year⁸ is the opposite: they are now counted in the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation matrices. Therefore, each "bidirectional project" (identified in the matrix because it is in parentheses) is assigned to the two partners in their respective roles, which leads to double counting in the first instance and also increases the number of projects that are registered. As Matrix II.1 shows, this change in approach is particularly notable in the case of Mexico, where "bidirectional" initiatives (27% of its total outgoing projects, and 62% of its incoming projects) are *operational* i.e. *define* the mode in which it cooperates with other developing countries.⁹

5- Each cell in the Matrix reports on: a) The number of projects/actions exchanged by each pair of components: providers are arrayed on the vertical axis, recipients on the horizontal axis. b) The last cell of each row/column contains the total number of projects/actions in which each country participated: again, as provider and recipient, respectively. c) The sum total of the last column and row is the total number of projects/actions executed in the year.

6- The information on Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions for 2010 was provided by the 19 medium-income Ibero-American countries, with the exception of Venezuela and Honduras.

7- The same argument is applicable, a contrario sensu, to "bidirectional" actions, since this new counting method presumably avoided a larger decline.

8- The decision to apply this new approach was taken by the countries at the Seminar-Workshop held in Montevideo in March 2012 within the framework of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

9- Since 2007, Mexico has been promoting strategic alliances with other developing countries. In the framework of those associations, Mexico is promoting South-South Cooperation (understood, in line with the United Nations definition, as "cooperation offered in solidarity that enables the countries involved to transfer resources, knowledge, skills and experience") which is also clearly "horizontal" (in terms of shared costs and benefits. Since these are associations between parties at the same level of development which are classified as emerging countries, they are always implemented on the basis that the parties are both provider and recipient. Consequently, in operating terms any cooperation in this framework is considered to be "bilateral" and is classified as such. The best example of this model of action is the Fondo Conjunto México-Chile, which has been in force since 2007 (AMEXCID, 2012).

d) Another factor impacting the proper management of data series is related to the fact that what are registered are projects "in execution". Accordingly, when comparing data from different periods, it is interesting to ascertain how many projects in execution in the previous year were also in execution in the preceding years, and use that datum to analyze approaches to avoid double counting. As shown in Box II.1, the partial information about start dates of cooperation activities in this edition of the Report makes it possible to state that at least 15% of the 586 projects registered as in execution in 2011 were also in execution in 2010.

Matrix II.1. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects. 2011

In units

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		TOTAL	
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.	Uruguay		Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia								1											1	
	El Salvador											1								1	
	Guatemala																			0	
	Honduras									1										1	
	Nicaragua																			0	
	Paraguay												1							1	
UMIC	Argentina	27	6	1		2	34		(1)		(7)+2	2	9	9	(8)+1	2	6	2	1	120	
	Brazil	14	30	5	4	8	24	(1)+5		1	18	11	14	10	(1)+5	4	23	11	12	9	210
	Chile	7	2	4	2	1		1					4		(8)	6			2		38
	Colombia	2	3	2	15		2	(7)				14					(1)+1	4			55
	Costa Rica														(3)+1						4
	Cuba	4	4	3	2	5	2	1			2			2	2	2	4		1	19	53
	Ecuador		2				3										1	1		3	10
	Mexico	2	4	6	1	4		(8)+1	(1)+2	(8)+0	8	(3)+8	6	9		3		2	(1)		77
	Panama																				0
	Peru	1								(1)			1								3
	Dominican R.																				0
	Uruguay		4							2	3				(1)	1					11
	Venezuela															1					1
TOTAL		57	55	21	24	20	65	24	4	11	43	39	29	37	34	19	36	20	17	31	586

Note: a) Countries classified by income level according to World Bank GNI per capita. Accordingly, countries are classified as Lower middle income - LMIC (per capita GNI of US\$976 - US\$3,855) or Upper middle income - UMIC (US\$3,856 - US\$11,905). b) The figures in parentheses refer to the number of projects that the countries declared to be "bidirectional". In those cases, the two participating countries are both provider and recipient.

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

Matrix II.2. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions. 2011

In units

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		TOTAL	
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.	Uruguay		Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia																			0	
	El Salvador										1									1	
	Guatemala																			0	
	Honduras																			0	
	Nicaragua																			0	
	Paraguay													1						1	
UMIC	Argentina		1	2		2	2		1	1	1	5	3		5	2	1	(1)+3	1	31	
	Brazil		3										1	(1)		5				10	
	Chile		3		1	2	1		2			1			1	3	2	3		19	
	Colombia		4	7	17						14		1	1	1	2				47	
	Costa Rica				4											1	1			6	
	Cuba	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	6	28	
	Ecuador		1				7										(2)			10	
	Mexico	6	5	4	4	3		2	(1)			2	1		7	4		3		42	
	Panama						1				1				2					4	
	Peru		1	1			1			3	1		(2)+2		1				1	13	
	Dominican R.		1																	1	
	Uruguay	1	1				4	(1)+1		1	1			1	1	1	1			14	
	Venezuela					1										1				2	
	TOTAL		8	24	15	27	10	17	5	5	3	6	18	8	12	6	19	22	5	12	7

Note: a) Countries classified by income level according to World Bank GNI per capita. Accordingly, countries are classified as Lower middle income - LMIC (per capita GNI of US\$976 - US\$3,855) or Upper middle income - UMIC (US\$3,856 - US\$11,905). b) The figures in parentheses refer to the number of actions that the countries declared to be "bidirectional". In those cases, the two participating countries are both provider and recipient.

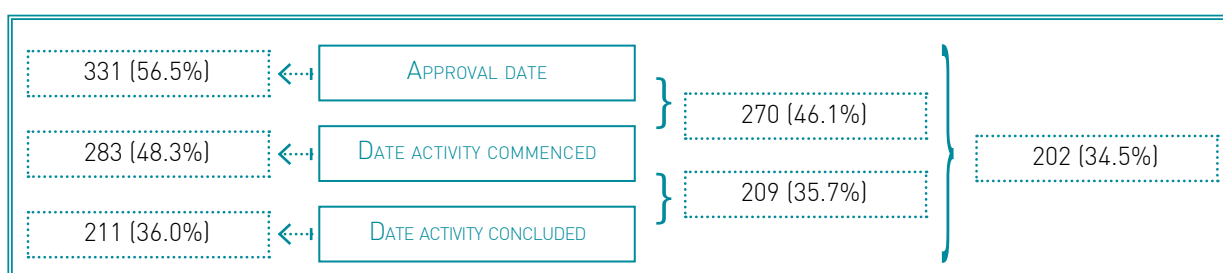
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Box II.1. The use of dates in producing SSC indicators

In order to expand and improve the analysis of the entire process of executing cooperation, it is necessary to properly delimit the demarcation points between each phase (identification, negotiation, implementation, and results). As a first step in this direction, the countries decided, within the framework of the Seminar-Workshop held in Montevideo in March 2012 under the auspices of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), SEGIB and the Uruguay International Cooperation Agency (AUCI), to begin registering three key dates: the **approval date** for projects and actions to be executed, the **start date** of the activity, and the **completion date**.¹

Characterization of available information on project dates registered in 2011

Number of projects, in units and as a percentage of total projects registered and under execution in 2011



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

Accordingly, as the preceding diagram shows, between 36% and 56% of the projects registered in 2011 had associated information pertaining to at least three dates. Moreover, the available date information differs notably for each project: the approval and start dates are available for close to half the projects; over 35% have the start and end dates; and over one-third have all three dates.

The availability of date information makes it possible to generate indicators for a variety of purposes. For example:

1. The distribution of dates in the year (next table) makes it possible to ascertain that:

- Nearly half (46.2%) of projects in execution in 2011 were approved in that same year, whereas 22.4% were approved in the immediately preceding year, 2010. Practically one-third (31.4%) date back to before 2009.
- Approximately 30% of the projects in execution in 2011 had a start date prior to 2011, while 70% commenced in 2011.
- Additionally, 35.1% of projects had concluded or were scheduled to conclude in 2011, while close to 45% were expected to be ongoing in 2012.

Distribution of registered dates, by year

Percentage of the total number of projects for which approval, start and completion dates are available

DATES	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
APPROVAL	0.3	5.1	3.3	11.2	11.5	22.4	46.2					100
START		1.4	1.4	2.1	6.7	17.7	70.7					100
COMPLETION							35.1	20.4	42.7	0.9	0.9	100

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

Box II.1. The use of dates in producing SSC indicators

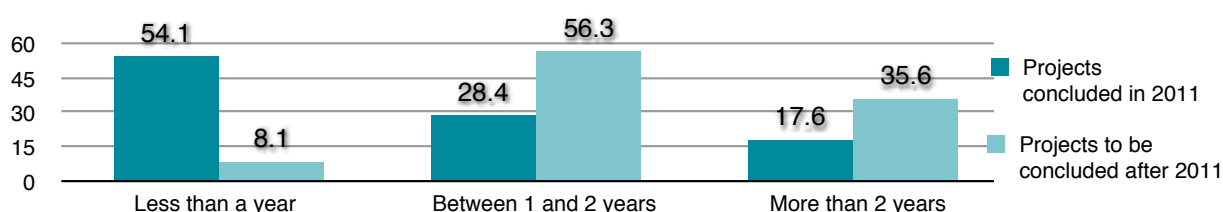
(continued)

2. The foregoing is illustrative, but more elaborate data can give more precise results. Calculating the average duration² of all available records, it can be stated that:

- Of the projects that concluded or were scheduled to conclude in 2011 (see previous figure), the majority (54.1%) were short projects, i.e. executed in less than a year. In fact, it is estimated that only a minority (17.6%) of projects will remain in execution for over two years.
- These results contrast with the data for projects scheduled to continue past 2011. The majority were due to last over one year (56%) and even two years (35%). In contrast, it is estimated that barely 8% of total projects took less than one year to execute.

Distribution of projects by average duration, depending on whether they conclude in or after 2011

Percentage

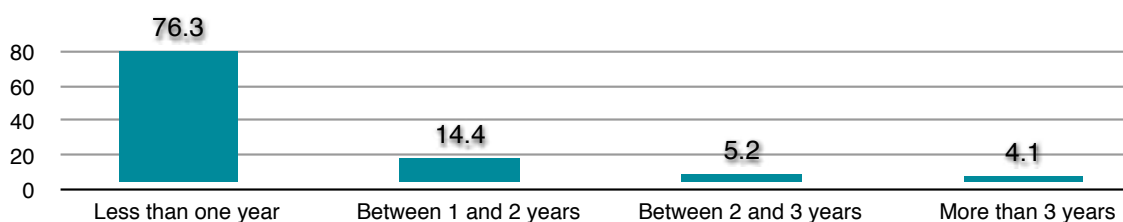


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

3. The foregoing may give an idea of projects' "dimension". However, the availability of dates also makes it possible to approach issues such as "efficiency", measured in this case on the basis of the time elapsed between approval and the date that activity commenced.³ As shown in the next graph, most projects (over 75%) take less than a year to start up. This datum is coherent with the idea that projects tend to be approved by mixed committees (or similar bodies), which identify and agree upon the bilateral cooperation that is to be undertaken the following year. For that same reason, only a small percentage (under 10%) take more than 2 years to begin. Nevertheless, that 10% number need not be viewed in a negative light since it may include projects that are part of broader region-wide cooperation programs that are approved well in advance of their commencement.

Distribution of projects by time elapsed between approval and commencement of execution.

Percentage



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

¹ A report by the PIFCSS (2012; p.6-7) states that "a project is considered to be approved when there is a project document and it has been formalised other than by the specific body. The approval date is considered to be the date of the latter, since that is the point when both requirements are met". The start date coincides with the "commencement of the first activity, regardless of whether there was other paperwork beforehand"; the completion date is "when the last activity is deemed to have been completed, not including the final report, which is not a necessary condition in all projects".

² Σ (completion date - start date)/Total number of projects for which both data items are available.

³ Σ (start date - approval date)/Total number of projects for which both data items are available.

Source: SEGIB, based on Cabrera (2012), PIFCSS (2012) and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

3. Finally, the prevalence of projects (2.5 for every action) suggests that Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation is trending towards larger interventions. Again, the availability of information, albeit partial or incomplete, referring to the start and conclusion of the activity (Box II.1) makes it possible to obtain data that ratifies this difference in number. Average duration figures of cooperation interventions suggest that, whereas projects have an average execution period of 587 days (i.e. slightly over 18 months), actions are executed in 41 days (slightly over 1 month).

II.3. Countries' participation in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

The countries' participation in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation during 2011 varied in intensity. That is the conclusion from observing distribution maps II.1 and II.2¹⁰, drawn up to provide an overview of which countries in the region have the highest and lowest levels of providing and receiving cooperation.

Specifically, regarding projects and considering the importance of individual countries as providers, Map II.1.A reveals that the bulk of cooperation was provided by just three countries: Brazil, Argentina and Mexico account for practically 70% of the 586 projects in 2011. There are also substantial differences between them, since Brazil (210 projects, i.e. 36% of the total) originated almost double the number provided by Argentina (120, 20.5%), and triple the number from Mexico (77, 13.1%). They are followed closely by Colombia (55 projects), Cuba (53) and Chile (38), together accounting for 25% of the total.

The other 5% (just over 30 projects) arose from close to a dozen countries. Notable among these are Uruguay and Ecuador, which began to emerge in 2010 as providers of cooperation and strengthened that position in 2011 by executing about twenty projects between them. Costa Rica and Peru are incipient, having executed 4 and 3 projects, respectively. Central American countries El Salvador and Honduras, as well as Venezuela, Bolivia and Paraguay in South America, executed one project each. Finally, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic did not execute any projects.

By contrast, as Map II.1.B shows, only one country concentrated more than 10% of incoming projects: Paraguay (about 65). It was followed closely by Bolivia and El Salvador, which together accounted for almost 20% of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation that was being executed in 2011. Following them were countries that accounted for 5%-7.5% of the total: Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Argentina, Uruguay, Cuba, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic and Panama accounted for 2.5%-5% of total (equivalent to receiving 15-30 projects). Finally, Brazil and Chile, which rank first and sixth on the scale of providers, were also recipients, executing 11 and 4 cooperation projects, respectively.

10- The map is built by estimating each country's share in total projects/actions provided or received, as the case may be. Those numbers are then organized in intensity bands (under 2.5%, 2.6%-5.0%, 5.1%-7.5%, 7.6%-10.0%, and 10.1% and over) and a color is assigned to each band.

Map II.1. Geographical distribution of cooperation projects, by role. 2011

II.1.A. By provider



II.1.B. By recipient



LEGEND. COLOR CODING, ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF COOPERATION PROJECTS PROVIDED OR RECEIVED IN 2011.

PERCENTAGE	COLOR
No projects	White
Between 0.1% and 2.5%	Light Gray
Between 2.6% and 5.0%	Dark Gray
Between 5.1% and 7.5%	Light Blue
Between 7.6% and 10.0%	Medium Blue
More than 10.1%	Dark Blue

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

The following qualifications are in order with regard to that distribution:

1. Project distribution is more concentrated in terms of providers than in terms of recipients. As in other cases, this intuitive deduction can be ratified using some indicators. Table II.2 suggests indicators, based on others already in use in analyzing international trade, to measure the concentration of South-South Cooperation. Observing some of the results (Table II.1), it is found that:
 - a) Just 4 countries account for 75% of the supply of cooperation initiatives, whereas 11 recipients are required to make up that same volume. The top three providers account for 70% of cooperation, whereas the top three recipients account for less than half that level: 30%.
 - b) Applying a variant of the Herfindahl Index of foreign trade to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation while maintaining the same yardstick,¹¹ reception of projects is found to have an index of 0.0660 (under 0.10), i.e. it is diversified, while the provision of projects has an index of 0.20095 (above the 0.18 threshold), i.e. it is concentrated.

Box II.2. From foreign trade to SSC: re-interpreting the indicators

A decisive factor in the development of any economy is the way in which it participates in international trade. In managing that participation and designing the strategy that is most appropriate to each country, it is important to have information on a range of aspects such as the size of the market in which the country is participating, the relative proportions of its imports and exports, the intensity of relations with its various trade partners and the relative weighting of the various products. Consequently, it is vital to generate indicators of foreign trade and trade policy.

Foreign trade and international cooperation share enough features (both involve bilateral exchanges between countries) for some trade indicators to inspire others that are applicable to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. As observed in the table below, in order to re-interpret, for example, the indicators of trade concentration (Cabrera, 2012; Durán & Álvarez, 2008), it is sufficient to perform a few simple substitutions of analysis units (replacing value of exports and imports with the number of projects/ actions offered and received), cut-off variables (replacing products with sectors; destinations and origins with recipients and providers), and even the scope (replacing worldwide trade with cooperation within Ibero-America).

Characterization of available information on project dates registered in 2011

Number of projects, in units and as a percentage of total projects registered and under execution in 2011

INDICATORS OF TRADE CONCENTRATION	INDICATORS FOR BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SSC
A country's trade (exports+imports) as a proportion of total world trade	A country's cooperation (cooperation provided+received) as a proportion of total bilateral horizontal SSC in Ibero-America
Top five export/import products as a proportion of a country's total exports/imports (degree of dependence)	Top five providers/recipients as a proportion of a country's total cooperation received/provided (degree of dependence)
Number of destinations/origins required to exceed a given threshold (e.g. 75%) of total exports/imports to/from the rest of the world	Number of recipients/providers required to exceed a given threshold (e.g. 75%) of total cooperation offered/received in Ibero-America
Herfindahl index of concentration/diversification, in which each product and partner is weighted with respect to a country's trade (exports, imports and total exchanges)	Index of concentration/diversification based on the weighting of each partner within a country's total cooperation provided/ received

Source: SEGIB, based on Cabrera (2012) and Durán & Álvarez (2008).

11- Values under 0.10 are taken to indicate dispersion; between 0.10 and 0.18 indicate moderate concentration; and values over 0.18 indicate high concentration.

Box II.2. From foreign trade to SSC: re-interpreting the indicators

(continued)

These modifications make it possible to measure various aspects of South-South Cooperation, such as:

- The importance of each country (in its dual role of provider and recipient) in the total exchange;
- Each partner's dependence on cooperation provided by or received from other countries;
- The degree of concentration of overall Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation implemented during the year with respect to a more or less limited number of provider and recipient countries.

In this same line of measurement, a more complex metric, but one whose final result is very eloquent, is the **Herfindahl concentration index**. In economics, the index is used, for example, to identify whether world trade or that of a given country depends on a large or small number of partners, on many or few products, or a given combination of both factors. The full version of this index is obtained by adding up the squares of each product and partner's share of a country's trade with the rest of the world. This mathematical formula produces an index between 0 and 1, where values below 0.1 represent diversification, values between 0.10 and 0.18 represent moderate concentration, and values over 0.18 represent high concentration (Durán & Álvarez, 2008).

By maintaining the logic and basic structure of the Herfindahl index but redirecting its field of application, an **Index of concentration/diversification of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation** can be developed with respect to the region or a given provider or recipient country, depending on the desired level of aggregation. For example, the degree of concentration, by country, of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation provided in 2011 can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (P_{\text{prov}-i} / P_{\text{prov}-\tau})^2$$

where $P_{\text{prov}-i}$ refers to projects provided by each country and $P_{\text{prov}-\tau}$ refers to the total number of projects provided that year, where each ratio expresses a country's relative importance within the total number of offered projects.

Source: SEGIB, based on Cabrera (2012), Durán & Álvarez (2008) and the Seminar-Workshop organized by the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation in Montevideo (March 2012).

Table II.1. Degree of concentration/dispersion of Bilateral HSSC. 2011

II.1.A. Application of possible concentration/dispersion indicators

INDICATORS	PROJECTS	ACTIONS
No. of countries that concentrate 75% of BHSSC	9	11
No. of providers that concentrate 75% of BHSSC	4	6
No. of recipients that concentrate 75% of BHSSC	11	10
Percentage of BHSSC involving the three most active countries	40.0%	29.9%
Percentage of BHSSC provided that involves the three most active providers	69.5%	52.4%
Percentage of BHSSC received that involves the three most active recipients	30.2%	31.9%

II.1.B. Index of concentration/dispersion of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, using Herfindahl yardstick

DIVERSIFIED	0.10	MODERATELY CONCENTRATED	0.18	CONCENTRATED
Projects (received) = 0.0660		Actions (offered) = 0.1278		Projects (offered) = 0.2095
Actions (received) = 0.0707				

Source: SEGIB, based on Cabrera (2012), PIFCSS (2012) and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

2. Additionally (Graph II.1), if the providers' shares in 2011 are compared (with caution)¹² with those for 2010, the same six countries are found to have been the most active in both years: (from south to north) Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Mexico. However, the intensity of their participation varied between years, altering their order of importance. Whereas Brazil increased the number of projects from 177 to 210 and became firmly established as the largest provider,

a) Cuba continued to suffer the aftermath of the devastating hurricanes that swept the island late in 2009, causing damage amounting to 20% of GDP and forcing it to concentrate its resources internally in 2010 and subsequent years, to the detriment of applying resources externally. The result was a sharp decline in the number of projects provided (from 139 to 53) and the consequent slide from second to fifth place among providers.

b) Argentina and Colombia climbed the ranking (to second and fourth provider, respectively), due both to improvements in their record-keeping capacity and through a real increase in activity. In both cases, the number of projects provided more than doubled, from 57 to 120 and 22 to 55, respectively.

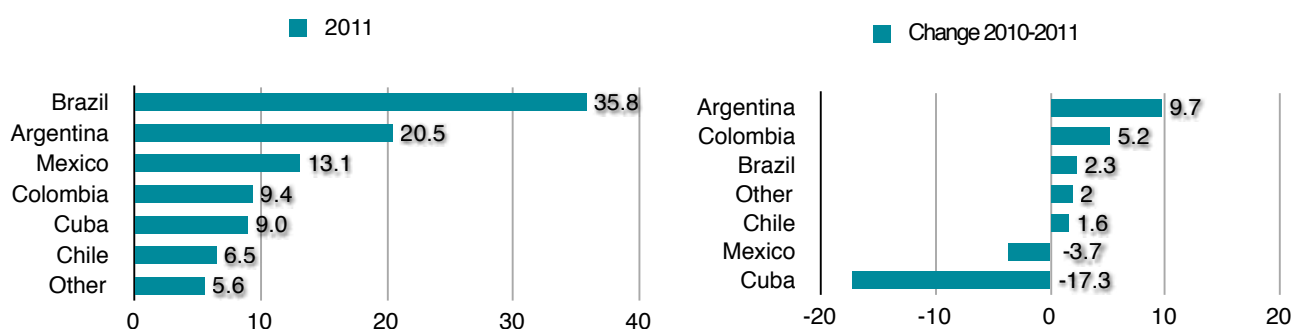
c) In relative terms, Mexico experienced a small decline (its share fell about 3.5 points), but it kept the number of projects provided over 75, enabling it to maintain its position as the region's third-largest provider.

3. As discussed later, the intensity of some bilateral relations explains why the changes in relative importance of the suppliers has been reflected in the ranking of recipients. Graph. II.1 shows the increase in participation by Paraguay (+5 percentage points between 2010 and 2011), which went from being the fifth to the first recipient of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, displacing El Salvador and Nicaragua, which were relegated from first to third and second to fourteenth place, respectively. In all cases, changes in share are due to changes in activity on the part of the main provider countries (Brazil and Argentina, in the case of Paraguay; Cuba, in the case of El Salvador and Nicaragua).

Graph II.1. Changes in countries' share. Projects. 2010-2011

Share of total (%); annual change (percentage points)

II.1.A. Principal providers

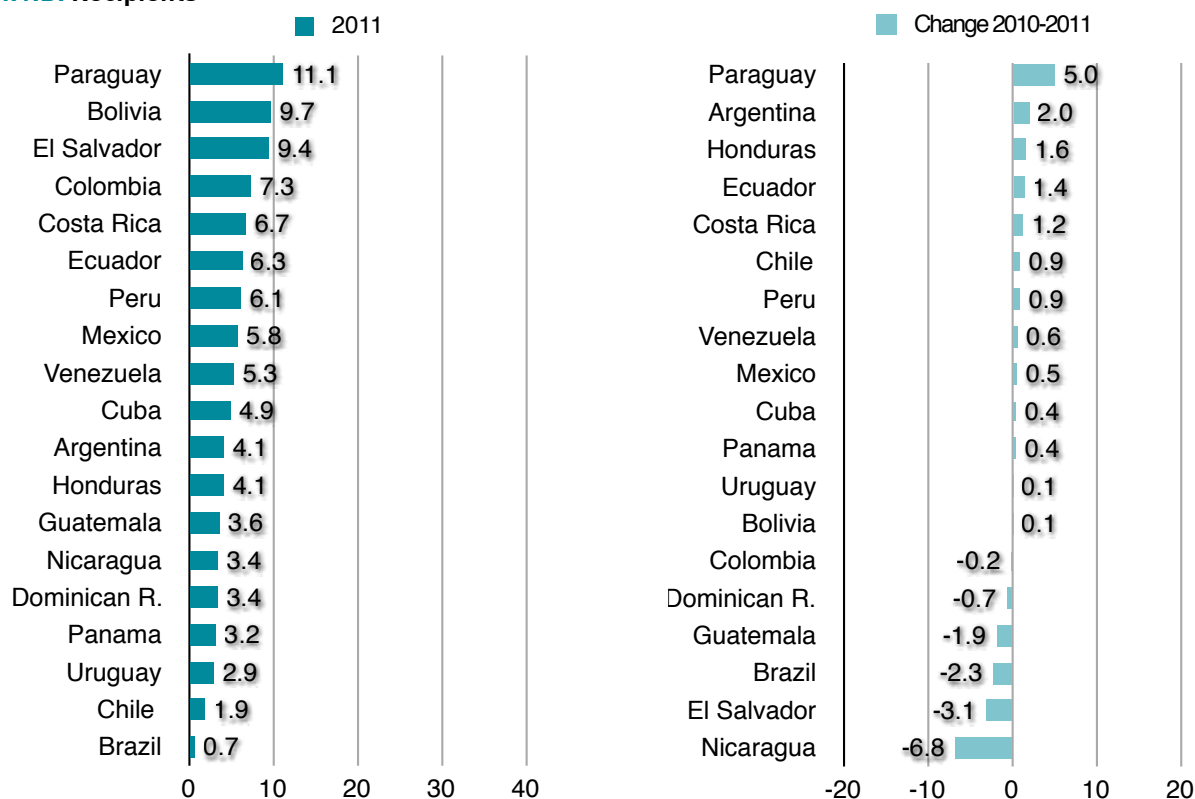


12- Since the data set is not yet stable, comparisons between historical series are not entirely reliable. .

Graph II.1. Changes in countries' share. Projects. 2010-2011

(continued) Share of total (%); annual change (percentage points)

II.1.B. Recipients



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

Map II.2 and Table II.1 together provide a picture of how countries performed and their roles in executing Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions. The following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Once again, the supply side is much more concentrated than the recipient side. Just 6 countries account for 75% of actions provided, whereas 10 recipients are required to attain that same percentage. Additionally, the top three providers executed more than half of the 229 actions performed in 2011, whereas the top three recipients accounted for just one-third.
2. Nevertheless, the supply of actions is less concentrated than in the case of projects. Application of the Herfindahl index confirms this. The index for action reception is 0.0707 (i.e. below the 0.10 threshold for moderate concentration), while the index for the supply of actions is 0.1278 (i.e. in the intermediate band, below the 0.18 level that marks high concentration).
3. The main providers of actions include the top five providers of projects (Colombia, Mexico, Argentina, Cuba and Chile), to which should be added Uruguay, Peru and Ecuador, which each executed more than ten actions. On the other hand, reception was concentrated in Central America (Honduras, El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua) and the Andean countries (Peru and Ecuador), along with Paraguay and Uruguay, all of which received over ten actions each.

Map II.2. Geographical distribution of cooperation actions, by role. 2011

II.2.A. By provider



II.2.B. By recipient



LEGEND. COLOR CODING, ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF COOPERATION ACTIONS PROVIDED OR RECEIVED IN 2011:

PERCENTAGE	COLOR
No actions	White
Between 0.1% and 2.5%	Lightest teal
Between 2.6% and 5.0%	Light teal
Between 5.1% and 7.5%	Medium teal
Between 7.6% and 10.0%	Dark teal
More than 10.1%	Darkest teal

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

II.4. Intra-regional relations: a characterization

The relations of cooperation exchange within the region merit particular attention: who cooperated most with whom, in what role, how dispersed or concentrated was their cooperation with providers, how dependent recipients are with respect to provider partners in the case of projects, etc. One way to address this issue is to examine cooperation relations inside Latin America: firstly from a bilateral standpoint but also by aggregating the countries into sub-regions (Mexico and the Ibero-American Caribbean, Central America, the Andean countries, Brazil and the rest of the Southern Cone).

Diagrams II.2 and II.3 were drawn up to show the relations between countries. They reveal firstly whether the projects executed by the main providers (in terms of the Herfindahl index) are widely or narrowly distributed among recipients, as well as the number and identity of the main partners of each provider and recipient. Combining these observations, it can be concluded that, in 2011:

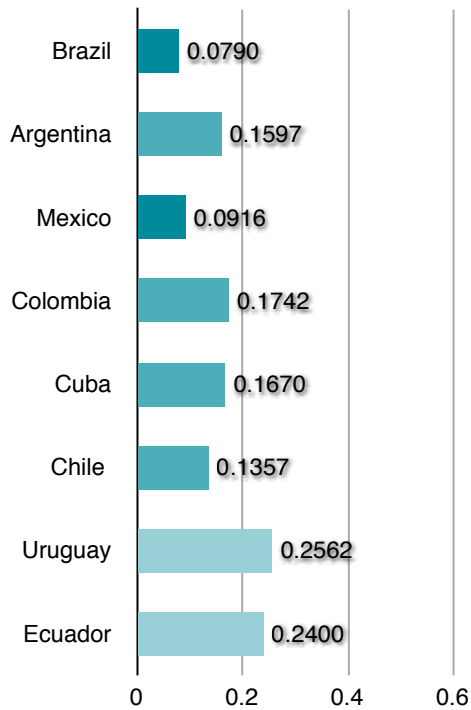
1. Providers diversified their relations more than did recipients. As Diagram II.2 shows, the providers' concentration indices fall in a lower range (0.0790-0.2562) than in the case of recipients (0.1886-0.5702).
2. Sorting countries in descending order of the number of projects in execution, Graph II.2 could be expected to show a downward curve moving gradually out from the vertical axis, meaning that the greater the number of projects, the greater the dispersion among partners, and vice versa.¹³ However:
 - a) This pattern is confirmed in the case of providers (Diagram II.2.A). Brazil, the principal cooperation partner, with 210 projects, had a minimal concentration index (under 0.10), contrasting with Uruguay and Ecuador which, with around 10 projects each, had an index of about 0.2500.
 - b) However, this pattern was not replicated among recipients (II.2.B). Paraguay, the main recipient, with 65 projects, showed a high concentration index of 0.4140, well above the figure for other countries with fewer projects: ranging from 0.30-0.33 in Bolivia and El Salvador (ranked second and third among recipients) to 0.20-0.18 in Ecuador and Mexico (about 35 projects) and even Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic (20 projects each and indices of 0.2063 and 0.3650).
3. Different levels of concentration were observed among the main providers.
 - a) Brazil and Mexico have indices below 0.10, indicating that their cooperation relations with other countries are sufficiently diversified. This is coherent with the fact that their top three recipients (Graph II.3.A) accounted for barely 35% of all the projects they executed in the region.
 - b) Meanwhile, the cooperation provided by Argentina, Colombia, Cuba and Chile is moderately concentrated, which is also consistent with the fact that their top three recipients accounted for a significantly higher percentage of their total cooperation provided: 53%-65%

13- This same pattern should be seen in Graph II.3.

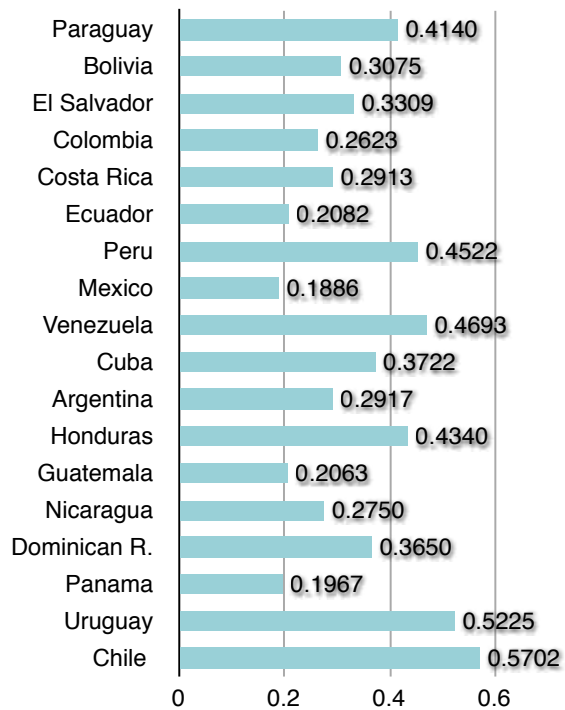
Graph II.2. Concentration/dispersion index of cooperation provided and received, by country. 2011

Countries, in descending order of relative importance. Herfindahl index to four decimal places

II.2.A. Principal providers



II.2.B. Principal recipients



■ Diversified (<0.10) ■ Moderately concentrated (0.10-0.18) ■ Concentrated (>0.18)

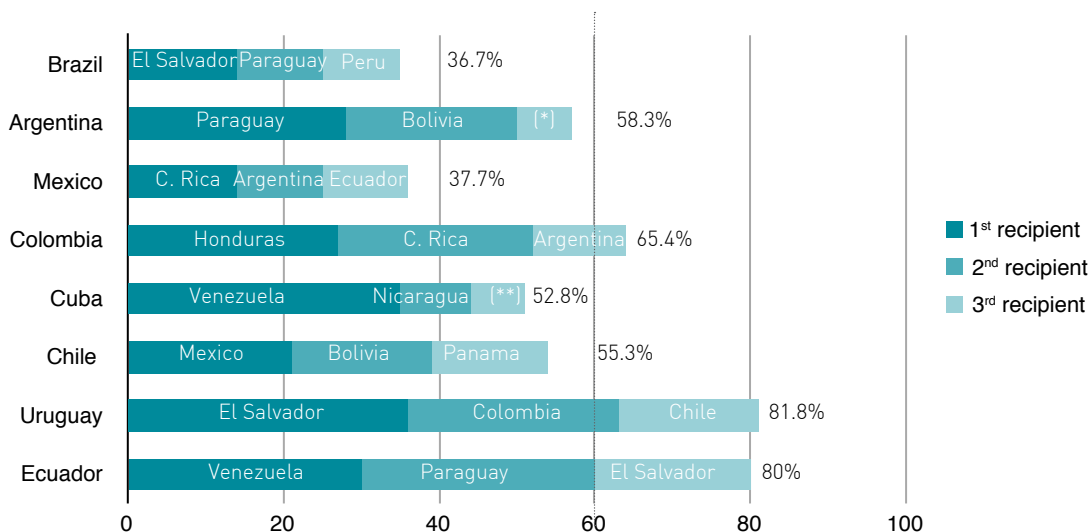
Note: For the data to be representative, only providers and recipients with at least 10 projects are plotted.

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

Graph II.3. Concentration of relations between countries, by role. 2011

Countries in descending order, from most to least projects executed. As a percentage of total cooperation provided/received

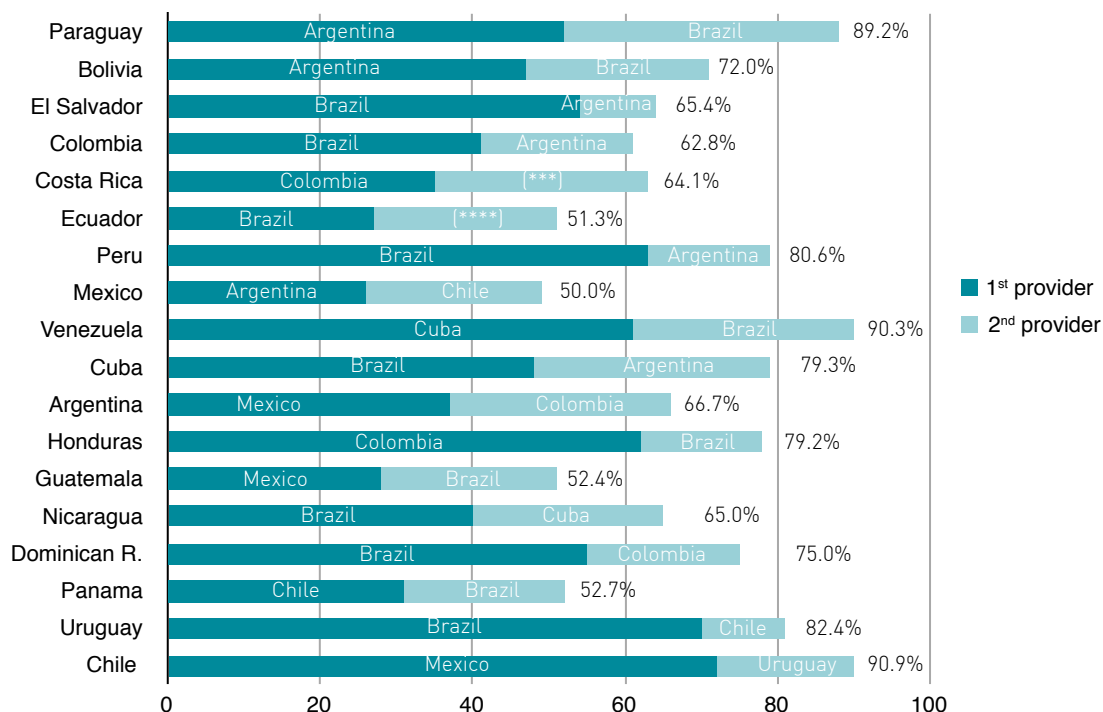
II.3.A. Relation between the top providers and their three top recipients



Graph II.3. Concentration of relations between countries, by role. 2011

(continued) Countries in descending order, from most to least projects executed. As a percentage of total cooperation provided/received

II.3.B. Relation between the top recipients and their two top providers



Note: For the data to be representative, only providers and recipients with at least 10 projects are plotted. Countries with the same percentage share are marked with asterisks: (*) Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador and Mexico; (**) Bolivia, El Salvador and Peru, (***) Brazil and Mexico (****), Argentina and Mexico.

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

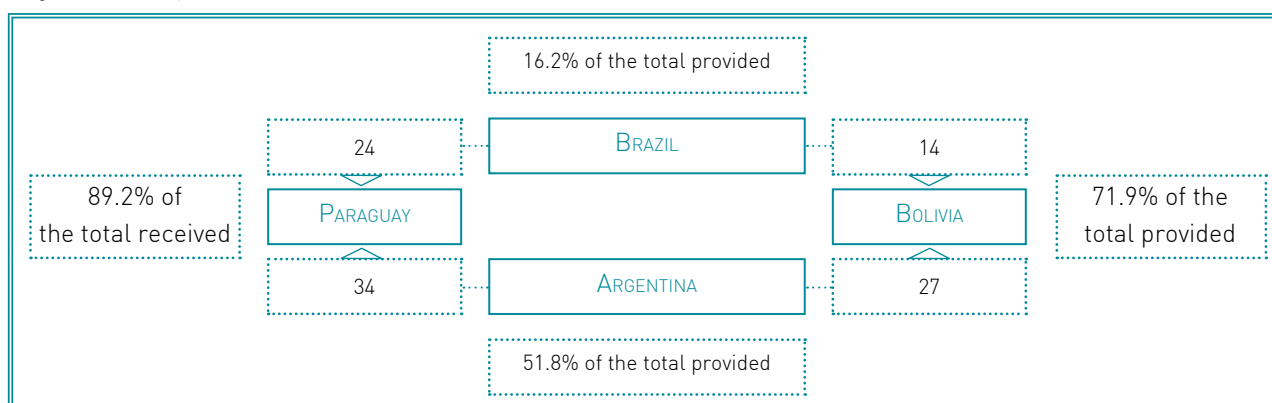
4. Meanwhile, all the data suggests that, for 2011, recipients were highly dependent on cooperation from just a few countries. In all cases (Graph II.3.B), just two providers are sufficient to account for at least half of cooperation received. In very different extreme situations such as Paraguay (65 projects), Venezuela (31) and Chile (over 10), more than 90% of cooperation came from just two providers.

5. Finally, the highest levels of concentration and dependence were related to intense bilateral relations. Specifically:

- Cooperation from Brazil and Argentina together suffices to explain more than 50% of the projects executed in Paraguay and Bolivia (Diagram II.3), El Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Cuba, all of which are among the top ten recipients.
- And the combination of Brazil and Argentina with Colombia, Chile, Cuba or Mexico is also sufficient to explain the cooperation executed in Costa Rica, Honduras and the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Panama, Venezuela and Nicaragua, and Guatemala.
- The only recipients to depart from this pattern were Argentina and Chile, for which the main providers were Mexico, with Colombia and Uruguay.

Diagram II.3. Intensity of relations between main providers and recipients. 2011

Projects (number); share (% of total)



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

A complementary way of looking at Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011 is to analyze the exchanges between the sub-regions into which the Ibero-American countries can be grouped. The first task is to identify these subregions, since there is no consensus about how to group the countries at subregional level. In fact, the available benchmarks, i.e. those used by international and regional bodies, use different approaches. For example, UNESCO and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) adopt a geographic approach, but they derive different groupings: North America, Central America, Caribbean and South America, in the case of UNESCO, and Mesoamerica, Caribbean, Andean subregion and Southern Cone, in the case of the IDB. Meanwhile, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) and the European Union (EU) also apply economic integration criteria that lead them to consider South America as being split between the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) and MERCOSUR plus Chile. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) combines ecological and socio-economic criteria and separates Brazil (the country of the lower Amazon basin) from the upper basin (Andean countries) and the Southern Cone.

Given the specific features of Ibero-America¹⁴, this analysis applies the following geographic division: Mexico and Ibero-American Caribbean (Cuba and the Dominican Republic), Central America (from Guatemala to Panama); Andean countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia), Brazil and, separately, the rest of the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay). Matrices II.3, which set out 2011 projects by subregion and role, are based on that categorization. The following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The bulk of cooperation in 2011 (almost two-thirds of the total) was received by countries in the Andean (34.8%) and Central American (30.4%) subregions. The remainder were executed mainly in the Southern Cone (one-fifth of the total reported), along with Mexico and the Caribbean (about 15%).
2. More than 75% of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects originated in Brazil (which accounted for 35.8% of regional cooperation), the Southern Cone (almost 30%) and Mexico plus the Caribbean (22%). The Andean countries played a relatively minor role as providers (12%), but much greater than that of Central America, which accounted for only 1% of total cooperation provided in 2011.

14- Of all the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, only 19 make up the Ibero-American community.

Matrix II.3. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects, by subregion. 2011

Projects (number); share (% of total provided/received)

II.3.A. Total projects

PROVIDERS	RECIPIENTS					TOTAL
	MEXICO AND IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN	CENTRAL AMERICA	ANDEAN COUNTRIES	BRAZIL	SOUTHERN CONE (EXCEPT BRAZIL)	
MEXICO AND IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN	10	45	50	3	22	130
CENTRAL AMERICA	4	0	2	0	0	6
ANDEAN COUNTRIES	9	37	12	0	12	70
BRAZIL	31	62	74	----	43	210
SOUTHERN CONE (EXCEPT BRAZIL)	29	34	66	1	40	170
TOTAL	83	178	204	4	117	586

II.3.B. Share (of total provided)

PROVIDERS	RECIPIENTS					TOTAL
	MEXICO AND IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN	CENTRAL AMERICA	ANDEAN COUNTRIES	BRAZIL	SOUTHERN CONE (EXCEPT BRAZIL)	
MEXICO AND IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN	7.7	34.6	38.5	2.3	16.9	100.0
CENTRAL AMERICA	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
ANDEAN COUNTRIES	12.9	52.9	17.1	0.0	17.1	100.0
BRAZIL	14.8	29.5	35.2	----	20.5	100.0
SOUTHERN CONE (EXCEPT BRAZIL)	17.1	20.0	38.8	0.6	23.5	100.0
TOTAL	14.2	30.4	34.8	0.7	20.0	100.0

II.3.C. Share (of total received)

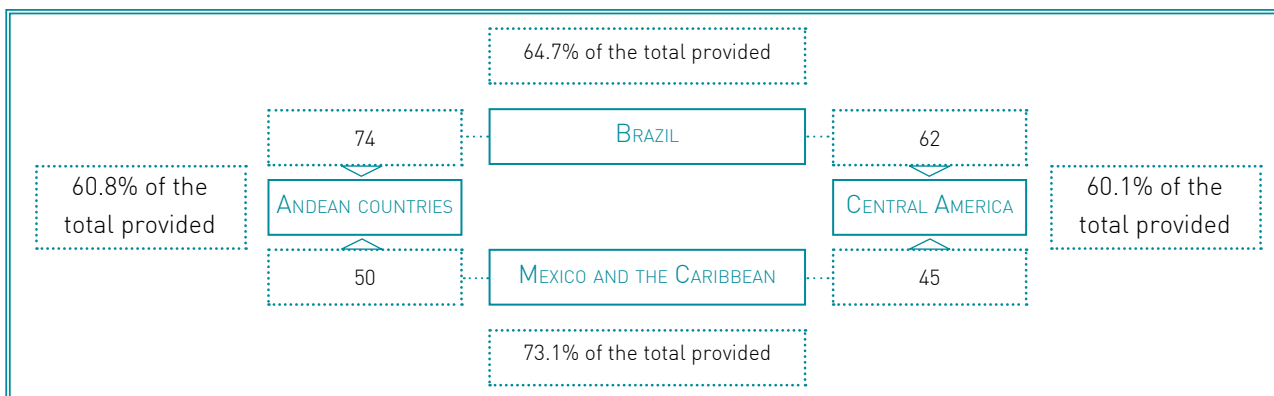
PROVIDERS	RECIPIENTS					TOTAL
	MEXICO AND IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN	CENTRAL AMERICA	ANDEAN COUNTRIES	BRAZIL	SOUTHERN CONE (EXCEPT BRAZIL)	
MEXICO AND IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN	12.0	25.3	24.5	75.0	18.8	22.2
CENTRAL AMERICA	4.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
ANDEAN COUNTRIES	10.8	20.8	5.9	0.0	10.3	11.9
BRAZIL	37.3	34.8	36.3	----	36.8	35.8
SOUTHERN CONE (EXCEPT BRAZIL)	34.9	19.1	32.4	25.0	34.2	29.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

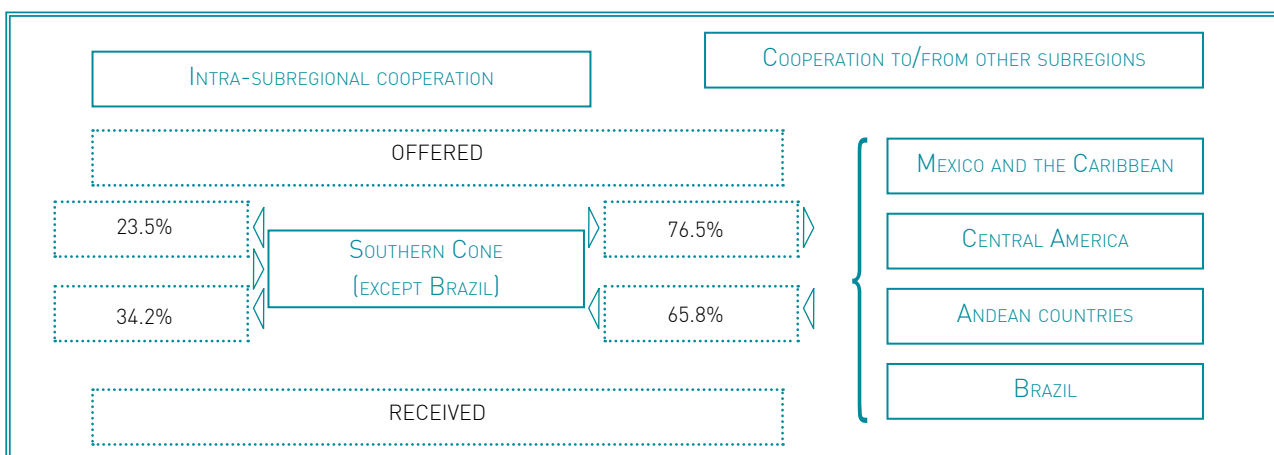
Diagram II.4. Examples of cooperation relations between Ibero-American subregions 2011

Projects (number); share (% of total)

II.4.A. Between subregions



II.4.B. Within subregions



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

3. However, these results should be understood as part of a given flow of cooperation between subregions and within subregions. As Diagram II.4 shows:

- a) The Andean and Central American countries (Diagram II.3.A) were the main recipients of cooperation from Brazil and Mexico and the Caribbean (about 70% of the total provided). Also, Brazil, Mexico and the Caribbean played a decisive role for both subregions, accounting for more than 60% of the projects they received.
- b) Meanwhile, the Andean countries, which executed 70 projects in 2011, carried out over 50% of their cooperation with Central America. The other 50% was distributed about evenly among the other subregions, apart from Brazil.
- c) The situation varies within the subregions: in the case of Mexico, the Caribbean and the Andean countries, intra-regional cooperation was not decisive, contrasting with the Southern Cone (Diagram II.4.B), which ranked second with respect to itself in the list of both providers and recipients.

Finally, note that Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation by Ibero-America is not confined solely to the region but also extends to other developing regions, such as Africa and parts of Asia. Another example is the cooperation with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, shown in Box II.3.

Box II.3. Cooperation outside the region: Haiti and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean

Ibero-America has targeted cooperation in the Caribbean for many years. This region, composed of 13 countries, with 40 million inhabitants who speak 6 languages (Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, Dutch and Creole), had a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of nearly \$8,000 (in constant terms) in 2010, according to ECLAC, i.e. higher than the \$5,500 figure for Latin America as a whole. Nevertheless, that GDP per capita number conceals very disparate situations, since it is an average of countries with very extreme wealth situations: from Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago (where per capita income is between 14,000 and 18,000 dollars) to Haiti, whose 10 million inhabitants earn a mere 425 dollars per year (less than 1.2 dollars per person/day).

Selection of some basic indicators for Haiti, the Caribbean and Latin America

Population (number); GDP per capita (constant dollars); child mortality (per mil)

	TOTAL POPULATION		GDP PER CAPITA	CHILD MORTALITY RATE	
	2010	2012	2010	2005-2010	2010-2015
HAITI	10,089,000	10,418,000	428.6	43.6	39.0
CARIBBEAN	41,646,000	42,212,000	7,832	32.6	28.7
LATIN AMERICA	575,630,000	588,047,000	5,541	18.6	16.0

Source: SEGIB, using data from ECLAC (<http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas>)

These countries' proximity to Latin America and to the Ibero-American Caribbean countries is a result not only of their shared history and similar socio-economic situation but also of simple geography: Cuba and the Dominican Republic are also Caribbean countries; the Dominican Republic is on the same island as Haiti, and eight mainland countries (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela) adjoin the Caribbean Sea. Consequently, it is not surprising that the Caribbean has gradually become a preferred target of Ibero-American cooperation.

The foregoing table was drawn up to depict events in 2011. In 2011, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba and Mexico¹ provided 76 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects to the Caribbean region. Over 55% of that total (44 projects) were executed in a single country, Haiti, while the remainder were distributed over nine islands (including notably Jamaica and Saint Lucia) and two mainland countries (Belize and Guyana) with Caribbean coastline.

Box II.3. Cooperation outside the region: Haiti and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean

(continued)

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects with Haiti and the Ibero-American Caribbean. 2011

In units

IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRY	HAITI	NON-IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN											TOTAL
		ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	BARBADOS	BELIZE*	DOMINICA	GRENADA	GUYANA*	JAMAICA	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	SAINT LUCIA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	
ARGENTINA	1				1				1	1	2		6
BRAZIL	24												24
CHILE	4							1				1	6
CUBA	6	1		1	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	17
MEXICO	9		1	5			1	3	2		2		23
TOTAL	44	1	1	6	2	2	3	5	3	2	5	2	76

*Mainland countries with Caribbean coast. **Source:** SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

As providers, Brazil's contribution was concentrated notably in Haiti (24 of the 44 projects provided to that country), while Mexico and Cuba split their cooperation (23 and 17 projects, respectively) between Haiti and the other countries (9/14 in the case of Mexico, 6/11 in the case of Cuba). As Table II.9 in the 2011 Report showed, the Ibero-American countries have been cooperating with Haiti for some years. However, the devastating earthquake that shook the country in 2010 marked a watershed in cooperation with Haiti: in 2010, Ibero-America responded to the emergency with humanitarian aid and also began to promote cooperation projects aimed at reconstruction. Consequently, it is unsurprising that the cooperation projects provided to Haiti by the Ibero-American countries in 2011 were focused primarily on covering basic needs (education and healthcare), restoring public roads, strengthening institutions of the state, and supporting small farmers, in an effort to link the recovery in economic activity with progress in food security. This profile contrasts with the projects executed elsewhere in the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, which also included projects related to creating economic conditions (supporting SMEs, industrial policy, and even applied technology).

1 Colombia was also very active in the region. However, its cooperation falls within a regional, rather than a bilateral, framework. Consequently, it will be discussed in depth in chapter IV, on Regional HSSC.

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

II.5. Sectoral analysis of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

The section contains a sector analysis of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. This exercise has a dual objective: first, to identify the most common cooperation activities in 2011, and second, to discern the sector specialisations of the various countries to identify their strengths and weaknesses. Items to note as regards this analysis include:

1. The classification¹⁵ distinguishes between 27 activity sectors, organized into the following dimensions: **Social** (education, health, reproductive health, water supply and sanitation, social policies and housing); **Economic** (distinguishing between those that focus on the functioning of the economy, i.e. *infrastructure and services* such as energy, communications, transport, finance and business, and *productive sectors*, i.e. agriculture, fishing, forestry, industry and tourism, etc.); and **Other**, which includes a wide range of sectors, such as institutional strengthening of governments and civil society, culture, gender, the environment and disaster prevention.
2. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions, organised by area of activity and cooperating countries, is reflected in Matrices II.4 (relating to projects, set out below) and Matrices A.1 (relating to actions, contained in the annex). The data in the matrices will be used for the analysis in this section.

II.5.1. Sectoral distribution of projects and actions

Broadly speaking, close to 40% of bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation projects executed in 2011 focused on strengthening national economies (Graph II.4). The majority of those actions (70%) focused on supporting productive activities, and the remainder (30%) on the creation of infrastructure and basic economic services. The other cooperation activities in 2011 (slightly more than 60%) were related to social issues (32.8% of the 586 projects in 2011) and to other areas not classified as socio-economic (28.5%). A different pattern was visible in the 229 actions in 2011, where multisector actions (42.8%) exceeded economic (31.8%) and social ones (25.3%).

15- Table A.1 in the Annex contains the full detailed classification by sector.

Matrix II.4. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects, by sphere of activity. 2011

In units

II.4.A. Social sphere.

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		TOTAL	
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.	Uruguay		Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia	1																		0	
	El Salvador		1																	0	
	Guatemala			1																0	
	Honduras				1															0	
	Nicaragua					1														0	
	Paraguay						1													0	
UMIC	Argentina	7				11	1				1	2	(2)			1			25		
	Brazil	5	8	3	3	3	7	(1)+3		3	4	4	3	(1)+3	3	10	2	4	5	75	
	Chile	4	2	2		1		1			1		2	(2)	2			2		19	
	Colombia				4						3						2			9	
	Costa Rica													(1)						1	
	Cuba	4	4	3	2	5	2	1		2			2	1	1	4		1	9	41	
	Ecuador															1			1	2	
	Mexico					1		(1)	(1)+1	(2)	2	(1)+4	2							15	
	Panama																			0	
	Peru																			0	
	Dominican R.																			0	
	Uruguay		1							2					1					4	
	Venezuela														1					1	
TOTAL		20	15	8	9	10	20	7	3	4	7	13	5	11	10	8	15	5	7	15	192

Matrix II.4. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects, by sphere of activity. 2011

In units

II.4.B. Economic sphere. Infrastructure and services.

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		TOTAL	
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.	Uruguay		Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia	1																		0	
	El Salvador		1																	0	
	Guatemala			1																0	
	Honduras				1															0	
	Nicaragua					1														0	
	Paraguay						1						1							1	
UMIC	Argentina	3	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	(2)	1	1					15	
	Brazil		3				2	1	3	5	2	2			6	2				26	
	Chile	1						1					(1)							2	
	Colombia				1		(1)			6										8	
	Costa Rica												(1)							1	
	Cuba																			0	
	Ecuador		1				1												2	4	
	Mexico	1		1		1	(2)		(1)	2	(1)	1					1			11	
	Panama																			0	
	Peru																			0	
	Dominican R.																			0	
	Uruguay									1										1	
	Venezuela																			0	
	TOTAL		5	6	1	1	1	4	3	0	2	7	13	4	5	4	1	7	3	0	2

Matrix II.4. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects, by sphere of activity. 2011

In units

II.4.C. Economic sphere. Productive sectors

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		TOTAL	
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.	Uruguay		Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia	1							1											1	
	El Salvador		1										1							0	
	Guatemala			1																0	
	Honduras				1															0	
	Nicaragua					1														0	
	Paraguay						1							1						0	
UMIC	Argentina	12				2	8	1		(7)		6	2	(2)+1		5	1			46	
	Brazil	6	6	2	1	2	5	2			6	1	8	2	2	1	6	4	1	4	59
	Chile			2	1									2	(1)	1					7
	Colombia		1				1	(6)										1			10
	Costa Rica														(1)+1						2
	Cuba															1				6	7
	Ecuador						1														1
	Mexico	1	1	3	1	1		(2)	1	(1)		(1)	5	4		2		1			24
	Panama																				0
	Peru												1								1
	Dominican R.																				0
	Uruguay																				0
	Venezuela																				0
TOTAL		19	8	7	3	5	15	10	1	1	14	3	19	11	9	4	11	7	1	10	158

Matrix II.4. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects, by sphere of activity. 2011

In units

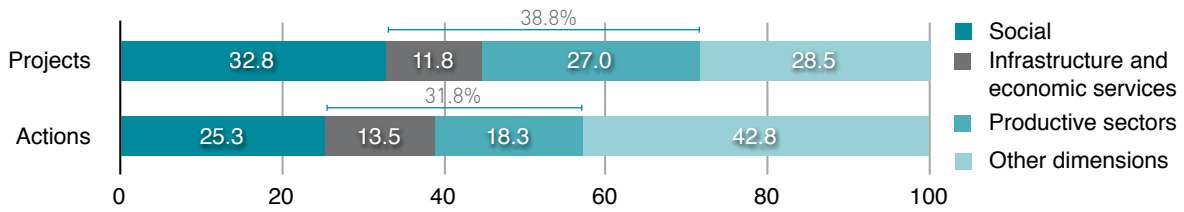
II.4.D. Other spheres.

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																		TOTAL	
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.	Uruguay		Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia																			0	
	El Salvador												1							1	
	Guatemala																			0	
	Honduras									1										1	
	Nicaragua																			0	
	Paraguay																			0	
UMIC	Argentina	5	4	1			14			1	1	1	3	(2)	1			1		34	
	Brazil	3	13			3	10			6	1		3			1	3	7		50	
	Chile	2			1									(4)	3					10	
	Colombia	2	2	2	10		1				4			4		(1)+1	1			28	
	Costa Rica																			0	
	Cuba														1				4	5	
	Ecuador		1				1										1			3	
	Mexico		3	2		1		(3)+1		(4)	4	4		3		1			(1)	27	
	Panama																			0	
	Peru	1								(1)										2	
	Dominican R.																			0	
	Uruguay		3							2				(1)						6	
	Venezuela																			0	
TOTAL		13	26	5	11	4	26	4	0	4	15	10	1	10	11	6	3	5	9	4	167

Note: a) Countries classified by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, in line with the World Bank approach. Accordingly, countries are classified as Lower middle income - LMIC (per capita GNI of US\$976 - US\$3,855) or Upper middle income - UMIC (US\$3,856 - US\$11,905). b) The figures in parentheses refer to the number of projects that the countries declared to be "bidirectional". In those cases, the two participating countries are both provider and recipient.

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

Graph II.4. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation grouped by activity sector. 2011 (%)

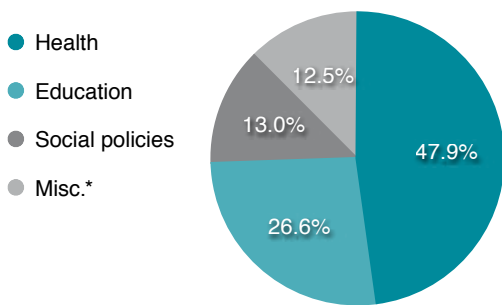


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

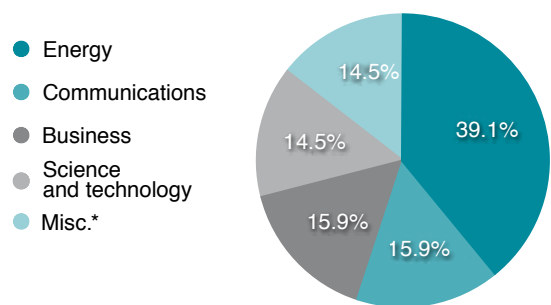
Graph II.5. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects, by sector. 2011

Percentage. Sectors, in descending order of importance.

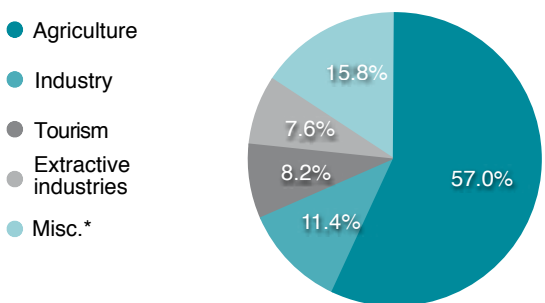
II.5.A. Social



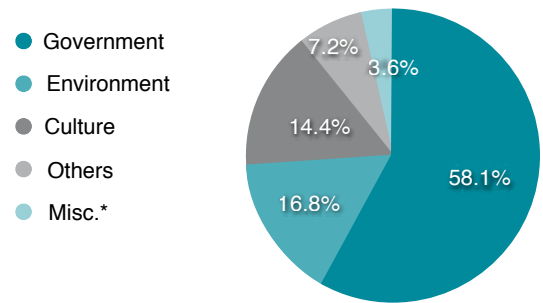
II.5.B. Economic (infrastructure and services)



II.5.C. Economic (Productive sectors)



II.5.D. Other



Note: The miscellaneous (Misc.*) category includes the following sectors: A. Social: reproductive health, water and sanitation; B. Economic (infrastructure and services), transport and storage, finance and employment; C. Economic (productive sectors): forestry, fisheries, construction and trade; D. Others: civil society, disaster prevention and gender.

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

Almost half of the 200 projects classified as "social" were related to the health sector (Graph II.5.A) and addressed a wide range of projects, including: management and implementation of basic and specialized healthcare services; development of epidemiological surveillance systems; transfer of skills in the management of molecular, biochemical and pharmacological techniques applied to the various phases of diagnosis and treatment of various diseases, both viral (AIDS and Hepatitis B) and non-viral (dengue and hereditary illnesses); food security; and drug quality.

Around 25% of the social projects were related to education, with activities relating to literacy, vocational training and training for teachers, and the application of information and communication technologies (ICT) to new learning methodologies, including distance learning. The remainder (around 50 projects) focused on strengthening policies related to social welfare and assistance for groups (women, children, young people, seniors, people with disabilities, indigenous people) considered vulnerable for various reasons, and also reproductive health (mainly breast milk banks). There were also cooperation activities focused on water supply and sewers, which included notably projects that promoted the implementation of end-to-end water management systems (Box II.4).

As regards "economic" cooperation projects (Graphs II.5.B and C), the bulk were concentrated in the agriculture sector, in line with the trend of the last few years: there were around 90 projects, equivalent to 15% of cooperation in 2011 and 57% of projects focused specifically on strengthening the productive sector. There was a wide range of activities: improvement to animal and plant health, support and training for small farmers, support for livestock projects and implementation of irrigation systems, actions related to growing regional products (coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, soy beans, corn, tropical fruit, citrus fruits, vegetables and potatoes). Cooperation activities related to "industry" (11.4% of productive sector activities) provided support for production chains for processing agricultural by-products. For example, there were projects for the dairy and wine industries, and also for textiles, specifically for manufacturing cotton and camelid textiles. The other approximately 15% of cooperation activities focused on productive sectors were focused on providing support for the extractive industries (in particular geology, mining and hydrocarbon projects), forestry, fishing and tourism. In the latter case, a very wide range of projects were implemented, as detailed in Box II.5.

Also in this area, close to 70 projects were undertaken to strengthen infrastructure and basic economic services. Of those, 40% were related to energy: institutional and business management, biofuels and other alternative energies, efficiency and experience in energy production and electricity supply systems, and market models. Other "economic" cooperation activities involved communication, development and dissemination of science and technology applied to economics and business (especially SMEs). There were only a few actions focusing on banking and employment.

Box II.4. Cooperation and water: supporting social, economic and environmental management.

Target 7.C of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) focuses on an essential aspect for reducing poverty and achieving development: guaranteeing sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Achieving this goal is especially important in Latin America and the Caribbean. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (2010b; p.13 and 14) "*almost one-third of the planet's freshwater resources are located in that region. As a result, all of the region's inhabitants could use on average more water per capita per year than the rest of the world.*" However, in view of the latest available figures, access to drinking water and basic sanitation services in Latin America and the Caribbean remains insufficient, as 10% and 33%, respectively, of their total populations are without access (UNEP; 2010a).

Remedying this situation hinges on water resource management. As for replacing traditional approaches (more economic) with more comprehensive ones which combine the attainment of social and economic objectives with environmental ones, it's worth noting events in the decade before the Declaration of the MDGs and the 1992 United Nations Conferences on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro and on Water and Environment in Dublin (Moriarty, Butterworth and Batchelor, 2006). Following those events, there has been a focus on the promotion of Integrated Wastewater Management (IWM), defined under the UNEP (2010; p.14) as "*the coordinated management and development of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems*".

BHSSC projects in water supply and sanitation. 2011

PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PROJECT
ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	Enhancing wastewater management
BRAZIL	COSTA RICA	Enhancing the operation, maintenance, and control of wastewater treatment plants in small urban communities and lagoon systems
	COLOMBIA	Training in hydrological monitoring, water quality and automation of hydrological networks
	ECUADOR	Support for creating a nationwide information system on forest water
	HONDURAS	Integrated actions for water management
	NICARAGUA	Technical training and implementation of mechanisms for the sustainable management of rainwater in the Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua basins.
	MEXICO	Support for the development of water information systems
	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA
MEXICO	ECUADOR	Technical assistance and training in integrated management systems at drinking water and sanitation companies
		Application of hydroinformatics at companies that manage drinking water and sewer systems and water treatment plants

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

The above Table summarizes the bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation projects executed in relation with water supply and sanitation in Ibero-America in 2011. Those projects are included in the line of support for Integrated Water Management. Accordingly, the projects undertaken:

- Impacted several sectors (some were classified in the water subsector, as a social project, while others were considered environmental projects).
- Addressed management of all kinds of water (drinking and wastewater, surface, rain, underground and from aquifers) and resources related to them (forests, lakes, rivers, etc.).

Box II.4. Cooperation and water: supporting social, economic and environmental management.

(continued)

- Focused mainly on end-to-end management of those resources, in terms of both business and public policy. In both cases, the possibility of using modern information systems was also crucial to creating systems that are as comprehensive as possible, comprehensible to decision makers and supported by the most advanced communication technology.
- Sought sustainability in both management and results, in both environmental and financial terms. For these purposes, the regulatory and tariff frameworks that led to success were studied.
- Prioritized actual usage, guaranteeing affordability but also quality.
- Involved decentralized players, because of their characteristics (water supply and sanitation tends to be a municipal government responsibility).

Notable among the projects was one involving Mexico and Ecuador which focused on applying hydroinformatics to manage drinking water and sewage systems. This project, based on the transfer of skills between the Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA) and the Quito public water and sewer utility, EPMAPS, which cost less than if it had been performed via a consulting contract, focused on the application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to optimize water cycle management. Quito used free software to install a system that manages large quantities of information (analyses of aquifers, impact of people, prevention of water-related disasters, etc.) and developed a new strategy of focusing on water resources. It also signed an inter-institutional framework agreement with the IMTA to execute additional projects in the future to reinforce learning. EPMAPS also went on to transfer its experience to other municipalities in Ecuador.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (2010a and b); Moriarty, Butterworth and Batchelor (2006).

Box II.5. Commitment to thematic tourism: support by SSC

In 2011, Ibero-American countries executed 13 projects and 5 actions in the area of bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation focused on strengthening tourism (Box II.5). This cooperation had a double profile:

- It addressed strategic and operating issues, with actions aimed at identifying the possibilities for developing tourism, drafting plans for tourism development or specific products (e.g. accommodation), training management (business and institutional) and seeking competitive, quality offers.
- The remainder had a clear thematic focus, with support for tourist projects with a specific theme, such as ecology and the environment, whale watching, nature reserves, the countryside, angling, adventure sports, religion, etc.

Box II.5. Commitment to thematic tourism: support by SSC

(continued)

Bilateral HSSC actions and projects aimed at promoting tourism, by country and role. 2011

In units

PROVIDERS	RECIPIENTS									TOTAL
	EL SALVADOR	HONDURAS	GUATEMALA	NICARAGUA	PARAGUAY	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	MEXICO	PANAMA	
BOLIVIA						1				1
ARGENTINA					2				1*	2+1*
BRAZIL	1			1		2				4
COLOMBIA	1				1					2
COSTA RICA								1		1
ECUADOR					1+1*					1+1*
MEXICO	1	1*	1*				1			2+2*
PERU					1*					1*
TOTAL	3	1*	1*	1	4+2*	3	1	1	1*	13+5*

An asterisk denotes actions.

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

Of these recent projects, two involving Ecuador are worth noting:

1. Ecuador shared with Paraguay its expertise and advice on promoting tourism in protected areas. Paraguay has 23 protected areas which could potentially be used for tourism, according to SENATUR, its National Secretariat of Tourism (www.senatur.gov.py). Paraguay consulted Ecuador because it does not want to jeopardize its ecosystem, and Ecuador is a leader in sustainable quality tourism. Ecuador manages tourism at the Galapagos National Park (a UNESCO World Heritage Centre), focusing on "giving priority to environmental sustainability, economic viability and local participation and making them compatible". It uses a visitor management system (a model for Paraguay) which enables it to monitor tourism and tourist areas' capacity to absorb additional visitors (www.galapagospark.org).

2. Mexico transferred its skills to Ecuador in another distinct area of tourism: religious tourism. According to its Secretariat of Tourism (SECTUR), Mexico's population is 90% Catholic and it is home to a large number of architectural and artistic sites and local festivals and customs associated with religion. Since the Sanctuary of the Virgin of San Juan de los Lagos in the state of Jalisco alone receives 20 million domestic tourists per year, religious tourism in Mexico is seen as a potential driver of local development for the municipalities that are home to such destinations (www.sectur.gov.mx). Ecuador seeks to learn from Mexico so as to promote the development of several rural parishes in Catamayo, which receive 700,000 tourists each year in the months of May, August, November and December on their way to visit the neighbouring El Cisne Basilica.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; Paraguay's National Secretariat of Tourism (SE-NATUR) www.senatur.gov.py; Galapagos National Park (www.galapagospark.org); and Mexico's Secretariat of Tourism (SECTUR) (www.sectur.gov.mx).

Box II.6. Promoting culture: an important area of cooperation in 2011

Ibero-American countries focused especially on cooperation in culture in 2011. Over the course of the year, all of the countries (with the sole exception of Nicaragua) participated in more than 40 cultural BHSSC actions and projects (see table below). These projects also addressed a wide range of issues.

- Cooperation focused on public management of culture; the design of sector policies, plans and strategies; and the design of tools for decision-making (e.g. designing satellite accounts to enhance the value of culture).
- Some also addressed technical skills and assistance to support the organisation of archives (general and thematic, e.g. religious), libraries, and document and museum collections.
- Another area was the performing arts (dance, theatre, the circus), plus film and audiovisual projects.
- There were also cooperation projects focused on the restoration and conservation of historical and cultural heritage and architectural sites and the refurbishment and management of historic centres.
- The smallest portion were projects related to literature and to specific cultures, such as indigenous and regional ones.

BHSSC to strengthen culture, by country and role. 2011

In units

PROVIDERS	RECIPIENTS															TOTAL	
	BOLIVIA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	PARAGUAY	CHILE	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	CUBA	ECUADOR	MEXICO	DOMINICAN R.	PANAMA	PERU	URUGUAY		VENEZUELA
ARGENTINA	1				3			1	3*	1							6+3*
BRAZIL	1	1			2												5
CHILE											(2)				1*		2+1*
COLOMBIA	1		1*	2+2*				3+7*				1					7+10*
CUBA													1			1	2
MEXICO	1*					(2)							1*	1*			2+3*
URUGUAY							1										1
TOTAL	3+1*	1	1*	2+2*	5	2	1	4+7*	3*	1	2	1	1+1*	1*	1+1*	1	25+17*

The asterisk represents actions; figures in parentheses refer to the number of bidirectional actions.

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

Of these projects, two are notable:

1. Creation of the National Archives of Panama.

According to UNESCO, an important part of a country's cultural heritage is its documentary heritage, which comprises "the written testimony of the historical past that deserves and requires proper conservation and classification in archives or in establishments that are accessible" both to the government agencies and the general public (<http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws/media/pdf>). The correct processing of these documents (identification, organization, restoration and, nowadays, scanning) and their proper preservation and dissemination are essential for a country's historical memory.

Box II.6. Promoting culture: an important area of cooperation in 2011

(continued)

In recent years, Panama has sought to recover its archives (the National Archives, which date back to 1912, and other historical archives) and to improve its capacity to organize, restore and scan. To this end, Panama enlisted technical assistance from Cuba, which has acknowledged experience in this area, since its National Archive (created in 1840) and National Archive System (the corresponding governing body) have some of the most advanced regulations and capabilities in the world (<http://www.arnac.cu/index.php/archivo-nacional>).

2. Museography project for Guatemala's Colonial Heritage.

Guatemala is developing four national museums dedicated to preserving and exhibiting its colonial heritage as testimony to 300 centuries of history, under its Cultural Development Plan. The museums are "*spaces to reflect on, build and disseminate knowledge about the culture of the colonial period*" (<http://www.museosdeguatemala.org/museos/museoporsutipolog237a.html>); this project is based on that of the Bogota Colonial Art Museum in Colombia, home to one of the most important collections of this kind in Latin America (<http://www.lacandelaria.info/>). Colombia coordinated a training project for Guatemala, providing it with the basic tools and general knowledge to develop museographic projects for its museums of colonial heritage.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; Cuban National Archive (<http://www.arnac.cu/i/>); UNESCO documents (<http://www.unesco.org/>); Museums of Guatemala (<http://www.museosdeguatemala.org>); Bogota Museum of Colonial Art (<http://www.lacandelaria.info>).

II.5.2. Regional profile of capacities and needs

Breaking down Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011 by countries reveals the type of capacities underpinning cooperation by the principal providers and the types of needs that the principal recipients seek to address through this cooperation. Specifically, analyzing first from the supply side, Graphs II.6 and II.7 suggest that:

1. Brazil and Argentina, the two countries that accounted for 55% of all projects, focused around 70-75% of their cooperation on socio-economic development. However, there are notable differences in the details:
 - a) Although, in both cases, economic projects outnumbered social projects, the two categories were similar in importance in the case of Brazil (40.5% vs. 35.7%, respectively) but very different in the case of Argentina (50.8% vs. 20.8%).
 - b) Agriculture was the main subcategory in both cases, accounting for 20% of their final cooperation. However, the two countries differed in the specifics: whereas Brazil concentrated on transfer of innovation applied to seeds, crops, clean technologies and plant health, among others, Argentina's agricultural cooperation focused on livestock and supporting self-production, food security and the promotion of crops among small farms and smaller companies.
 - c) The breakdown of their economic cooperation projects also differed: while Brazil focused on clean energy production, based mainly on agricultural processes to obtain biofuels, Argentina concentrated on supporting various stages of the production process, mainly in connection with agricultural products and textiles.

d) Although projects outside the social and economic areas were more marginal, accounting for around 25% in both cases, they were focused notably on government. In particular, Brazil provided projects for prisoner rehabilitation and combating child labour, while Argentina provided projects related anthropology and forensics.

2. Mexico and Colombia, which ranked third and fourth, respectively, as providers, evidenced different profiles:

a) Socio-economic cooperation accounted for 65% of Mexico's total, with a bias towards the economic area (45%, vs. 20% social), like Argentina. In these areas, projects were concentrated in agriculture and healthcare. Additionally, support for institutional strengthening and environmental management boosted the proportion of other sectors to 35% of the total.

b) In contrast, projects outside the strict socio-economic area predominated in Colombia's outgoing cooperation: government institutions, security and conflicts, and culture. There were also a number of projects in the areas of energy and social policy.

3. Cuba and Chile's cooperation had a strong social profile, accounting for 77.4% and 50.0%, respectively, of their cooperation. Education and health predominated in Cuba's projects, such as the well-known "Yo Sí Puedo" literacy program and "Operación Milagro", which provides eye surgery in impoverished areas. In contrast, Chile provided capacities in the areas of education and health, support for social welfare programs, and strengthening of public institutions.

An analysis from the standpoint of the recipients reveals the profile of capacities that countries seek to strengthen through cooperation. An examination of Graphs II.8 and II.9 reveals that:

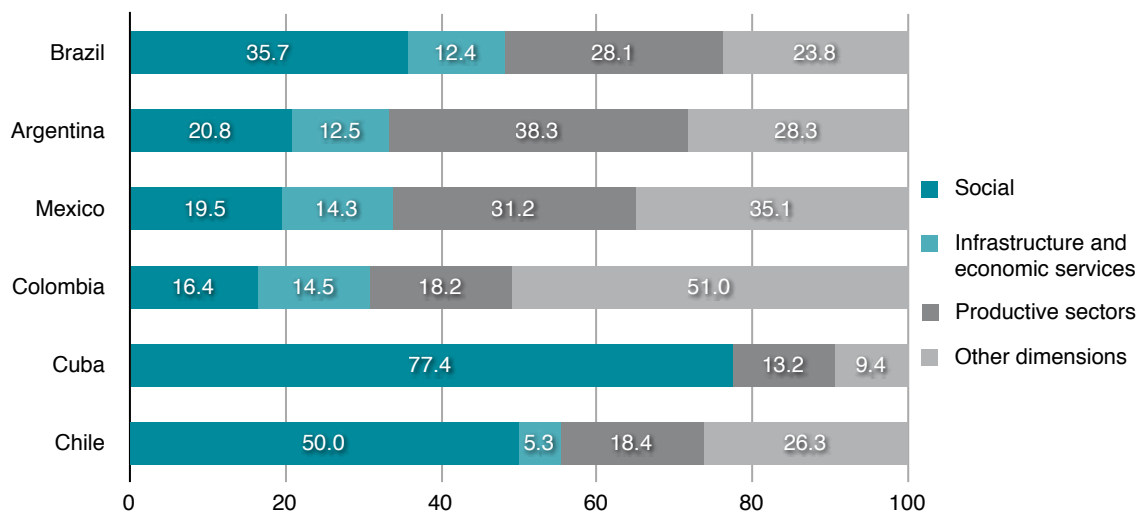
1. Two different profiles are identified among recipient countries:

a) On one hand, Paraguay, El Salvador and Colombia: although socio-economic capacities predominate (60%, 53% and 65% of their incoming cooperation, respectively), other areas are also important, such as Government and the Environment;

b) On the other hand, incoming socio-economic cooperation predominates in Bolivia, Costa Rica and Ecuador (73-80%), while other areas are more marginal (20-25%).

Graph II.6. Sector profile of cooperation projects, by provider. 2011

Percentage



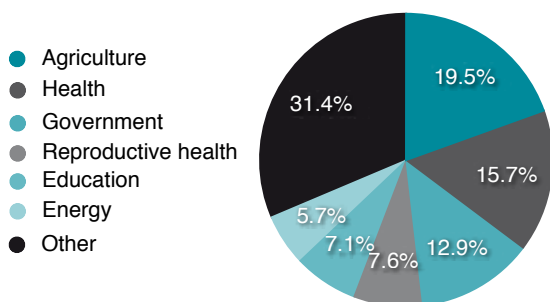
Only countries engaged in at least 20 projects.

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

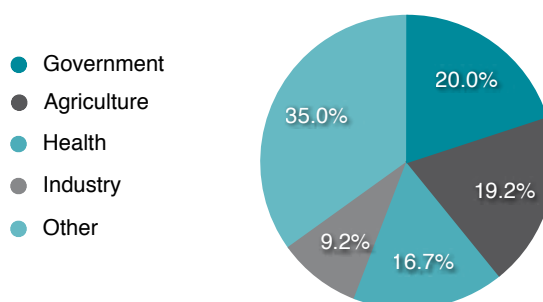
Graph II.7. Profile of top providers' capacities, by activity sector. 2011

Percentage. Sectors, in descending order of importance.

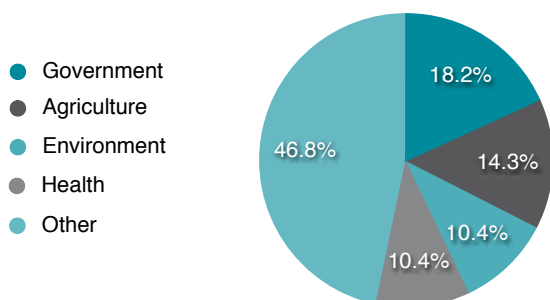
II.7.A. Brazil



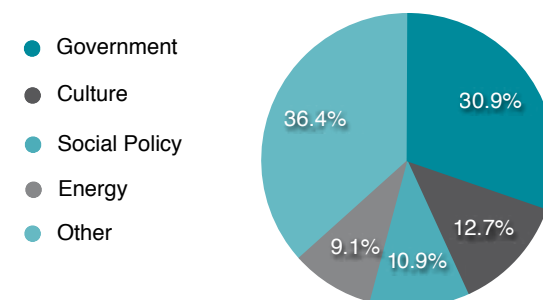
II.7.B. Argentina



II.7.C. Mexico

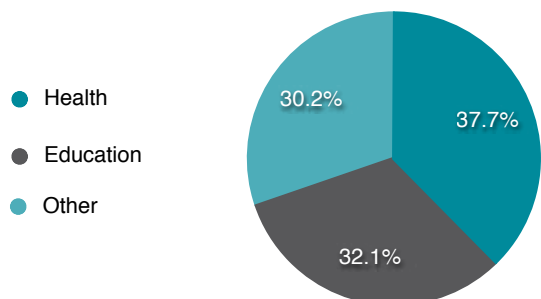


II.7.D. Colombia

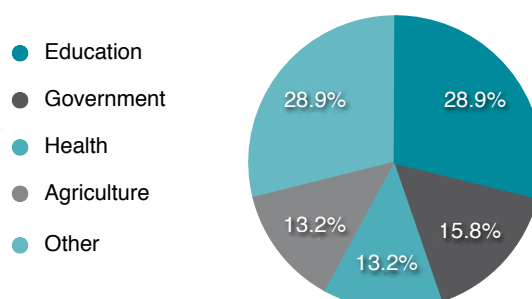


Graph II.7. Profile of top providers' capacities, by activity sector. 2011
(continued) Percentage. Sectors, in descending order of importance.

II.7.E. Cuba



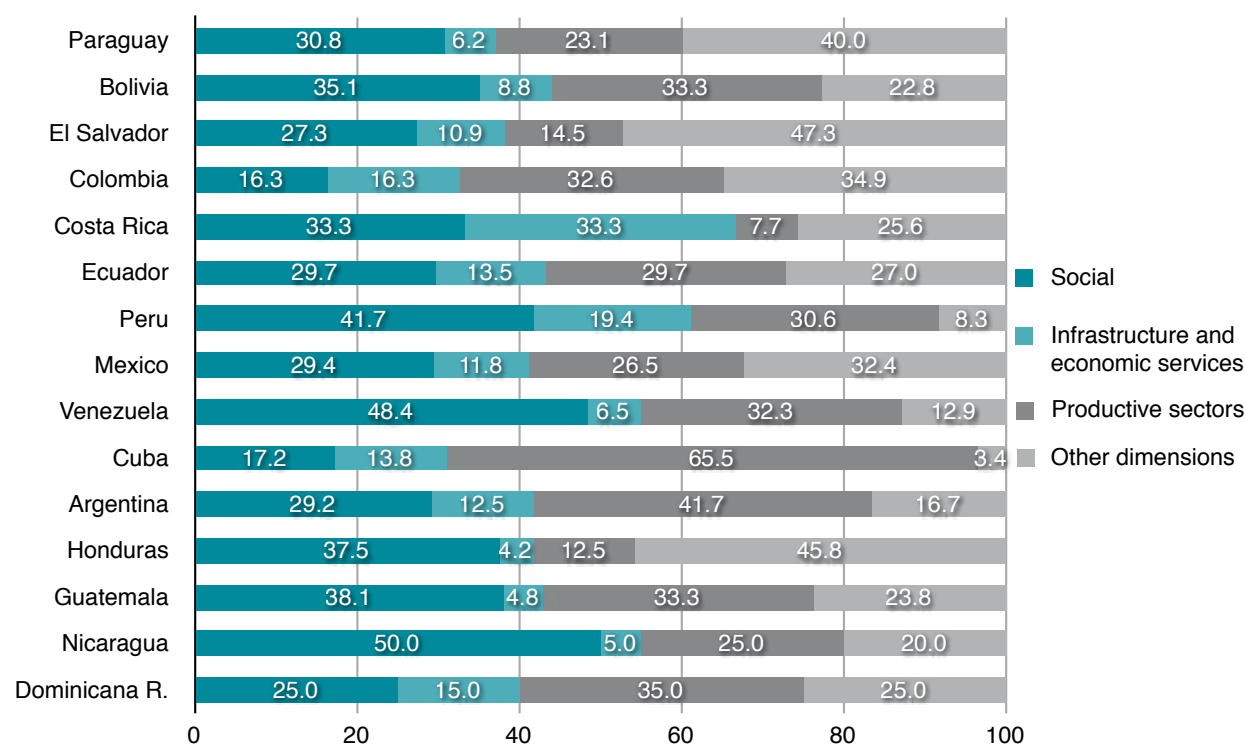
II.7.F. Chile



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

Graph II.8. Sector profile of cooperation projects, by recipient. 2011

Percentage



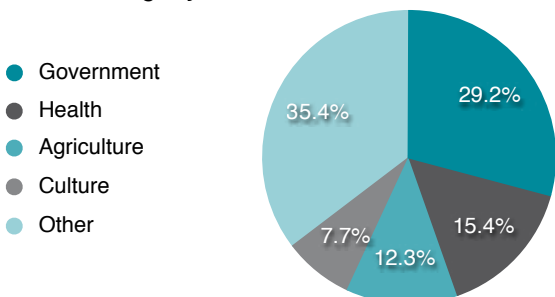
Only countries engaged in at least 20 projects.

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

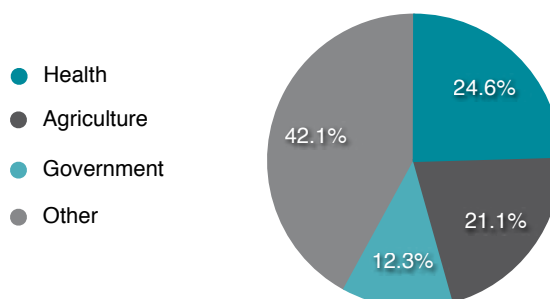
Graph II.9. Profile of top recipients' needs, by activity sector. 2011

Percentage. Sectors, in descending order of importance.

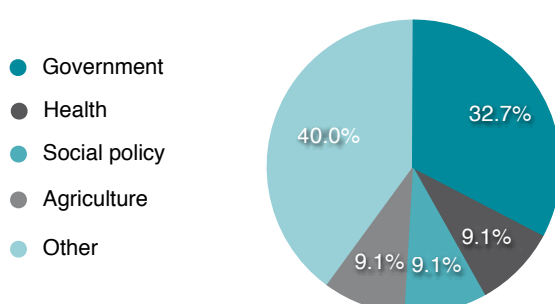
II.9.A. Paraguay



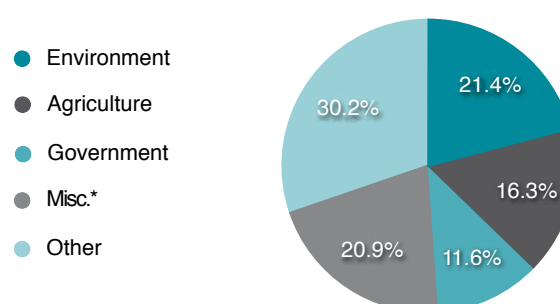
II.9.B. Bolivia



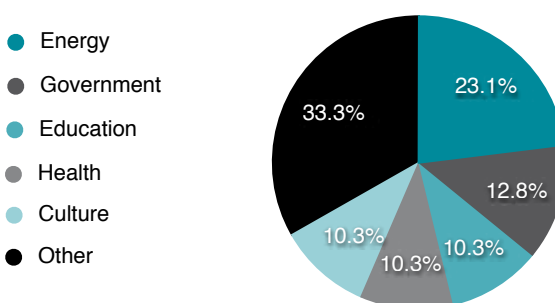
II.9.C. El Salvador



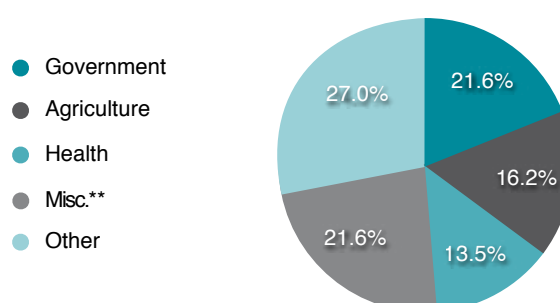
II.9.D. Colombia



II.9.E. Costa Rica



II.9.F. Ecuador



Note: Misc.*: Health, Education and Tourism; Misc.**: Education, Water, Energy, Extractive industries and Environment.

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

2. More specifically, in the case of Paraguay and El Salvador, institutional strengthening projects accounted for around 30% of the total received and, in both cases, the specific content reinforced developments in the social sphere:

a) In addition to projects aimed at development planning, Paraguay received numerous projects for the social protection of children and the elderly, in terms of both social and institutional support. El Salvador exhibited a similar pattern, but focused on another age group: young people. This country also registered cooperation in the area of government, focused on security, human rights and public policy.

b) Complementarily, Paraguay's profile included strengthening vocational training, public health and agriculture, basically in support of small farmers to bring them into the economy. In particular, there were projects that adopted a horizontal approach to the issues of borders and migration.

- c) El Salvador also received cooperation to strengthen the areas of education, health and sport (very closely related to young people). In the economic area, it enhanced diversification by family farms and the energy and communications industries. It received one of the few projects in the region devoted to finance, based on Ecuador's capacities and a feature shared by the two countries: dollarization (see Box II.7).

Box II.7. Ecuador-El Salvador: dollarized economies share experiences

One feature that Ecuador and El Salvador have in common is that they are both dollarized economies. As a result of dollarization, their central banks can no longer act as lenders of last resort in the event of a shortage of liquidity. The search for a solution drove the exchange of cooperation between Ecuador and El Salvador in 2011: technical assistance for the design, creation and operation of a liquidity fund for the financial system.

The term "dollarization" refers to a "*process of replacing the national currency, in all its monetary functions (store of value, unit of account, and medium of exchange), with another currency that is more stable or convertible*" (Nogueira, 1993, p.102) (Gonzalez, 1998, p.13). Although this definition can apply to any foreign currency, in practice the US dollar is the most commonly used currency for this purpose, hence the name. Dollarization normally arises as a result of a severe economic crisis and hyperinflation that depreciates the value of the national currency. The loss of confidence in the country's own currency is what leads to its steady displacement as a store of value, leading ultimately to full substitution in all its functions. When this is done by the populace, it is referred to as "informal" dollarization; if it is legalized by the government, it becomes "official".

Dollarization has many consequences, but one of the most important effects is the loss of sovereignty over national monetary policy: in fact, a dollarized economy becomes dependent on issuance of the currency by the original country (generally the U.S.). This undermines the functions of the central bank, which loses the ability to respond to a crisis. Therefore, it becomes important to find mechanisms to facilitate sovereign responses to difficulties.

Ecuador's crisis in the late 1990s, coupled with hyperinflation, led to informal dollarization of the economy, which was made official by government decree in 2000, when the dollar replaced the sucre in all its functions. However, it was not until 2008 that Ecuador, under President Rafael Correa, passed a law to create a financial safety net, including the establishment of a liquidity fund for the financial system. The fund is endowed by the financial sector itself; its virtues include the ability to perform simulacra of liquidity problems in the financial system to facilitate the design of responses to real problems.

El Salvador experienced an economic crisis and high inflation that led to official dollarization in 2001. In this case, rather than informal dollarization, the colon and dollar coexisted for six years by express decision of the government authorities. Although a deposit insurance institution was designed from the outset, its functions were insufficient to withstand another economic crisis. Consequently, cooperation with Ecuador enabled El Salvador to design legislation to establish a liquidity fund so as to enhance its capacity to respond.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; Nogueira (1993) and González (1998).

-
3. Meanwhile, in Colombia, the main area outside the socio-economic field was the environment, focused mainly on adopting techniques for better waste management and for managing protected natural areas. Other notable incoming projects referred to creating optimal conditions for business, agriculture (closely related to processing and to receiving cooperation from industry) as well as institutional strengthening, particularly in the areas of justice and security.
 4. As for recipients that drew on South-South Cooperation to strengthen principally their socio-economic capacities:
 - a) Bolivia's incoming projects included a notable proportion in the areas of health (24.6% of the total received) and agriculture (21.1%). They referred, on the one hand, to nutrition, epidemiological monitoring, and specific treatment of certain diseases, and, on the other, to improving the productivity of small farms and livestock units.
 - b) In the case of Costa Rica, 23.1% of incoming cooperation focused on strengthening an area of which the country is already a leading exponent—production and supply of renewable energy—in an attempt to harmonize production, consumption and the environment.
 - c) As for Ecuador, apart from programs to strengthen institutional aspects of public healthcare, there were also projects in agriculture, notably to develop a phytosanitary system.
 5. Regarding the other recipients set out in Graph II.8, although most of them followed a pattern in which incoming projects in the socio-economic area predominated:
 - a) The weighting of the various subsectors varied widely: from a low of 3.4% (Cuba) and 8.3% (Peru) of total incoming cooperation to a high of 45.8% (Honduras).
 - b) These extreme situations are shaped by the specific weighting of certain sectors: institutional strengthening, in the case of Honduras, and strengthening the production system, in the case of Cuba and Peru. Boxes II.8 and II.9 were drawn up to describe experiences in 2011 that strengthened industries that are designated as strategic for both economies, i.e. mining, dairy products and lumber.

This analysis was performed by estimating relative shares of sectors and countries, distinguishing between roles. However, these same conclusions can be drawn using other metrics. Indicators used for foreign trade, such as Béla Balassa's RCA, designed to ascertain degrees of specialization and complementarity in trade in goods, can be reoriented to estimate profiles of capacities and needs in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. These possibilities are illustrated in Box II.10.

Box II.8. Cooperation in the Cuban mining industry: multiple efforts in a single direction

During 2011, the Ibero-American countries executed bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation projects in a specific field: geology and mining. Geology is the science comprising the study of the outer and inner form of the Earth, the rocks of which it is composed, the processes by which they change, and their current configuration. Application of the resulting knowledge is crucial for two specific industries: hydrocarbon exploration and mining.

Bilateral HSSC projects in the areas of geology and mining. 2011

PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PROJECT
ARGENTINA	CUBA	Processing ASTER satellite images for geological and mining purposes
	ECUADOR	Specific technical cooperation agreement between Argentina's Mining and Geology Service (SEGEMAR) and the Institute of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy (INIGEMM)
	PANAMA	Training in sampling techniques, preparation of geological samples, and geochemical analysis methodology for precious and non-precious metals
BRAZIL	ARGENTINA	Geological and mineral resource mapping in border areas
	CUBA	Conceptual model of the structure of a geological database for the Republic of Cuba
		Support for the Declaration of Geological and Mining Heritage of the Republic of Cuba
		Organization and conservation of samples and documentary materials related to geological research: establishment of a rock collection
CUBA	MEXICO	Exchange of experiences in geological assessment and the use of zeolites
MEXICO	CUBA	Exchange of experiences in conservation and organization of rock collections, linked in the first instance to stratigraphy and stone collections
		Exchange of experiences for drawing up and managing a mining register
		Handling oil-related data
		Acquisition of experience in regulations and procedures in this activity
PERU	ECUADOR	Institutional cooperation agreement between INIGEMM, the Ecuador Agency for Mining Regulation and Oversight (ARCOM), and the Peru Institute of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy (INGEMETT).

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

The table shows that of all the projects registered in 2011 in the area of the extractive industries, provided by a range of countries (Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Peru), one specific category stands out: cooperation projects for Cuba, almost all of them related to geology and the application of knowledge to improve productivity.

Minerals are a very important sector of the Cuban economy. According to the Cuban National Statistics Office (ONE), Cuba has one of the world's three largest deposits of nickel, a mineral that provided foreign currency revenues amounting to 1.2 billion dollars in 2010, i.e. 25% of Cuba's total exports of goods (www.one.cu).

Cuba has granted priority to this sector since the promulgation of the Land and Mining Act in 1995, which sought to guarantee the "*protection, development and rational exploitation of the mineral resources in furtherance of the national interest*" (www.onrm.minbas.cu). Also, in order to advance the implementation of this mandate, the National Bureau of Mineral Resources (ONRM) was created under this Act.

Box II.8. Cooperation in the Cuban mining industry: multiple efforts in a single direction

[continued]

The functions of the ONRM include producing "*information about the status of mineral reserves and resources*", a task at the service of the "*activities of management, decision-making and execution of the process of extracting*" those resources, which must ensure "*the most beneficial use of those resources*" (www.onrm.minbas.cu/).

The projects provided by Argentina, Brazil and Mexico in Cuba are considered as being complementary, since they all strengthen this information-production process in one way or another. Brazil and Mexico contributed knowledge of the methodologies and regulatory frameworks necessary for the development of various sources of information: geological databases, mine registers and rock collections. Argentina's cooperation consisted of transferring techniques for processing data captured by satellite (e.g. ASTER) which can identify economically-viable mineral deposits.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; Nogueira (1993) and González (1998).

Box II.9. Peru: strengthening its industry with the help of SSC

Practically one-third of the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects that Peru received in 2011 were related to strengthening its productive economy and industry. Specifically, there were very diverse projects covering phytosanitary improvements, new aquaculture techniques, support for making textiles from camel hair, and interventions in the fields of forestry and winemaking, among others. Two projects stand out because of their special relevance in Peruvian industry and their proven results:

1. Project to enhance quality dairy production in Arequipa and Cajamarca.

Argentina and Peru are among the largest producers of dairy products in South America. This is due to their abundant livestock, but they face similar difficulties in diversifying the structure of the industry from large producers to SMEs. Companies in the latter category face many difficulties in introducing their products in the domestic and international markets, due to technology deficits that prevent them from increasing productivity and quality.

Consequently, in recent years, Peru has adopted a strategy of promoting the production of milk and quality dairy products by SMEs. As a result, in ten years it has increased the production of fresh milk by 86%, i.e. almost doubling its output.

To make further progress in this direction, Peru decided to draw on Argentina's experience and reached an agreement with Argentina's National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) to obtain technical assistance and training for a pilot scheme involving SMEs in Arequipa and Cajamarca. The project focused on using INTI's established research into conditions that could lead to improvements in quality and productivity: promoting the adaptation and standardisation of manufacturing technologies, design of new plants, and biological analysis of raw materials, among others.

Box II.9. Peru: strengthening its industry with the help of South-South Cooperation

(continued)

2. Comprehensive program of training and technical assistance to SMEs in Lima and Pucallpa that are specialized in lumber production

According to the FAO, Latin America and the Caribbean together are home to 22% of the world's forests. Additionally, Colombia and Peru are two of the five countries in the region with the greatest forest area. However, this potential is largely unrealized: the timber industry in both countries accounts for a mere 1-2% of exports and GDP.

As in the case of the dairy industry, low levels of productivity and quality in Peruvian timber production hamper market penetration. However, in this case SMEs account for a sizeable percentage of this industry: 98.3%. For that reason too, the Institutional Strategic Plan for Competitiveness and Export Services (2008-2012), designed to bring more competitiveness into this industry, encourages collaborative actions and technical assistance from other countries. One of these was the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation project with Colombia in 2011. The project involved the transfer of skills from Colombia's National Apprenticeship Service (SENA), which has developed new technologies and advances in the production of wood products, to 35 Peruvian SMEs (25 in the city of Pucallpa and 10 in the Villa El Salvador consortium in Lima).

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (www.fao.org).

Box II.10. Seeking another way to identify a country's industry profile: revising Balassa

Using the area of foreign trade once again, one way to discover a country's specialisation profiles is to apply the Revealed Comparative Advantage index (RCA) put forward by Béla Balassa. This index is used to calculate the relative advantage or disadvantage of a certain country in exports of a certain class of product. The most common formula is as follows:

$$RCA = (X_a^i / X_w^i) / (X_a^t / X_w^t)$$

... where X_a^i / X_w^i is the share that the exports of country a in product i represent of total world exports of that product; and X_a^t / X_w^t is the share that country a 's exports represent out of total world exports. In other words, the index gives an idea of the importance of a country's exports of a given product considering that country's importance as an exporter. However, there are two different ways to read the outcome:

- Take a country-level view and compare results for products between countries. For a product to be classified as an important part of a country's exports, its RCA must be greater than 1 (though specialists normally consider 0.9 to be sufficient).
- Take a product-level view and compare the results for countries in the export market for a given product. In this case, true to its name, the comparison reveals if there are many or just a few strong exporters of that good, and how competitive one country is with respect to the others. The more the number exceeds 0.9, the greater the competitiveness.

Box II.10. Seeking another way to identify a country's industry profile: revising Balassa

(continued)

In order to apply this reasoning to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, it is necessary to change some variables and targets: exports can be replaced by the supply of projects, products by sectors of activity, and the world total by Ibero-America as a whole; moreover, the goal now is to ascertain the importance of a given dimension of activity in the total projects executed by a country, and whether there are many or just a few countries sharing this strength.

Application of the RCA index to BHSSC of the main providers and recipients. 2011

SECTORAL DIMENSIONS	PRINCIPAL PROVIDERS						PRINCIPAL RECIPIENTS					
	BRAZIL	ARGENTINA	MEXICO	COLOMBIA	CUBA	CHILE	BOLIVIA	EL SALVADOR	PARAGUAY	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	ECUADOR
SOCIAL	1.09	0.63	0.59	0.49	2.36	1.52	1,07	0.83	0.93	0.49	1.01	0.90
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC SERVICES	1.05	1.06	1.21	1.23	0.00	0.44	0.74	0.92	0.52	1.38	2.83	1.14
PRODUCTIVE SECTORS	1.04	1.42	1.15	0.67	0.48	0.68	1.23	0.53	0.85	1.20	0.28	1.10
OTHER	0.83	0.99	1.23	1.78	0.33	0.92	0.80	1.65	1.40	1.22	0,89	0,94

Countries ranked in order of importance. **Source:** SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

An initial analysis of the foregoing table, which presents the RCA index values for the principal providers, reveals that:

- Brazil is the strongest country in executing social and economic projects, both in creating infrastructure and services and also in supporting productive sectors. In contrast, Argentina and Mexico are not strong in social cooperation, but they are strong in economic cooperation, particularly of a multi-sectoral nature. Meanwhile, Cuba is a strong player in the social field, as is Chile, though the latter is also strong in other dimensions. The same can be said of Colombia, which is strong both in the social area and in cooperation aimed at enhancing economic conditions.

- Examining the results from the standpoint of the activity dimension does not change the picture significantly. The data reveals at least four strong countries in the area of economic infrastructure and the multisectoral dimension: Argentina, Mexico and Colombia, as in the first case, but this time Brazil is replaced by Chile. Also, three strong countries are identified in the area of productive industry (Brazil, Argentina and Mexico), as in the social area (Brazil again, plus Cuba and Chile).

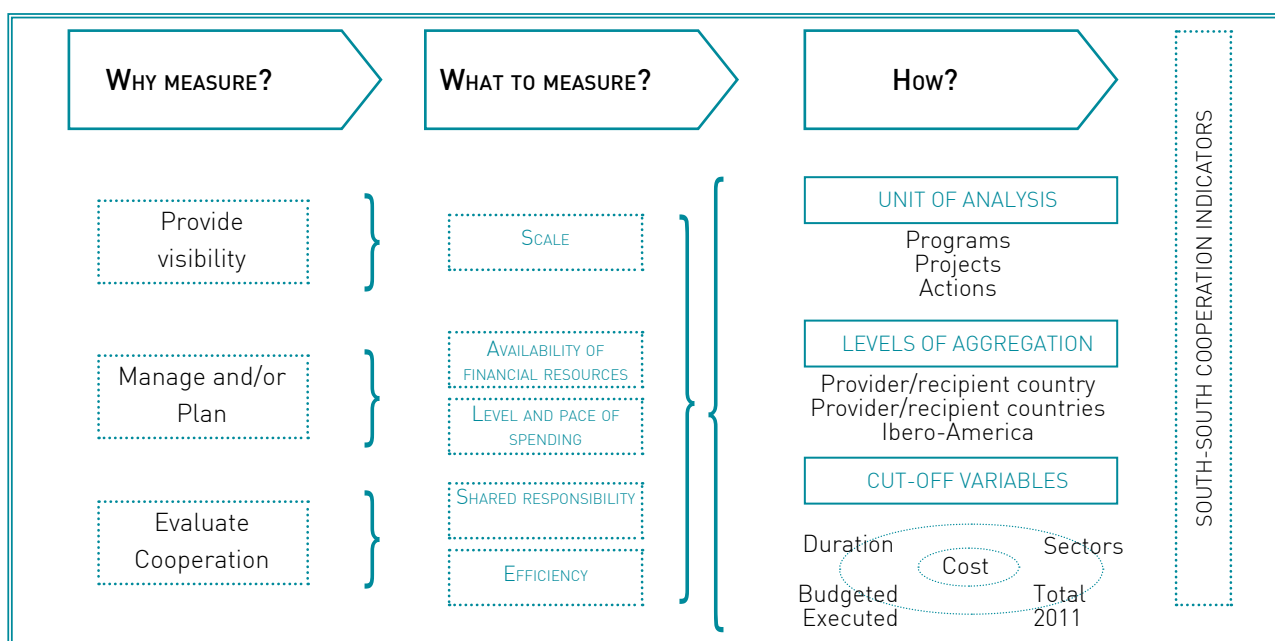
Finally, since Balassa's RCA index can also be used for imports, it is possible to identify the needs profile of the main recipient countries. The table above shows the results after adapting the formula to the top six recipients of 2011. This analysis reveals Bolivia's importance as a recipient of cooperation in the social and production area; El Salvador and Paraguay in the multi-sectoral dimension; Costa Rica's preponderance of incoming projects to enhance economic conditions and provide social support; and the fact that Colombia and Ecuador receive a very diversified range of cooperation, spread over their various sectoral dimensions.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; Durán & Álvarez (2008); Heredia & Huarachi (2009).

II.6. Applying information about costs to the study of South-South Cooperation

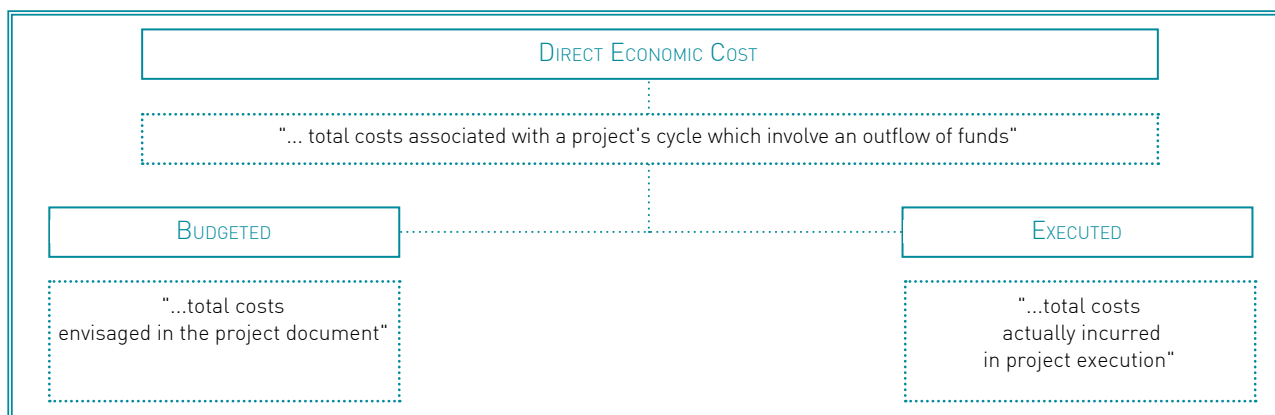
Deepening the analysis of South-South Cooperation requires further progress in data collection and treatment, preferably based on new indicators. The Cooperation Agencies and/or Bureaus in Ibero-American countries that contribute data to this analysis, under SEGIB and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), have been pursuing two goals for several years: first, to improve the logging and reporting of cost data related to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions, and second, to enhance the use of that data, collectively, in order to better understand those cooperation projects.

Diagram II.5. Creating SSC indicators based on costs



Source: SEGIB, based on Cabrera (2012) and De la Lastra (2011)

Diagram II.6. Definitions of costs used in the Ibero-American SSC Report 2012



Source: SEGIB, based on own data and PIFCSS (2012)

Progress in this line of inter-governmental work was achieved at the March 2012 Seminar-Workshop in Montevideo, which laid the foundation to create indicators based on cost-related data. Diagram II.5 reflects this. The diagram shows that applying the same methodology for other indicators, countries asked the questions *Why?* and *What to measure?* in terms of costs, having consideration for the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation's specific framework and Ibero-America's particular characteristics. Specifically, it was understood that:

1. The objective should be to enhance understanding of additional aspects of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation which increase its **visibility**, improve its **strategic planning and management**, and advance towards their **evaluation**.
2. Using cost data as the main variable in the analysis, attainment of these objectives could be used to measure aspects such as *scale* (visibility), *availability of financial resources*, the *level and pace of spending* (management and planning), *shared responsibility* and *efficiency* (since these are criteria associated with SSC in Ibero-America and they allow for a partial evaluation of the fairness in undertaking commitments and the relationship between what is planned and what is actually executed).
3. The next step was to reach an agreement on *how*, which depends on the definition of the costs. In this regard and having consideration for feasibility, it was decided to confine record-keeping to **direct economic costs**, i.e. costs which meet three conditions simultaneously: they reflect the total costs incurred, they cover the entire project cycle, and they involve an outflow of financial resources (Diagram II.6). This cost distinguishes between **budgeted** costs (planned in the project planning document) and **executed** costs (the amount actually spent).
4. Treatment of the costs associated with cooperation programs, projects and actions using different levels of aggregation (e.g. a particular country, the complete group of providers and recipients, or Ibero-America), and any subsequent transversalization with variables such as time and sector, led to the obtainment of a range of varied indicators for South-South Cooperation. For example:
 - a) The *total executed cost in 2011* for all Ibero-American countries gives an idea of the scale of cooperation, in economic terms.
 - b) The *total budgeted cost per country and per year* provides information on the financial resources that a cooperating country has for participating in projects that year.
 - c) The *ratio between the costs executed by providers and recipients* for all of the projects reflects the way that countries share financial responsibilities. Values greater than 1 indicate that providers bore most of the costs, while values less than 1 indicate that recipients bore the bulk of the costs.
 - d) The *ratio between executed and budgeted costs for a specific provider/recipient* indicates the efficiency of their cooperation. A value of more than 1 reveals that spending exceeded the budget, whereas a ratio of less than 1 reveals that spending was under budget.

This exercise provided the region with a wider range of instruments to achieve a better understanding of SSC. However, there is a natural limit to the use and application of the indicators obtained: the availability of data and its still relatively low degree of coverage. As a result, and despite countries' efforts and willingness, the information available for this 2012 Report is, once again, partial and incomplete: information was available for the most common types of costs (budgeted and executed; by the provider, recipient, or both; for 2011; and for the entire project cycle); however, not all countries were able to track and report economic data, and those that did were not able to provide all of the data required.

Table II.2. Information about costs, available for this Ibero-American SSC Report 2012

Projects (number); share (%)

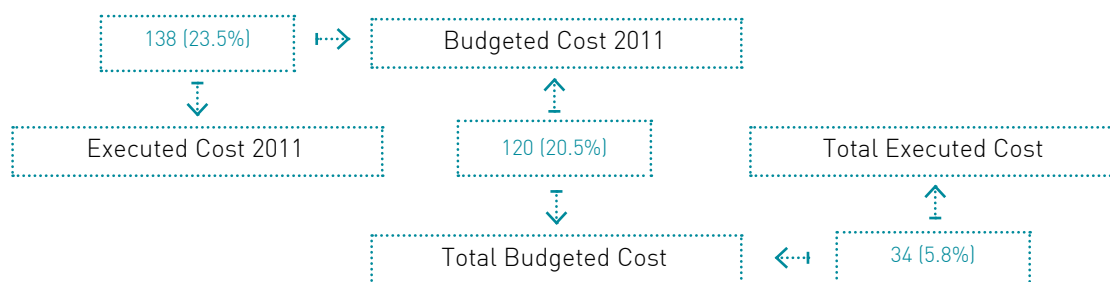
II.2.A. Of the 586 projects registered in 2011

	BUDGETED DIRECT COST						DIRECT EXECUTED COST					
	2011			TOTAL			2011			TOTAL		
	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*
No. OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH THE DATA IS AVAILABLE	141	23	42	142	25	250	193	37	69	52	6	10
As % OF TOTAL PROJECTS EXECUTED IN 2011	24.1%	3.9%	7.2%	24.2%	4.3%	42.7%	32.9%	6.3%	11.8%	8.9%	1.0%	1.7%

II.2.B. Of the 229 actions registered in 2011

	DIRECT BUDGETED COST						DIRECT EXECUTED COST					
	2011			TOTAL			2011			TOTAL		
	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	BOTH COUNTRIES*
No. OF ACTIONS FOR WHICH THE DATA IS AVAILABLE	47	6	17	46	6	20	73	18	18	68	11	16
As % OF TOTAL ACTIONS EXECUTED IN 2011	20.5%	2.6%	7.4%	20.1%	2.6%	8.7%	31.9%	7.9%	7.9%	29.7%	4.8%	7.0%

II.2.C. Combinations of data available for projects in 2011



Note: *Combined total contribution from the two cooperating countries. A breakdown of the individual countries' contribution is not generally available. **Source:** SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Table II.2 was drawn up for this purpose. The following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The greatest amount of information was gathered on the total budgeted cost borne jointly by the provider and recipient, with data available for almost 43% of the 586 projects in execution in 2011. Brazil, the leading provider of cooperation, provided this data for almost all of its more than 200 projects.
2. There was also considerable information available on costs (budgeted and executed) from countries in their role as providers. Some economic data is available for 20-30% of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions offered by countries. The only exception was total executed costs: the information covered 30% of the actions (started and finished in 40 days on average) but just 9% of the projects (many of which will be completed after 2011, with the result that the data is not yet available).
3. Coverage of other costs remained very low, at around 1-12% of total projects and actions registered in each specific case.
4. Various items' cost data were available simultaneously for some of the 586 projects in 2011: one-quarter provided data on budgeted and executed costs in 2011; 20% had data on total budgeted costs in 2011; and a mere 6% had data on total budgeted and executed costs.

In view of the lack of data, it is not yet possible to perform a cost-based analysis of South-South Cooperation by making full use of the indicators. However, their potential use is beginning to be visible in some specific examples. Tables II.3 and II.4 contain questions as regards the scale, management, planning and evaluation of South-South Cooperation, the projects for which information is available to respond to those questions, and the answers.

Table II.3. Approaches to estimating the scale of Bilateral HSSC, based on costs

QUESTIONS	DATA COVERAGE		RESPONSE	
	PROJECTS FOR WHICH DATA IS AVAILABLE	DEGREE OF REPRESENTATIVENESS		
WHAT IS THE MINIMUM BUDGET BORNE BY PROVIDER COUNTRIES FOR THE EXECUTION OF THEIR PROJECTS? WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE PROJECT COST?	129	22.0%	US\$ 6,323,919	US\$ 49,022
WHAT IS THE MINIMUM BUDGET FOR ALL PROJECTS IN WHICH BRAZIL WAS A PROVIDER?	201	95.7%	US\$45,607,823	
WHAT IS THE MINIMUM BUDGET FOR ALL PROJECTS IN WHICH EL SALVADOR WAS A RECIPIENT?	35	63.6%	US\$12,519,306	
HOW MUCH DID PROVIDER COUNTRIES SPEND ON PROJECT EXECUTION IN 2011? HOW MUCH DID THEY SPEND PER PROJECT, ON AVERAGE?	194	33.1%	US\$ 2,248,771	US\$ 11,591
HOW MUCH DID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES SPEND ON PROJECT EXECUTION IN 2011? HOW MUCH DID THEY SPEND PER PROJECT, ON AVERAGE?	45	7.7%	US\$ 353,091	US\$ 7,846
HOW MUCH DID ARGENTINA SPEND AS A PROVIDER ON PROJECT EXECUTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN 2011? WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE PROJECT COST?	83	69.2%	US\$ 1,080,836	US\$ 13,022
HOW MUCH DID CHILE SPEND AS A PROVIDER ON PROJECT EXECUTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN 2011? WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE PROJECT COST?	23	60.5%	US\$ 324,977	US\$ 14,129
WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE BUDGET ASSIGNED BY ARGENTINA, AS A PROVIDER, FOR EACH PROJECT?	83	69.2%	US\$31,364	
WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE BUDGET ASSIGNED BY COLOMBIA, AS A PROVIDER, FOR EACH PROJECT?	27	49.1%	US\$15,761	

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

Table II.4. Information on management and evaluation of Bilateral HSSC, based on costs**II.4.A. Management and planning**

QUESTIONS	DATA COVERAGE		RESPONSE
	PROJECTS FOR WHICH DATA IS AVAILABLE	DEGREE OF REPRESENTATIVENESS	
WHAT WAS ARGENTINA'S MINIMUM BUDGET FOR OUTGOING PROJECTS IN 2011?	83	69.2%	US\$969,345
WHAT WAS CHILE'S MINIMUM BUDGET FOR OUTGOING PROJECTS IN 2011?	24	63.2%	US\$347,773
WHAT WAS COLOMBIA'S MINIMUM BUDGET FOR OUTGOING PROJECTS IN 2011?	29	52.7%	US\$196,875

II.4.B. Shared responsibility

QUESTIONS	DATA COVERAGE		RESPONSE
	PROJECTS FOR WHICH DATA IS AVAILABLE	DEGREE OF REPRESENTATIVENESS	
WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE EXECUTED COST WAS BORNE BY PROVIDER COUNTRIES IN 2011?	39	6.7%	72.7%
WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE EXECUTED COST WAS BORNE BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES IN 2011?	39	6.7%	27.3%
WHAT WAS THE RATIO BETWEEN EXECUTED COSTS BORNE BY THE PROVIDER AND THE RECIPIENT IN 2011?	39	6.7%	2.73

II.4.C. Efficiency

QUESTIONS	DATA COVERAGE		RESPONSE
	PROJECTS FOR WHICH DATA IS AVAILABLE	DEGREE OF REPRESENTATIVENESS	
WHAT PERCENTAGE OF COSTS BUDGETED BY PROVIDERS WAS ACTUALLY EXECUTED IN 2011?	138	23.5%	86.6%
WHAT WAS THE RATIO OF PROVIDERS' EXECUTED COSTS TO BUDGETED COSTS IN 2011?	138	23.5%	0.86
WHAT PERCENTAGE OF PROJECTS WERE EXECUTED UNDER BUDGET IN 2011?	138	23.5%	65.2%
WHAT PERCENTAGE OF COSTS BUDGETED FOR OUTGOING PROJECTS BY ARGENTINA WAS ACTUALLY EXECUTED?	82	68.3%	110.0%
WHAT PERCENTAGE OF COSTS BUDGETED FOR OUTGOING PROJECTS BY COLOMBIA WAS ACTUALLY EXECUTED?	21	38.2%	74.63%

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

Focusing on data that is more representative, it is possible to obtain a better understanding of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America in 2011. Specifically:

1. As regards the scale of cooperation, we can make distinctions in terms of countries (60-95% representativeness) and projects (less reliable, but between 33-70% representativeness). Specifically:
 - a) The total budget for projects involving Brazil (as provider) and El Salvador (as recipient) and which was borne by them and their partners amounted to over US\$45.6 million and US\$12.5 million, respectively.

-
- b) The budget estimated by providers for executing the full cycle of each project was on average around US\$50,000.
 - c) Argentina and Chile allocated at least US\$1 million and US\$325,000, respectively, to project execution in 2011, with the result that their projects cost on average approximately US\$13,000 and US\$14,000, respectively.
 - d) In fact, average spending on projects by providers and recipients differed in 2011: US\$11,591 in the former case, compared with slightly less, US\$7,846, in the latter case.
2. The following results shed light on the management, planning and evaluation of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. In fact:
- a) With data coverage of 50-70% of projects in execution, the minimum cooperation budgets for some countries in the region can be estimated: Colombia, almost US\$200,000; Chile, US\$350,000; Argentina, around US\$970,000.
 - b) One of the indicators of the responsibility that countries assumed in SSC is the ratio of funding executed by providers and recipients. Providers spent 73% and recipients 27% in 2011.
 - c) The ratio of executed to budgeted reflects the efficiency, through the underuse of financial resources available or the need to increase funding in excess of the budget. Providers only used an average 86.6% of available funds in 2011, although the situation varied depending on the country: Colombia spent 75% of its budget, whereas Argentina exceeded its budget by 10 percentage points.

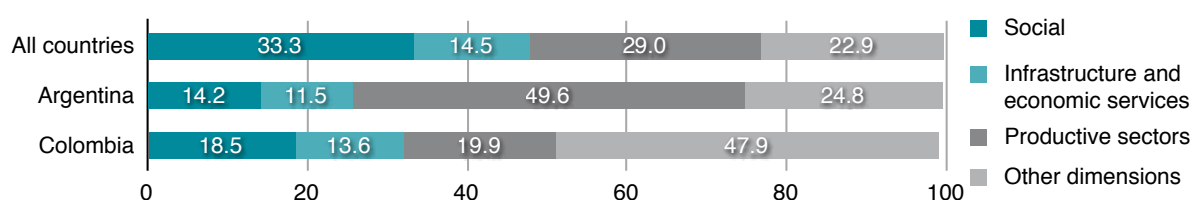
Progress in Ibero-America in terms of producing cost-based indicators provides the region with an important tool to steadily enhance its understanding of South-South Cooperation. The main limitations are currently attributable to the lack of a critical mass of data. Nevertheless, results are starting to be obtained, albeit with some reservations, which shed light on questions about scale, management, planning and evaluation of cooperation. Another option is to expand the indicators' scope by applying transversal variables, such as duration and sector (Box II.11). In the case of the latter, breaking down project costs by activity sector is another way to glean more information about skills profiles and needs. profiles of capacities and needs.

Box II.11. Use of costs to ascertain the sectoral structure of cooperation

Another possibility for better understanding the sectoral structure of the cooperation of a region or country is to break down the project costs data on the basis of activity. A sample analysis was performed with data available for 2011 budgets, on the basis of its representativeness: for all providers on the one hand, and for Argentina and Colombia on the other.

Sector profile of cooperation projects, based on 2011 budget, by provider

Percentage



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

The results for these cases are shown in the upper graphic. Specifically:

- Providers assigned the bulk of their 2011 budget (33% and 43%, respectively) to social and economic projects, and 23% to cooperation in other areas. However, the sector with the largest budget falls into the latter category: institutional strengthening (17.4% of the total budget), followed by agriculture (16.4%), education and health (13.7% and 11.6%), energy (8.8%) and industry (6.1%).
- In Argentina, practically half of the funds are assigned to support productive sectors: agriculture accounted for 26% of the 2011 budget, and agriculture-related industries for 13%. Institutional strengthening accounted for one-fifth of the budget, and health for 13%.
- Colombia's budget was more fragmented: one-third of funds were allocated to supporting government institutions in the recipient countries; 16% went to social policies, 15% to agriculture, and 13% to culture.

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

CHAPTER III
TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
IN IBERO-AMERICA

III.1. Triangular South-South Cooperation: a modality under discussion

Several events were organised in 2010-2012 which focused on advancing the debate about triangular cooperation, "[whose] actors and processes (constitute) a theme (that is recurring) in discussions about international cooperation" (PIFCSS, 2011; p.3). Those events, held as seminars, workshops and forums, were promoted by countries that are especially active in cooperation initiatives (Germany, Spain, Chile, Colombia, Peru and El Salvador, among others) and by regional and multilateral platforms (mainly the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation and the DAC task force), they contributed to the systematization and analysis of triangular cooperation and, therefore, a better understanding of this modality.

Table III.1. Events where Triangular South-South Cooperation was discussed. 2010-2012

YEAR (MONTH)	VENUE	EVENT	UMBRELLA BODY
2010 (03)	Madrid (Spain)	Workshop: "The European Union's Triangular Cooperation in the context of aid effectiveness"	Bilateral (Spain) and Multilateral (EU)
2010 (03)	Bogotá (Colombia)	High-Level Event on South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development	Multilateral (Task team on South-South Co-operation TTSSC DAC)
2011 (02/03)	Bali (Indonesia)	Workshop: "Triangular Cooperation: Towards horizontal partnerships, but how?"	Bilateral (Germany - GIZ, and Indonesia) and Multilateral (TTSSC-DAC/ADBI)
2011 (07)	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	Seminar-Workshop: "Triangular Cooperation: management lessons and challenges"	Regional (Ibero-American Program to Strengthen SSC)
2012 (06)	Bogotá (Colombia)	Regional Conference on Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean	Bilateral (Germany - GIZ, and Colombia - APC)
2012 (07)	La Paz (Bolivia)	Workshop on Lessons and Challenges in Systematization	Regional (Ibero-American Program to Strengthen SSC)
2012 (09)	Antigua (Guatemala)	Workshop: "Institutional models for managing cooperation: learning from diversity"	Regional (Ibero-American Program to Strengthen SSC)
2012 (10)	Santiago de Chile (Chile)	High-Level Forum on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean	Bilateral (Chile - AGCI)
2012 (10)	Lima (Peru)	Workshop: "Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating Triangular Cooperation Projects"	Bilateral (Germany - GIZ)
2012 (12)	San Salvador (El Salvador)	Seminar-Workshop: "Triangular Cooperation: progress and management challenges"	Regional (Ibero-American Program to Strengthen SSC)

Source: SEGIB, using the websites of AECID (www.aecid.es), German Agency for International Development (GIZ) (www.giz.de), Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (www.cooperacionsursur.org); The South South Opportunity (www.southsouth.info).

Despite the progress achieved, there are still many challenges ahead. This modality is inherently more complex due to the required participation of at least three actors and the identification of a very extensive variety of formulas for implementation and relations between the actors. As a result, a better conceptualisation and understanding of this modality represent a challenge for all parties involved in international cooperation. However, based on discussions at the events detailed in Table III.1, attention seems to be focused on several aspects:

-
1. Treatment of this modality as a bridge between north-south and south-south cooperation and, in particular, the way in which triangular, south-south and horizontal relationships should be established. Although this is also an issue in Asia, it is addressed with greater interest under the Ibero-American framework. Accordingly, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation states, in its July 2012 activity report (p.2), that the main challenge posed by "*growth in triangular cooperation for the region lies in defining the methods of participation while respecting south-south features*". In Ibero-America, south-south cooperation is inherent in triangular cooperation, and horizontal is inherent in south-south; therefore, the participation of a third party is understood as "*strengthening south-south schemes and their principles*" [Deputy Ministry of Cooperation for the Development, 2011, p.8].
 2. The way that roles and functions are assigned among the various parties; a problem which also affects the conceptualization and naming of those actors. Moreover, concerns vary depending on the nature of the participant:
 - a) Traditional donors, who participate as secondary providers (using the the Ibero-American term), aspire to participating in more than merely supplying financial aid, complemented with a technical and even institutional contribution, starting with the transfer of skills by the cooperating countries themselves (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, 2012).
 - b) The recipient underlines three aspects it considers fundamental for triangular cooperation to function well: the supreme importance of natural demand (at the request of the recipient); active participation—and even leadership—throughout the project life cycle; ongoing dialogue between the parties (El Salvador Deputy Ministry of Development Cooperation, 2011).
 3. Identification of the particular characteristics of management, procedures and funding for triangular cooperation. One of the aspects being discussed is whether or not mixed financing models should be used and, if so, what institutional characteristics they should have (i.e. what type of body should administer, decide, manage and monitor those models) (AECID, 2012).

In connection with this discussion, this chapter on Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America aims to combine the systematization and analysis of experiences in the region in 2011 with a look at their operational aspects. To this end, the content is organised as follows:

1. First, identify the most salient features of triangular South-South cooperation in Ibero-America in 2011, i.e. the number of actions and projects executed, participating actors and their roles and degree of participation. This is further complemented by:
 - a) Looking outside of the region, by logging and analyzing triangulations with Haiti and non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries;

b) As in Bilateral cooperation, tentatively applying indicators for South-South Cooperation gives a clearer picture of this modality.

2. Based on a still-limited set of case data, some aspects of the relationship between the parties are addressed below. Specifically, the goal is to understand what type of associations were most frequent (who cooperated most with whom), and how those relationships were coordinated and operated (i.e. how they were created, and the mechanisms, institutional frameworks and financing agreements on which they were based).
3. There is also a sector analysis of the triangular SSC projects and actions registered in 2011, by country and role. This exercise provides a preliminary profile of capacities and needs, both on a regional level and by partner.

It is important to note that, like the rest of this Report, the triangular analysis is based on information reported by the Ibero-American countries' cooperation agencies and bureaus. All of the triangular SSC projects reported for this year and the details of their participants and sectors are contained in Table III.2 of this chapter. The actions are detailed in Table A.3, in the Annex.

III.2. Main characteristics of Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2011

Ibero-American countries were particularly active in 2011 and strengthened their commitment to this type of cooperation. A total of 74 Triangular SSC projects and 70 actions were implemented in 2011, compared with 42 projects and 41 actions in 2010, representing an increase of 76% and 70%, respectively (Tables III.2 and A.3).

All Ibero-American countries (with the exception of Andorra and Portugal) were involved, with variations in the roles played and degree of participation. Graph III.1 reflects the participation of each cooperating country with respect to all of the projects executed in 2011, by role, the goal being to see who was more active based on the largest and most representative projects. The following conclusions can be drawn:

Table III.2. Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by first provider. 2011

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	PROJECT/ACTION	RECIPIENTS	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY
ARGENTINA	JAPAN	Conservation and sustainable use of native plants	Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Mexico Paraguay Peru Uruguay	Environment (34)
		Strengthening rural fish farming	Paraguay	Fisheries (2D)

Table III.2. Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by first provider. 2011

(continued)

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	PROJECT/ACTION	RECIPIENTS	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY
ARGENTINA	JAPAN	Production management technology for SMEs	Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Paraguay Peru Uruguay Venezuela	Enterprise (27)
	PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)	Technical aid to strengthen drug quality control	Dominican Republic	Health (12)
BRAZIL	GERMANY	Environmental Technology Center (ETC)	Peru	Environment (34)
		Support for reinforcing the National Integrated Health System, with a focus on towns with less than 5,000 people	Uruguay	Health (12)
	CANADA	Transfer of best practices in sustainable fishing	Bolivia	Fisheries (2D)
	SPAIN	Institutional strengthening to improve water supply and sanitation	Bolivia	Water supply and sanitation (14)
	ITALY/ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (CAF)	"Amazonia without Fire" program	Bolivia	Environment (34)
	JAPAN	Strengthen transparency and enhance capacity of local governments	Paraguay	Government (31)
		Improve beekeeping diversification	Paraguay	Agriculture (2B)
	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)	Social promotion and protection of children, adolescents and their families involved in child labour	Ecuador Bolivia Paraguay	Government and human rights (31)
		Promotion of the Social Security area	Paraguay	Others (Social policies) (15)
	CHILE	GERMANY	Consumer protection	Colombia
GERMANY/AUSTRALIA		"Paraguay entre todos y todas" (integrated social development)	Paraguay	Others (Development) (37)
GERMANY/USA		"Paraguay entre todos y todas" (Integrated social development)	Paraguay	Others (Development) (37)
CANADA		Skill-building, promotion and management of public accounts	Bolivia	Government (31)
UNITED STATES		Support the design of public policies on peasant farming	El Salvador Paraguay	Agriculture (2B)
		Reinforcement of internal control in the Customs administration	Paraguay	Foreign trade (2H)
		Strengthen the Export and Investment Network (REDIEX)	Paraguay	Foreign trade (2H)
		Strengthen, install and implement the social welfare system	Paraguay	Others (Social policies) (15)

Table III.2. Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by first provider. 2011

(continued)

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	PROJECT/ACTION	RECIPIENTS	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY
CHILE	SPAIN	Strengthen talent management and development of civil servants	Paraguay	Government (31)
	JAPAN	Scallop farming, Magdalena department	Colombia	Fisheries (2D)
		Strengthen primary medical care (SAT)	Paraguay	Health (12)
		Chimborazo watershed management	Ecuador	Environment (34)
		Inclusive rehabilitation techniques	Bolivia	Health (12)
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	Support for the Zero Malnutrition Program	Bolivia Paraguay	Health (12)	
COLOMBIA	AUSTRALIA	Technical cooperation agreement	Nicaragua	Others (Social policies) (15)
	KOREA	Development of technical skills	Ecuador	Education (11)
	SPAIN	Reinforce public management	El Salvador	Government (31)
	ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (CAF)	Reinforce public services	Nicaragua	Government (31)
	PERU	Project to certify skills under the framework of the Andean Community's Integral Plan for Social Development (IPSD)	Chile Ecuador	Others (Social policies) (15)
MEXICO	GERMANY	Development of technical skills for inclusive rehabilitation	Bolivia	Health (12)
		Strengthen infrastructure quality	Ecuador Paraguay	Competition (27)
		Improve wastewater treatment and reuse and protection of bodies of water	Bolivia	Water supply and sanitation (14)
	JAPAN	Reinforce capacity for end-to-end solid waste management	Guatemala	Environment (34)
		Improve air quality monitoring (gases and suspended particles)	Honduras	Environment (34)
		Management of natural resources and watersheds in the Caribbean Biological Corridor	Honduras	Environment (34)
		Improve sesame seed production for small farmers	Paraguay	Agriculture (2B)
		Improve technology for the construction of earthquake-resistant homes	El Salvador	Others (Housing policies) (15)
	ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) (FEMCIDI)	Low-cost technology at schools for children with multiple and/or severe disabilities	Peru	Education (11)

Table III.2. Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by first provider. 2011

(continued)

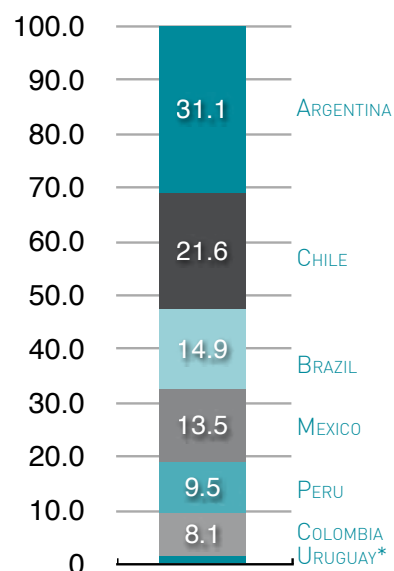
FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	PROJECT/ACTION	RECIPIENTS	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY
PERU	GERMANY	Strengthen the tax administration system (SAT)	Guatemala	Government (31)
	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	Exchange experiences in assistance for exporters and the use of technology in export management	Colombia	Foreign trade (27)
		Implementation of a Community Observatory for Information and Communication Technology	Bolivia Colombia Ecuador	Science and technology (24)
		Implementation of an Electronic Voting Observatory for Latin America	Colombia	Government (31)
		Support for the South American Network of Laboratories to standardize and accredit value-added textiles from South American camelids	Argentina	Industry (2F)
URUGUAY	PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)	Strengthen the Hydatidosis Control Program	Peru	Health (12)

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

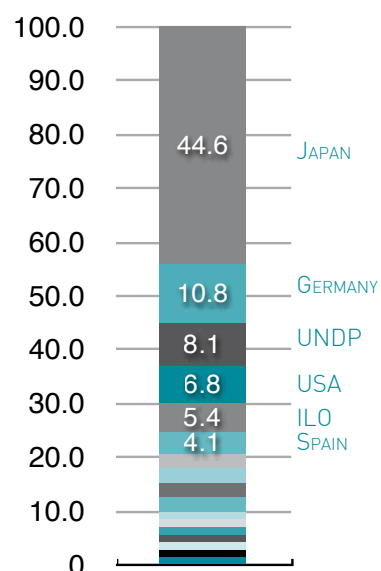
Graph III.1. Cooperating countries' share in triangular cooperation projects, by role. 2011

Percentage.

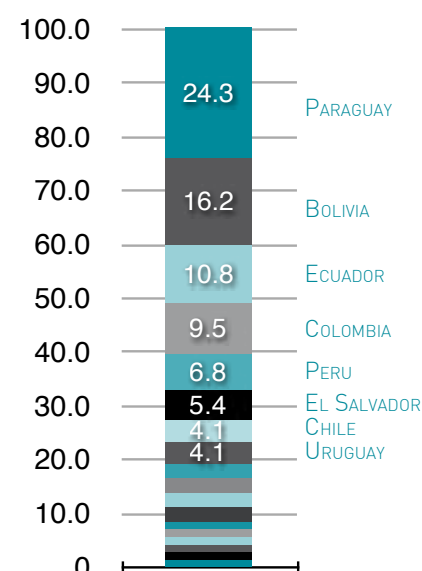
III.1.A. First provider



III.1.B. Second provider



III.1.C. Recipients



* 1.4% in the case of Uruguay.

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

-
1. As regards the top providers, four Ibero-American countries accounted for 80% of projects: Argentina (23%, i.e. almost one-third of the total), Chile (22%), Brazil and Mexico (around 10 each: 15% and 13.5% of the total, respectively). Peru and Colombia emerged as new and important actors in triangulation, participating in 7 and 6 projects, respectively, and together accounting for 17.6%. Uruguay participated in 1 project, a triangulation with PAHO and Peru.
 2. As second providers, several actors from outside the region provided financial, technical and institutional support. Japan stood out in particular, participating in 33 projects (around 46% of the 74 under way).¹ It was followed at some distance by Germany, which participated in 13.5% of the projects in 2011, calculated by adding up the projects where it participated on its own (8) and those where it acted as second provider with another actor (one with Australia and another with the USA). Several other types of second providers participated in the remaining 40% of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, including: Ibero-American countries (Spain and Peru, with 3 and 1 projects, respectively); non-Ibero-American countries (USA, with 5 projects in 2011, and also Canada, Australia and Korea); multilateral organizations (UNDP, ILO and WFP) and regional ones (Pan American Health Organization, Andean Development Corporation, Organization of American States); as well as associations not just of countries (as was the case in Germany) but also of countries with multilateral organizations (e.g. Italy and the CAF).
 3. As regards recipients, Paraguay, together with four Andean countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru) accounted for almost two-thirds of all activity. Other countries' share was lower (El Salvador, Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Brazil, accounting for between 2.7% and 5.4%) and even sporadic (Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Venezuela, one project).

Although this information is quite representative of Triangular South-South Cooperation in the region in 2011, cross-checking it against the information contained in Table A.3 (70 actions) brings to light several items worthy of mention. Specifically, some new actors have emerged and existing ones have strengthened their position:

1. As for first providers, Costa Rica was especially active (9 actions), followed by Colombia and Peru (6 and 7 actions, respectively) and, for the first time, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama and the Dominican Republic shared their experiences and capacities.
2. Spain stood out in its role as a second provider (responsible for almost 20% of actions registered in 2011). Spain's intense activity was closely linked to that of Costa Rica and the agreement between them to provide technical assistance in other Central American countries (Box III.1).
3. Other second providers of Triangular South-South Cooperation also emerged, notably Korea, Finland, France and Switzerland, along with the IDB, the IICA, the EU and UNICEF, among others.

1- According to Table III.2, however, data from Japan may be somewhat distorted, since it is mainly based on regional triangular projects executed simultaneously in several countries, broken down for each individual recipient country. If this is accepted, Argentina would be in the same situation when it acts as first provider.

Box III.1. An initiative to promote technical assistance, according to Monterrey: Spain's Program to Support Triangular Cooperation between Costa Rica and Central America

The International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey in 2002, marked a turning point in the dynamics of international cooperation in the last decade, stimulating both growth in Official Development Assistance (ODA) and its progressive concentration in the most disadvantaged countries. It also marked a strong commitment by the international community to "strengthen triangular cooperation and South-South cooperation, as instruments for mobilizing technical assistance among countries with similar development levels" (Final Document, 2002).

In response to this commitment, the final act of the IX Joint Spanish-Costa Rican Commission, of 26 January 2007, set out the decision of both countries to find a formula that would allow them to join cooperative efforts in capacity-building in Central America. This gave rise to "Spain's Program to Support Costa Rican Triangular Cooperation with Central America", whose main objective is to evaluate and implement Spanish and Costa Rican triangular technical cooperation actions in the following countries: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize and the Dominican Republic. The Program is organised as follows:

- Spain provided Costa Rica's Ministry of Foreign Relations and Culture with a 160,000 euro subsidy. Costa Rica deposited the subsidy in a Triangular Cooperation Fund.
- Public institutions in Central American countries were invited to submit requests for cooperation to the Fund.
- Those requests are evaluated and short-listed based on recommendations by an Executive Team in Costa Rica, and a Joint Committee makes the final decision.
- Sectoral priorities (social cohesion, competitiveness, production and participatory democracy) arose from: the alignment between the strategies of Spain's Cooperation Master Plan and the guidelines and policies of Costa Rica's National Development Plan, on the one hand, and the Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries (TCDC) and the Costa Rica Program of Best Practices, on the other.
- Spain and Costa Rica jointly assume the tasks of formulation, negotiation and approval of the selected triangular technical cooperation actions.

Technical assistance under the Spanish Program to Support Triangulation with Central America. 2011

TITLE	RECIPIENT(S)	Activity sector
TRAINING FOR THE XALAPA TOURIST OFFICE	GUATEMALA	Tourism (26)
TRAINING IN RISK-BASED SUPERVISION	GUATEMALA PANAMA	Banking and finance (25)
TRAINING AND PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	HONDURAS	Environment (34)
EXTRA-ACADEMIC STRATEGIES: DISCOURAGING EARLY SCHOOL ABANDONMENT AND PROMOTING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN SCHOOLS	EL SALVADOR PANAMA	Education (11)
STRATEGIC URBAN INTERVENTION AND SETTLEMENTS	EL SALVADOR	Others (Development) (37)
IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR EVALUATION	EL SALVADOR HONDURAS	Education (11)
STRENGTHENING REHABILITATION EXPERTISE	HONDURAS	Health (12)
STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL SKILLS	HONDURAS	Banking and finance (25)
FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE FOOD SECTOR	HONDURAS	Industry (2F)

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

Box III.1. An initiative to promote technical assistance, according to Monterrey: Spain's Program to Support Triangular Cooperation between Costa Rica and Central America

(continued)

The table above lists the technical assistance promoted in 2011 within this framework. A majority of the actions promoted were related to production, although there were also initiatives related to social and environmental areas, in which Costa Rica has recognised skills. For the moment, this assistance has been concentrated primarily in Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama. Given the positive evaluation by the countries involved, it's worth noting the assistance received by Panama and its partners' support for the process of transition and change in which it is immersed, the goal being to improve the financial supervision of its Capital Savings and Pension Fund of Public Servants (SIACAP).

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

Table III.3. Triangular SSC projects with Haiti and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries. 2011

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	PROJECT	RECIPIENTS	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY
ARGENTINA	CANADA	Pro-Huerta Program for Fresh Food Self-Sufficiency	Haiti	Agriculture (2B)
	SPAIN	Pro-Huerta Program for Fresh Food Self-Sufficiency	Haiti	Agriculture (2B)
		Araucaria XXI (Contribution to end-to-end watershed management in Haiti)	Haiti	Environment (34)
		Production technology management by SMEs	Saint Lucia Saint Vincent	Services for SMEs (27)
	UNASUR	Pro-Huerta Program for Fresh Food Self-Sufficiency	Haiti	Agriculture (2B)
COLOMBIA	SPAIN	Araucaria XXI (Contribution to end-to-end watershed management in Haiti)	Haiti	Environment (34)
MEXICO	SPAIN	Opening of a school lunch room in the Carrefour commune	Haiti	Healthcare/nutrition (12)
	SPAIN/WFP	Support for emergency response teams for humanitarian emergencies	Haiti	Disaster prevention (36)
	JAPAN	Human resources training and development of tools for earthquake-resistant construction	Haiti	Disaster prevention (36)

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

The picture of Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America would be incomplete without also registering and systematising experiences that involve other developing regions. Although there were cooperative actions with Africa and Asia, priority was given next to an area that is particularly close: the non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries. The triangular actions and projects executed by Ibero-America in these countries are detailed in Tables A.4 (annex) and III.3 (in this section). An analysis of both tables provides additional information about events:

1. In 2011, Ibero-American countries executed 10 projects and 10 actions related to Triangular South-South Cooperation in the Caribbean.
2. In most cases, the first providers were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. Second providers included principally Spain (acting either alone or in association with third parties) and Japan and, more sporadically, Canada, Korea, and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

3. About 80% of projects took place in Haiti, and only two actions were implemented in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent. These actions were primarily implemented as training courses given simultaneously in several countries, with a greater focus on Belize, Guyana, Granada and Suriname, and less on Haiti.

4. Of special note was the complementarity with which the projects were implemented in Haiti. Of the eight triangular projects there, three were variants of the Pro-Huerta Program for Fresh Food Self-Sufficiency and two were under the Araucaria Environmental Program. With regard to the former, Argentina executed cooperation in association with Canada, Spain and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). As for the latter, Spain executed two separate Araucaria projects based on its collaborations with Argentina and Colombia.

Additionally, an initial exercise in indicator application was performed in line with efforts to characterize Triangular South-South Cooperation in more detail and depth. Progress was hindered by the fact that the available information is incomplete. Nevertheless, this initial effort allowed for values to be associated with parameters, such as the scope and evaluation of financial accountability (Box III.2).

Box III.2. Developing indicators for Triangular South-South Cooperation

Most of the progress made by the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) as part of the framework of indicators was applied to a specific cooperation modality: Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. Accordingly, the medium/long-term objective is not only to improve and extend that progress in this modality of cooperation, but also to extend it to others, such as Triangular South-South.

However, it is more difficult to apply South-South Cooperation indicators to triangular modalities than to the case of bilateral cooperation. This is primarily because triangular cooperation is, by definition, more complex (at least three actors are involved) and less well-known (triangular cooperation requires additional work towards defining the principal characteristics of its functioning and implementation).

The countries participating in the workshop in Montevideo in March 2012 decided that new data should also be registered for Triangular South-South Cooperation with a view to obtaining indicators. Accordingly, in addition to the information usually reported by countries, this year information was added on actions' and projects' start and completion dates as well as on budget and execution costs deriving from participation.

Once again, the information was incomplete. Cooperation Agencies and/or Bureaus in Ibero-American countries provided a critical level of data coverage, which also made it possible to understand better some of the aspects related to the scope and shared responsibility in Triangular South-South Cooperation. For example:

1. With respect to the scope of Triangular South-South Cooperation, the following data has come to light:

a) Using information about the dates on which certain projects and actions commenced and concluded (both data available for 40% of activity registered in 2011), Triangular South-South Cooperation projects lasted two years on average (734 days) while triangular actions barely lasted 42 days.

Box III.2. Developing indicators for Triangular South-South Cooperation

(continued)

b) Brazil participated in 11 Triangular South-South Cooperation projects in 2011, and information was collected on the total budget for 8 of them (i.e. the amount borne by cooperating partners for the project's entire life cycle). Consequently, with a sufficiently high degree of representativeness (nearly 75%), the triangulations in which Brazil participated in 2011 were significant in economic terms, since the average budget exceeded US\$711,000.

c) Information was also gathered on costs executed in 2011 by Argentina (for 22 of its 23 projects) and Chile (12 of 16). This data, which covers a large percentage of the total (95% and 75%, respectively), also revealed the average costs executed in triangular cooperation projects by Argentina (US\$18,295) and Chile (US\$13,863) in 2011.

2. With regard to evaluating shared responsibility from a financial perspective, the degree of representativeness of the available information was still low since there were few projects for which information was available from participants on all economic contributions. Nevertheless, the data suggests that in cases where Brazil acted as first provider, it undertook more than two-thirds of the final budgeted cost. The data also suggests that recipient partners made financial or in-kind contributions which accounted for around 4-5% of the final cost.

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

III.3. Relationships and coordination between cooperating parties

As stated earlier in this chapter, one of the challenges in Triangular South-South Cooperation is achieving a deeper understanding of how it works. On a limited case-by-case basis, this section addresses two issues: the types of associations that were most frequent (who cooperated most with whom) and the coordination and functioning of those relationships (i.e. how they originated, the institutional frameworks and financing mechanisms, etc.).

Diagram III.1 illustrates the frequency with which certain cooperating parties worked together, which plots two types of information:

1. Diagram III.1.A illustrates the share of second providers (Japan, Germany and others) in all the triangular projects organised by first providers (Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Colombia and, occasionally, Uruguay).
2. Diagram III.1.B reflects the share of the recipients (Paraguay, Bolivia, other Andean countries, Central America and others) with respect to those same first providers.

This data suggests that:

1. There are two different behaviour patterns as regards the relationship between first and second providers:

a) In 2011, Argentina, Mexico and Peru executed cooperation projects with only a small number of second providers (two partners for 23 projects in the case of Argentina; three for ten in the case of Mexico; two for seven, in the case of Peru). Each of the three countries clearly had partner preferences: Argentina preferred Japan (95.7% of projects), Mexico preferred Argentina plus Germany (together accounting for 90% of its projects), and Peru teamed up most often with the United Nations Programme for Development (5 out of 7 projects, i.e. 85.7%).

b) Chile, Brazil and Colombia collaborated with a larger number of second providers: respectively, eight (on sixteen projects), seven (on eleven projects) and five (on six projects). In these cases, it was more difficult to identify partner preferences. Nevertheless, the USA, Japan and Germany played a significant role in Chilean triangulations. A wide range of actors—Australia, Canada, Korea, Italy, the CAF and the ILO—participated in Brazilian and Colombian triangular projects.

Diagram III.1. Intensity of relations between the main cooperating parties in Triangular SSC. 2011

First providers in descending order of participation in Triangular SSC projects.

Expressed as secondary providers' and recipients' percentage share of assistance from first providers.

III.1.A. Participation by the main second providers in prime providers' triangular cooperation projects

		JAPAN	GERMANY	OTHER	
FIRST PROVIDER	Argentina	95.70%	0.00%	4.30%	SECOND PROVIDER
	Chile	25.00%	18.80%	56.30%	
	Brazil	18.20%	18.20%	63.60%	
	Mexico	50.00%	40.00%	10.0%	
	Peru	0.00%	14.30%	85.70%	
	Colombia	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
	Uruguay	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	

III.1.B. Main recipients' share of prime providers' triangular cooperation projects

		PARAGUAY	BOLIVIA	ANDEAN COUNTRIES	CENTRAL AMERICA	OTHER	
FIRST PROVIDER	Argentina	13.0%	8.7%	30.40%	8.7%	39.10%	RECIPIENTS
	Chile	56.30%	18.80%	18.80%	6.3%	0.00%	
	Brazil	36.40%	27.30%	18.20%	0.00%	18.20%	
	Mexico	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	40.00%	0.00%	
	Peru	0.00%	14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	4.30%	
	Colombia	0.00%	0.00%	33.30%	50.00%	16.70%	
	Uruguay	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

Note: The recipients are classified as follows: Paraguay, Bolivia, Other Andean countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela); Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua); and others (Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Uruguay). **Source:** SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

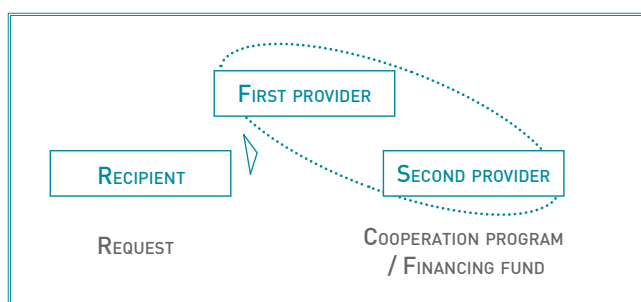
2. As regards the relationship between first providers and recipients:

- a) Chile and Brazil cooperated on projects primarily in Paraguay (primary partner for both) and in Andean countries (including Bolivia). They accounted for 82% and 94%, respectively, of their total projects.
- b) These same recipients accounted for 60% of Argentina's and Mexico's triangulations. However, the remaining 40% is comprised of a disparate group of countries: Argentina aided a range of countries, from Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic to Uruguay, while Mexico's cooperation was concentrated in Central America.
- c) Peru's cooperation focused mainly on its Andean neighbours (70% of projects, including Bolivia), and Colombia's on Central America (50%).

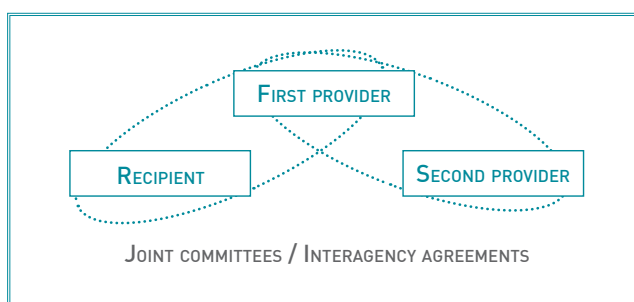
Diagram III.2. Triangular SSC coordination formulas, by genesis and institutional framework

Variants in decreasing order of representativeness

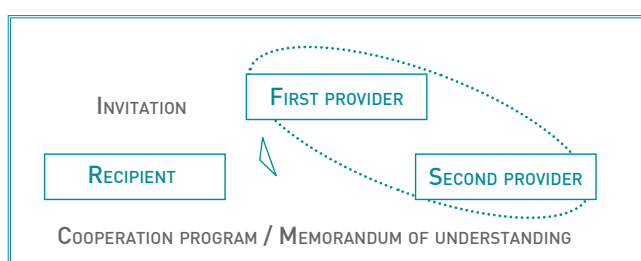
III.2.A. Variant 1



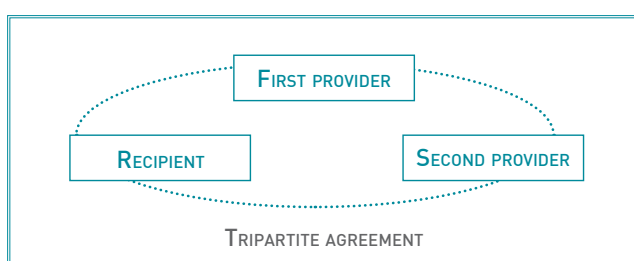
III.2.B. Variant 2



III.2.C. Variant 3



III.2.D. Variant 4



Source: Reproduced in part from SEGIB (2011).

Shifting the focus to how these relationships were coordinated (i.e. how the cooperating parties got involved; under what framework relationships and roles were regulated; what funding mechanisms were used), a look at 2011 reveals the following:

- 1. As regards how projects arose and were coordinated: On a limited case-by-case basis, certain coordination formulas were identified, and their alternative versions are partially reflected in Diagram III.2.² Going one step further, however, would be to see if the the coordination formulas reflect a pattern among the main

2- To summarize, some projects arose from a request by the recipient to the provider, formalised by a cooperation agreement with third parties (variant 1); from a double institutional agreement (between the recipient and the first provider, and the latter and a second provider (variant 2); from a proposal by providers (with a framework agreement) to recipients (variant 3); or from tripartite identification, negotiation and formulation involving all parties (variant 4). That version included some emerging quadrangular agreements in which the role of the second provider was performed simultaneously by two actors, under a previous agreement.

cooperating parties, or if they vary depending on who established the specific association or project. A review of the information available on the 74 projects and 70 actions under the heading of Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2011 confirms the latter: most cooperating parties combine various coordination formulas, depending on the partner and project. This is evidenced by the different variants used in Brazil (Table III.4). Nevertheless, many of the variants in Brazil and in the other cooperating countries can be grouped as a function of who requested cooperation:

- a) Most often, triangulations arose from a request by a pre-established association comprising the first and second provider, who proposed the project to the recipients. This was the pattern identified in projects arising from association agreements, memoranda of understanding, regional funds and cooperation agreements with third parties comprising pairs of partners, such as Argentina and Japan, Mexico and Japan, Chile and the USA, and Brazil and the ILO.
 - b) Another set of cooperation projects arose out of requests by recipients, either in response to offers by provider partners, or because they had heard about good experiences, either national (first provider) or bilateral (cooperation between the first and second provider). This occurred with Peru and Uruguay, which requested aid from the pair comprising Brazil and Germany, and Bolivia, which requested assistance from the pair made up of Brazil and Italy.
 - c) Triangular projects also arose out of requests from second providers, mainly through projects that were initially proposed to be bilateral but where, once the recipients' requirements were identified, it became apparent that technical support by a first provider in the region would be needed. This was the situation in certain cooperation projects between Japan and Paraguay, and between Germany, Paraguay and Ecuador. Brazil was invited to join the former and Mexico the latter, in view of their specific skills.³
2. However, despite the various ways in which the process commenced, they did not always have the same outcome: the institutional and operation framework under which each project functioned was different. For example, trilateral agreements were identified (e.g. a collaboration between Peru, Brazil and Germany to promote an Environmental Technology Centre); two bilateral agreements were combined (in the fire-fighting project by Bolivia, Brazil and Italy and the Japan-Chile and the Colombia-Ecuador projects); and even quadrilateral agreements were signed (Mexico-Germany, to strengthen corporate quality processes in execution in Ecuador and Paraguay, in which all four countries participated).
 3. With respect to the financing model used for Triangular South-South Cooperation actions and projects in Latin America in 2011, the main theme once again was variety. Nevertheless, some very specific trends were identified depending on who acted as second provider and on their efforts to standardise their different experiences within the framework of implementing and financing triangular cooperation. The data showed an increase in regional cooperation funds, which became increasingly popular—albeit in distinct formats—in the projects and actions promoted by Germany in particular (Box III.3), and also by Spain and the USA.

3- Second providers such as Australia and Korea joined cooperation projects that countries like Colombia had established in Mesoamerica and the Caribbean. However, they were not included in this block due to lack of clarity about where the request originated, i.e., it was not clear if it came from Australia and Korea since they had the experience, or from Colombia, which was seeking support in third countries.

Table III.4. Some formulae for implementing Triangular SSC. Brazil. 2011

SECOND PROVIDER	PROJECT	RECIPIENT(S)	IMPLEMENTATION
GERMANY	Environmental Technology Center (ETC)	PERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project was the request by SENATI (Peru) to Brazil, which later invited Germany's GIZ to participate. After the trilateral association was determined, all phases (negotiation, formulation and execution) were developed with the participation of the three parties.
ITALY/ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (CAF)	Support for reinforcing the National Integrated Health System, with a focus on towns with less than 5,000 people	URUGUAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is the result of a request by the Uruguay government following the detection of shortcomings in the National Integrated Health System (SNIS). The request was based on acknowledgement of the competencies developed by Brazil in the Single Health System (SUS) and on the successful experiences in cooperation projects executed between the GIZ and Brazil. The request was structured on a Brazil-Germany-Uruguay triangular cooperation project.
	"Amazonia without Fire" program	BOLIVIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included under the Memorandum of Understanding between Brazil and Italy for cooperation activities in third countries (2007) and its subsequent Trilateral Technical Cooperation Program (2009). Arose from interest in replicating successful bilateral experience in fighting forest fires. Following dissemination of this experience, in 2009 the Bolivian government expressed interest in working to reduce fires in Amazonia. Technical meetings were held that same year between Bolivia, Italy and Brazil, to prepare the program's conceptual document. In 2012, two bilateral agreements were signed: for cooperation between Bolivia and Italy, and a subsidiary agreement between Bolivia and Brazil.
JAPAN	Strengthen transparency and capacity-building of local governments	PARAGUAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project arose from a request by Japan to support a bilateral initiative with Paraguay, according to needs observed in municipal government. Through the Brazil Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Curitiba Public Administration Institute in Brazil was invited to join the initiative as technical executor of the project. The bilateral agreement between Japan and Paraguay was also signed by Brazil and Paraguay.
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)	Promotion and protection of children, adolescents and their families involved in child labour	ECUADOR BOLIVIA PARAGUAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The framework in this case is the Brazil-ILO Program to Promote South-South Cooperation, an initiative between the Brazilian government and the ILO, under way since 2009. This program provides support to developing countries in implementing related initiatives, such as Hemispheric Agenda of Decent Work, along with social protection policies and programs, especially based on experience and best practices in Brazil in both areas.
	Promotion of the Social Security area	PARAGUAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are demand-driven projects and arise at the request of recipient countries. The project is formulated and executed by all three parties (cooperating institutions in Brazil, recipients and the ILO).

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

Box III.3. Germany and its Triangular Cooperation Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean

Germany is one of the traditional cooperating countries with the greatest presence in Triangular South-South Cooperation in Latin America. Its focus on promoting this method of cooperation in the region is reflected in two national policies which align its international commitments with a commitment to regional development assistance: the federal coalition contract and the Federal Government Strategy for Latin America. In both documents, trilateral cooperation is defined as “*traditional cooperation between a donor—such as Germany—a middle-income country in the region and a recipient third country*” (BMZ and GIZ, 2012, p.1).

With a view to making cooperation progressively more effective and to achieving sustainable results while also “*maintaining long-term relationships of trust*” among all participants, Germany has made successive efforts to systematize its experiences (BMZ and GIZ, 2012, p.1). As a result, Germany is on track to design a regulatory-compliant, standardised model to facilitate the operation, knowledge and participation of countries in these initiatives.

To that end, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ) organized a regional conference, together with Colombia’s APC, entitled “The Outlook for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America”, at which it presented the instrument on which its commitment is based: the Regional Triangular Cooperation Fund, in force since 2011. It is worth noting that:

1. Although it is a financial fund (currently amounting to 4 million euros) (CIDEAL, 2011), Germany does not want to its participation in Triangular Cooperation to be confined to merely providing funds: on the contrary, Germany uses the fund to strengthen the institutional capacities of cooperating agencies and institutions from other countries, tapping it for the “*transfer of knowledge on German cooperation methods and processes*” (BMZ and GIZ, 2012, p.1). To this end, it will make German experts training and skills-building programs and equipment and materials available to other countries.
2. The fund does not give priority to any sector. The only priority is that the following conditions are met:
 - o The middle-income country must demonstrate that it has the required sectoral skills and adequate institutional resources for their transfer.
 - o Recipient countries must have the right structures to enable them to participate in the project;
 - o However, the most important issue is that coordination between the skills transferred by one party and the request for assistance by the other is clear and in line with the development policy priorities in both countries.
3. In this case, Germany’s contribution may not exceed either 300,000 euro or 50% of the project’s final budget.
4. Participating countries may present two bid proposals per year through the German embassies in their countries, which will refer them to the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Once the bids are resolved, the three participating countries plan the project and jointly draft its progress and final reports.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; German Agency for International Cooperation website (GIZ) (<http://www.giz.de/>); Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (2012); BMZ and GIZ (2012).

In short, some "preferential" relationships were identified in 2011 within the scope of Triangular SSC. However, the establishment of certain stable associations between some cooperating parties did not, for the moment, reveal a pattern of "standardised" implementation, functioning or financing, much less a pattern that can be extended and reproduced in other frameworks. Accordingly, and under this increasingly popular but still novel triangular cooperation model, the main cooperating parties continued to execute their projects and to test a range of formulas, some of which had common characteristics in terms of recipient countries, the institutional framework under which they were executed, and the financing mechanism. The available information suggests, however, that the most active cooperating parties will continue to search for formulas which best respond to the region's triangulation needs.

III.4. Regional profile of capacities and needs

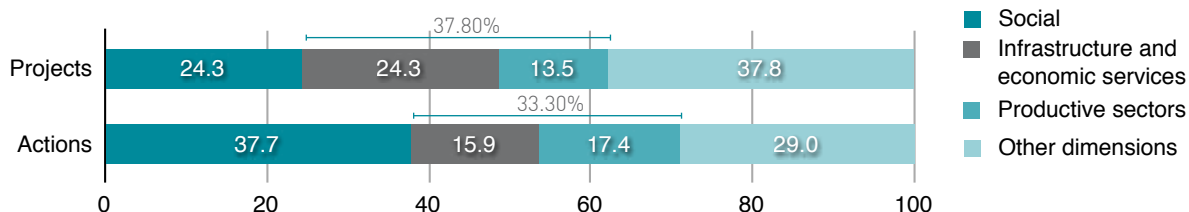
As regards technical cooperation based on the exchange and transfer of skills, sector expertise becomes an essential management tool. That expertise makes it possible to identify which skills are to be transferred and which need to be reinforced; this expedites the process of project identification and negotiation, especially if several actors are involved. For this reason, the last section addresses the sector profile of Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America in 2011, for the region as a whole and for the main participants.

Graphs III.2 and III.3 illustrate the skills areas that received the greatest support in triangular cooperation in Ibero-America in 2011. Both graphs reflect the share of the activity sectors individually and by groups (i.e. social, economic and other sectors together), for a total of 74 projects and 70 triangular actions. The following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Economic and Social projects accounted for more than 60% of activities, with a focus on the former, which accounted for 38% of projects, vs. 24% for the latter (of a total of 74 projects). The "Other" category's share matched that of Economic projects.
2. Environmental projects are included in this group, and accounted for a majority of triangulations in 2011 (almost 22% of the total). Support for management and public services as well as human rights projects were also classified under this heading (13.5%).
3. Another important area was triangulations to strengthen companies, especially SMEs (20% of 74 projects). Economic projects included agricultural and fishing initiatives, which together accounted for 10% of the cooperation projects in 2011.

Graph III.2. Triangular South-South cooperation, by sector groups. 2011

Percentage

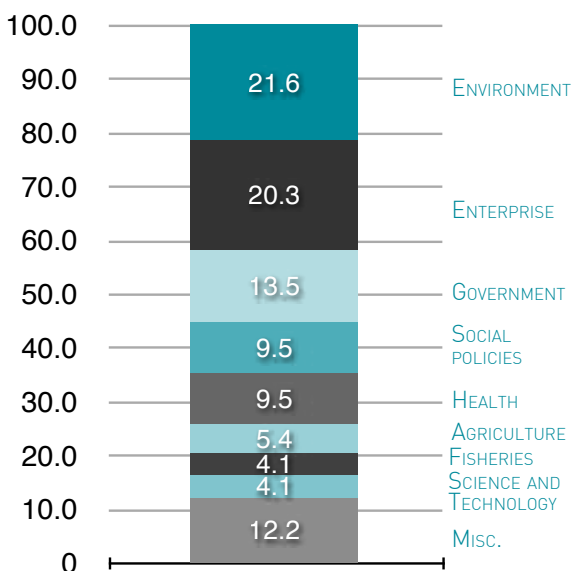


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

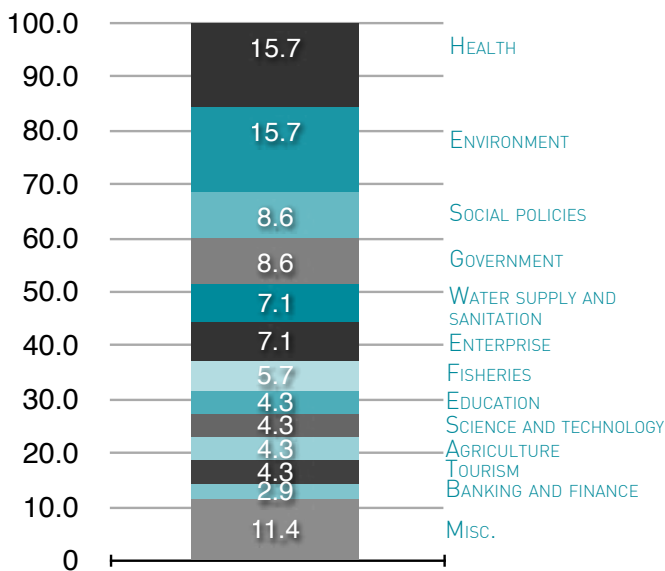
Graph III.3. Triangular South-South cooperation, by sector. 2011

Percentage

III.3.A. Projects



III.3.B. Actions



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

- Triangular SSC projects in the social area mainly comprised two types of activities: healthcare (9.5%) and strengthening and sharing experiences in social policy (9.5%). Box III.4 details one example where elements of both sectors are combined, namely a project executed by Brazil and Germany to strengthen universal healthcare in Uruguay.
- A detailed analysis of project content confirms that Triangular South-South Cooperation has a large scientific-technological component. For example, environmental initiatives included projects focusing on the management of watersheds, solid waste, and air quality measurement, all of which required infrastructure, skills and experience in innovation and new technologies. The situation was similar as regards business initiatives (where a portion of the projects were related to the transfer of resources and technological capabilities to SMEs), institutional strengthening (implementation of electronic voting systems) and healthcare, in particular the triangulation between Argentina, the PAHO and the Dominican Republic to transfer and harmonize regulatory processes and laboratory techniques related to ensuring public access to safe medicines (Box III.5).

Box III.4. Strengthening the universal healthcare model: experience in Brazil, Germany and Uruguay

Uruguay's government evaluated its National Comprehensive Health System (SNIS) in 2008 to identify shortcomings in the system, design a national strategy to strengthen the system, and undertake a reform to achieve quality universal healthcare for all citizens. As a result, measures were implemented in three areas of action: funding, management, and medical assistance. With regard to the latter, the government addressed a major challenge: guaranteeing healthcare to everyone, with a focus on small rural settlements (i.e. less than 5,000 inhabitants) with accessibility difficulties.

In line with this goal, Uruguay implemented a set of measures which included a commitment to cooperation projects that reinforced specific lines. In the case of extending healthcare to rural populations, Uruguay asked Brazil and Germany to participate in a triangular cooperation project. Uruguay solicited Brazil in view of its experience in managing decentralised healthcare and its extensive background in working with Germany on health projects. Specifically:

1. As from 1988, and coinciding with the announcement of its new constitution, Brazil implemented a universal healthcare system (SUS) and delegated management to three actors: the federal government, state governments and municipal governments. Decentralising the management of public healthcare allowed Brazil to attain the same goal that Uruguay seeks: to make healthcare accessible to the farthest reaches of the country, thereby expanding coverage from 30 million Brazilians to 190 million (Tolentino, 2009).
2. Brazil and Germany have extensive experience in collaborating on healthcare initiatives. Projects in this vein between 2006 and 2009 include the German Agency for Technical Cooperation's support for reinforcing Brazil's 2005-2010 Strategic Healthcare Plan, support for Brazil's national program to fight against HIV-AIDS, as well as initiatives related to the establishment of primary care networks.
3. At Uruguay's request, the three parties negotiated, planned and approved a Triangular South-South Cooperation project to Strengthen Uruguay's National Integrated Health System, focusing on towns with less than 5,000 people. The project was implemented in towns in the departments of Artigas, Rivera, Cerro Largo and Rocha.
4. The first activities commenced in June 2011, practically coinciding with the signature of the Triangular Cooperation Agreement which acts as the project's institutional framework. It is expected to be operational until the end of 2012.
5. Country contributions are as follows: Brazil will cooperate via the Health Ministry, which has experience in implementing universal healthcare with decentralised management, and via the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). Germany will support Brazil in transferring skills and its healthcare cooperation methodology.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; press releases from the Republic of Uruguay Ministry of Public Health (MPS) (http://www.msp.gub.uy/index_1.html); Tolentino (2009).

Box III.5. Argentina and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO): helping the Dominican Republic guarantee access to quality medicines

According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), basic human rights include proper access to medicines in conditions of quality, justice and equality. As a result, the functions of the PAHO and the equivalent organization at global level (WHO) include:

- Standardizing and harmonizing quality and safety processes and regulations in medicine;
- Promoting financial systems which facilitate and guarantee access to medicine;
- Preventing the commercialization and consumption of SFFC medicines (10% of the global market; 25%-50% of developing countries) (www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs275/en/index.html).

The WHO and the PAHO ensure that national regulatory frameworks (regulators of the entire process of production, storage and distribution of drugs, and also imports and exports) and their technical capabilities (labs, institutes and quality control centres) converge, that they update their innovation processes, and that they conform to this common objective, to the benefit of all.

Since 2010, PAHO has contributed to this process in Latin America and the Caribbean through triangular cooperation, by supporting experience sharing and capacity building among the region's national regulatory authorities for drugs and biological products. In the case of triangulation between Argentina, the PAHO and the Dominican Republic, PAHO provides technical support and facilitates collaboration between Argentina's National Institute of Drugs (INAME), under the the National Administration of Drugs, Foods and Medical Devices (ANMAT), and the Dominican Republic's Dr. Defilló National Public Health Laboratory, under the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (SESPAS); the former has been certified by PAHO/WHO since July 2011 as a National Regulatory Authority of Regional Reference for Medicines; the latter seeks to improve and become a regional reference for the Caribbean.

The project was implemented in nine months and is organised in internships and training in microbiology, in order to strengthen routine quality control of injectable drugs and antibiotics. In the negotiation phase, all parties participated in the project approval and formulation and proportionately assumed financial responsibility for the project, the final cost of which exceeded US\$70,000, broken down as follows: 44% was borne by Argentina, 25.5% by the PAHO, and 25.5% by the Dominican Republic.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; and the websites of PAHO (www.paho.org) and the WHO (www.who.int).

6. The sector profile of the triangular actions matches that of the projects, albeit with some differences. Some noteworthy milestones include:

- a) The bulk of actions (38%) were focused on strengthening social policies. Under this profile, health and social policies were once again very important (accounting for 25% of the 70 final actions), but so too were those related to water supply and sanitation, and education (another 7% and 4%, respectively).
- b) One-third of actions were related to economic policies, where there was an almost equal distribution between triangulations to support infrastructure and economic services (businesses, science and technology, banking and finance) and to strengthen productive sectors (fishing, agriculture and tourism).
- c) The remaining 30% of actions were Other activities classified as not strictly socio-economic, such as those related to the environment (15.7%) and institutional strengthening (8.6%).

After identifying the profile of triangular cooperation projects executed in the region in 2011, a second exercise was performed to determine the cooperating parties' capacities and needs. This exercise gave rise to Graph III.4, which associates each actor and role with activity sectors, according to the classification of the projects in which they participated. Only cooperating parties performing the same role in at least 8 projects were included. This exercise shows that:

1. Among those who acted as first providers, more specialised partners joined forces with others that were highly diversified. Argentina and Brazil implemented most of their projects in specific areas in which they are strong: economic policy, in the case of Argentina (more than 95% in support of SMEs and environmental preservation), and institutional strengthening, in the case of Brazil (more than half in public services, decentralised management and the fight against child labour). Chile and Mexico participated in a range of projects, including healthcare, nutrition and environmental management.
2. Both Japan and Germany provided support for businesses (almost 30% of projects in each case) and also showed a commitment to other areas of activity (45% and 40%, respectively). However, there are notable differences in the details: in economic policy, Japan focused on SMEs and Germany on competition and quality; also Japan was involved in projects related to the environment, and Germany in development.
3. The main recipients used Triangular SSC to strengthen a range of capabilities, including agriculture and institutional strengthening (Paraguay); healthcare, water supply and sanitation, and support for government institutions (Bolivia); and promotion of business, trade, and natural resource management (Ecuador).

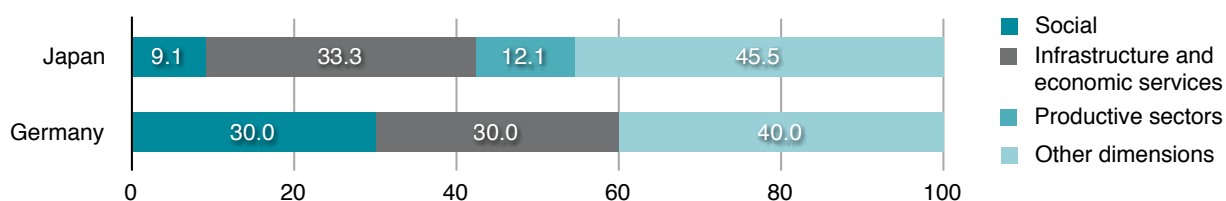
Graph III.4. Sector profile of Triangular SSC. Principal partners. 2011

Percentage

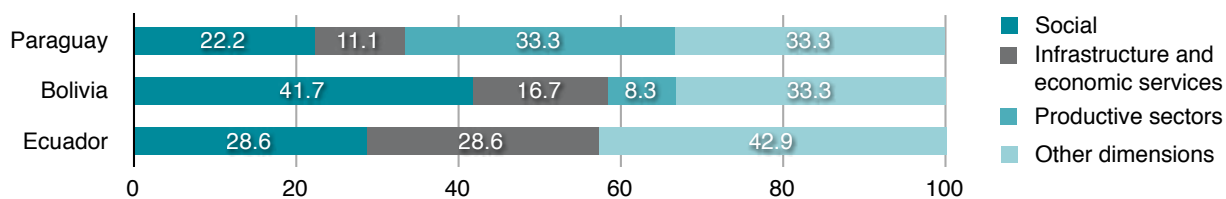
III.4.A. First providers (Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Mexico)



III.4.B. Second providers (Japan and Germany)



III.4.C. Recipients (Paraguay, Bolivia and Ecuador)



Note: Based on countries that participated in a minimum of 8 projects either as first provider, second provider or recipient.

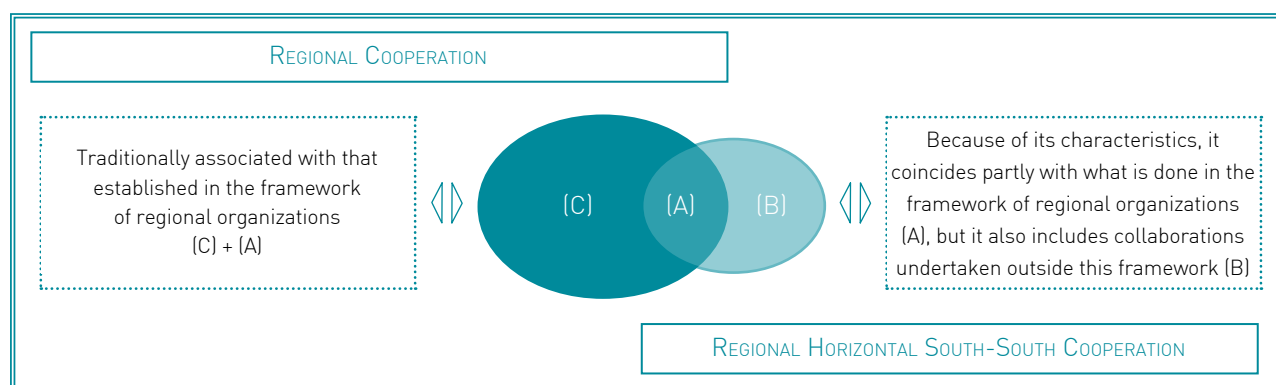
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.

CHAPTER IV
REFLECTIONS ON
REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

IV.1. Reflections on Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation

The *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America* is, first and foremost, a work of collective reflection. This shared, inter-governmental exercise provides the structure and content for the report, which made it possible to identify the principles applied in South-South Cooperation, to select the analysis units which systematize it, and to define the modalities of technical cooperation that execute it.

Diagram IV.1. Interpretation of Regional HSSC vis-à-vis its traditional conceptualization



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

It is worth highlighting the discussions maintained between the countries (primarily at the workshops in Lima 2011¹ and Montevideo 2012²) to advance in defining Regional Horizontal SSC. Efforts focused on identifying the defining characteristics and criteria to distinguish RHSSC from regional cooperation, as it has been traditionally conceptualized. The challenge, essentially, is to characterize the modality to show simultaneously that:

1. Only part of the cooperation (identified as "A" in the diagram) that is executed under regional frameworks (i.e. schemes or bodies such as CAN, the Ibero-American Conference, Mercosur, SICA, etc.) is Horizontal South-South;
2. Another part (B) of the Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation is executed not under these integration and coordination frameworks but under others (e.g. the cooperation agreement between Mexico and other SICA members).³

The countries resolved that projects that simultaneously fulfilled the following conditions would be classified under this cooperation modality (PIFCSS and SEGIB, 2012):

1. Participants will include a **minimum of three developing countries**—in addition to any other partners—regardless of their function (partner, coordinator, administrator, etc.);

1- Seminar-Workshop on "Improving the questionnaire for the 2011 Report on the South-South Cooperation in Latin America" Lima, 3 and 4 March 2011

2- Seminar-Workshop on "The questionnaire for the 2012 Report on the South-South Cooperation in Latin America: review, improvements and including of indicators", held in Montevideo, from 27 to 29 March 2012

3- Mexico's Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica (see Chapter IV of the 2011 SEGIB report).

-
2. They have a **regional focus**, meaning that providers and recipients alike share **both the objective** (regional integration and/or development) **and the strategy**.
 3. Cooperation has been **agreed and designed jointly** by all parties.
 4. It is executed under an **institutional framework**, regardless of the variant under which it was presented (integration scheme, traditional scheme⁴, program promoted by the countries, sector coordination scheme⁵, and support of a development bank⁶).
 5. It is implemented through **Cooperation Programs** (a set of projects focused on a common objective), **Projects or Actions**.

However, the tighter conceptual definition has not yet led to simple, clear systematic record-keeping of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation. There may be several influencing factors, including:

1. The fact that the range of experiences is very broad (Diagram IV.1) but the definition is very narrow.
2. The finding that, unlike what usually happens in the bilateral and triangular modalities, the reporting parties (cooperation agencies and bureaus) are not usually actors in this type of cooperation.

This modality was analyzed on a case-by-case basis in previous editions of this report due to the difficulties with record-keeping, which is a main feature of this chapter. However, in this edition, it was decided to change tack: i.e. to use the analysis for all Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation experiences registered in 2011 to get a better understanding of their characteristics.⁷ The final goal is to advance in three areas going forward: update the definition, achieve a new method of record-keeping, and find another analysis perspective.

Accordingly, this chapter has been structured as follows:

1. First, the Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions that were registered by the countries in 2011 are reviewed.
2. Then, registered experiences and the characteristics associated with Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation are compared. This exercise should provide greater knowledge about the way in which Ibero-American countries understand that certain aspects have a "regional focus", while other formats have "institutional frameworks", among others.
3. Finally, the lessons learned are reviewed, and some reflections are made that may contribute to future debates on this cooperation modality.

4- Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA), Andean Community of Nations (CAN), Ibero-American Conference, Mercosur, Mesoamerican Project, Central American Integration System (SICA), among others.

5- Ibero-American Program to Access Justice (COMJIB), Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI), Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), among others.

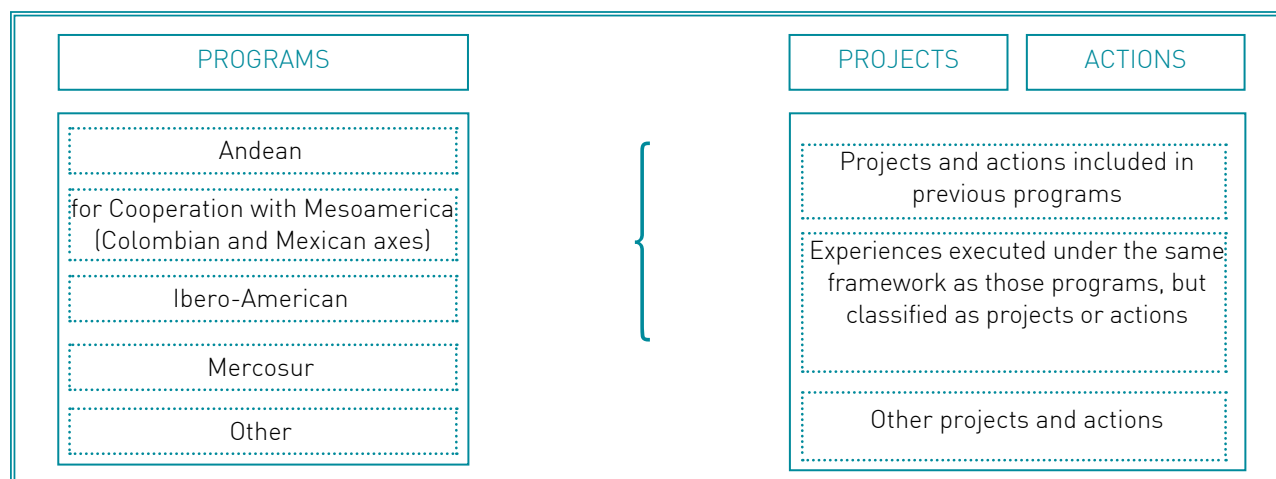
6- Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), Banco del Sur, ALBA bank...

7- It was decided to look at each of the requirements of Regional Horizontal SCC in more detail.

IV.2. Brief review of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011

In 2011, the Ibero-American cooperation agencies and bureaus reported more than 120 experiences of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, all of them implemented via programs, projects and actions (Diagram IV.2). Tables IV.1 (regional HSSC programs in 2011) and IV.2 (a selection of projects and actions) reflect the 120 experiences in greater detail.

Diagram IV.2. Characterization of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011



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

In view of the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Approximately one-third of total programs registered were for Cooperation. They include:
 - a) Those executed under the aegis of the Andean organizations (principally the Andean Community, CAN), the Ibero-American Conference, and Mercosur.
 - b) Those promoted by Colombia and Mexico in Mesoamerica, as part of the Tuxtla Mechanism for Dialogue and Coordination, and in the Caribbean.
 - c) More heterogeneous experiences, which includes those executed as part of the Trifinio Plan (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) through to those performed under Brazil's collaboration agreements with the ILO and the IMF, among others.
2. The other experiences reported (around one-third of the total) were projects and actions that can be classified in three different categories:
 - a) Some were projects and actions around which previous Cooperation Programs were executed;⁸

8- The reporting of these projects and actions still denotes a problem with record-keeping and assimilation of concepts. In Bilateral HSSC, when a project is reported, the actions through which it was executed are never reported. The actions that are reported are always "isolated" events and did not form part of the project. The situation should be similar for Regional HSSC: when a program has been reported, the projects and actions that made its execution possible should not be reported.

b) A second group were related to actions and projects that shared a framework with previous programs, but were not part of those programs;⁹

c) A third group were unrelated to the above-mentioned two groups.

Table IV.1. Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs in Ibero-America. 2011

PROGRAM	NAME	PARTICIPANTS	OBJECTIVES
ANDEAN (CAN)	Andean Health Organization - Hipólito Unanue Agreement (ORAS-CONHU)	Bolivia, Ecuador and Chile	Contribute to integration of Andean and South American countries in terms of health issues, strengthen the Andean network of epidemiological surveillance and response, with an emphasis on border areas, and coordinate with existing networks in South American.
	BioCAN Program	Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador	Strengthen existing experiences in the region, and promote appropriate models for the sustainable management of Andean-Amazon biodiversity.
	Adaptation to the Impact of Rapid Glacier Retreat in the Tropical Andes Project (PRAA)	Administrator: Bolivia; Financier: GEF (Global Environmental Facility); Recipients: Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.	Strengthen the resilience of local ecosystems and economies to the impacts of glacier retreat in the Tropical Andes, through the implementation of specific pilot adaptation activities that illustrate the costs and benefits of adaptation.
COOPERATION WITH MESOAMERICA (COLOMBIAN AXIS)	Colombia's Regional Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica	Colombia (Provider); Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic (Recipients)	Contribute to the economic and social development of Mesoamerican countries based on best practices in Colombia for the public and private sectors and civil society.
COOPERATION WITH MESOAMERICA (MEXICAN AXIS)	Mesoamerican Network of Biotic Resources	Mexico (Provider); Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic and Colombia (Recipients)	Develop lines to generate and apply know-how, train human resources and build a connection with society and government to transition towards sustainable development.
	Program to support Central American Tourism MSMEs with access to funding		Support Central American national tourism agencies and the Central American Federation of Chambers of Tourism (FEDECATUR) to develop a program for access to funding, planning, qualification and evaluation of tourist projects.
	Program to provide technical support to develop financial plans for emergency care and infrastructure insurance		Transfer technical and regulatory knowledge to create funds for emergency care and prevention, and plans for physical infrastructure insurance adapted to risk and financial situations.
	"Mexican Schools in Central America" Program		Improve access to education in communities which are deprived and have access difficulties.
	Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) International Training Program		Strengthen training for human resources in Central American schools and government institutions involved in generating and analysing statistical, economic and cartographic data.

9- For example, in the Ibero-American framework, cooperation is executed through programs and also through associated projects, which are classified in a different way.

Table IV.1. Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs in Ibero-America. 2011

(continued)

PROGRAM	NAME	PARTICIPANTS	OBJECTIVES
IBERO-AMERICAN	CyTED (Ibero-American Program of Science and Technology for Development)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Uruguay and Venezuela.	Promote applied scientific research and technological development, with results that can be transferred to productive systems and social policies.
	IBERARCHIVOS (Program to support the Development of Ibero-American Archives)	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Spain, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Peru and Uruguay.	Foster archival development in Ibero-America.
	IBERESCENA (Program to support the construction of performance space in Ibero-America)	Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.	Promote the presence and awareness about cultural diversity in Ibero-American performing arts (movement, co-production, support networks and theatre festivals, information, training, promotion and playwrights)
	IBERGOP (Ibero-American School on Governance and Public Policies)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Uruguay and Venezuela.	Promote applied scientific research and technological development, with results that can be transferred to productive systems and social policies.
	IBERMEDIA (Audiovisual development program to support the construction of visual space in Ibero-America)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Spain, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela	Lay the foundation for an audiovisual space in Ibero-America, promoting the integration of companies in supranational networks and exchanges among professionals, initial project assembly, distribution and promotion of products in the regional market, human resources training.
	IBERMUSEOS	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Portugal, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.	Promote the integration, consolidation, modernization, qualification and development of Ibero-American museums.
	IBERORQUESTAS JUVENILES	Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Venezuela.	Raise awareness among children, teenagers and young adults about playing musical instruments as a valuable tool for artistic and human development and for the social integration of the most disadvantaged sectors of the population.
	IBERPYPE (Inter-institutional cooperation program to develop SMEs)	Andorra, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic.	Promote mechanisms to improve SME competitiveness using new financing schemes that favour insertion in international markets.
	IBERVIRTUAL	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic and Venezuela.	Reinforce and strengthen inclusive education by strengthening distance learning in the Ibero-American Knowledge Area (EIC).
	PABLO NERUDA (Post-graduate Academic Mobility)	Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, Portugal, Central America, Paraguay and Uruguay.	Promote the construction of a common Ibero-American knowledge platform which favours regional integration through inter-agency cooperation and the promotion and strengthening of postgraduate training skills.
PIA (Ibero-American Plan for Literacy and Basic Education for Youth and Adults)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and the Dominican Republic.	Universalize literacy throughout the region by 2015.	

Table IV.1. Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs in Ibero-America. 2011

(continued)

PROGRAM	NAME	PARTICIPANTS	OBJECTIVES
IBERO-AMERICAN	Ibero-American Program for Access to Justice (COMJIB)	Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic.	Promote greater access to justice, especially for the most vulnerable groups, by strengthening government policies in the region.
	Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.	Strengthen and energize Ibero-American Horizontal SSC, contributing to the quality and impact of its actions, and raising awareness about best practices.
	Ibero-American Program for Technology Transfer and Training in Integrated Water Management	Andorra, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.	Training and technology transfer in water management, with a special emphasis on small-scale water supply and sanitation in vulnerable populations.
	PROTERRITORIOS (Ibero-American Program on Land Management)	Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Peru.	Improve the quality, efficiency and impact of policies and public spending, through land management capacity building in institutions, social organizations, and public actors and agents.
	RADI (Network of Iberoamerican Diplomatic Archives)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.	Establish a common system for organising document collections; encourage research on, and raise awareness of, the diplomatic relations between our countries; facilitate coordination between foreign ministries.
	TEIB (Ibero-American Educational and Cultural Television)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic and Venezuela.	Contribute to the development of education and culture through the use of satellite television and other media arising from new information and communication technologies. Global educational network of more than 200 prestigious institutions in Ibero-America.
MERCOSUR	Strengthen the Model to Manage Public Procurement Policy in Peasant Agriculture	Provider: Brazil. Recipients: Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil	Promote the exchange of experiences to build regulatory frameworks and management models for public procurement programs adapted to situations in Mercosur member states.
	Training for lawyers in border regions		Train lawyers from Mercosur member states and associate members on legal issues related to countries with close ties to Brazilian business and organizations, both governmental and otherwise, focusing on legal and cultural aspects.
	Strengthen regulatory capacities in the areas of blood, blood components and blood products		Contribute to strengthening the member states by improving technical and regulatory capabilities in the area of blood, blood components and blood products.
	Strengthen regulatory capacities in bioavailability and bioequivalence		Strengthen health authorities' regulatory capacities within the scope of Mercosur to improve the regulatory framework of states in the process of harmonising the areas of bioavailability and bioequivalence.

Table IV.1. Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs in Ibero-America. 2011

(continued)

PROGRAM	NAME	PARTICIPANTS	OBJECTIVES
OTHER	Colombia's Cooperation Strategy with the Caribbean Basin	Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis	Promote the social and economic development of the region by strengthening capacities, exchanging experiences and building horizontal networks and alliances in seven areas (bilingualism, culture, technical training for work, disaster risk management, environment, academic mobility, and food and nutrition security).
	Colombia's International Cooperation Strategy for Integrated Security	Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, Haiti	Share experiences and skills in the fight against transnational organised crime.
	Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI)	Promoter: USAID. In the Amazon sub-region: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname. In the Central American sub-region: Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.	Strengthen prevention and control of malaria in the Amazon and Central American sub-regions through north-south and south-south technical assistance
	Trifinio Region Land Use Plan and Strategic Plan	El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Roles: El Salvador drafted the first Trifinio Region Land Use Plan and the Strategic Plan; Honduras and Guatemala played technical roles.	Create a tri-national tourist corridor that promotes the region among national and international travellers, with active participation by the public and private sectors.
	ILO-Brazil Partnership Program for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation. Support for the Regional Plan to Prevent and eradicate Child Labour in Mercosur	Providers: Brazil and the ILO. Recipients: Mercosur (Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil)	Initiative of the Brazilian government and the ILO to help developing countries implement "Decent Work in the Americas: an agenda for the hemisphere", based on experiences and best practices in Brazil in this area.
	Protocol on the regional program for the study of the El Niño phenomenon in the South- East Pacific (ERFEN) - Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS)	Colombia, Chile, Peru and Ecuador	Consolidate a comprehensive multidisciplinary program for studying the El Niño phenomenon so as to be able to predict oceanic/atmospheric changes early enough to implement adaptation or emergency policies.
	Training program in public finance	Providers: Brazil and the IMF; Recipients: Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLC)	Establish a regional centre for training in Latin America.

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

Table IV.2. Some Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions. 2011

CLASSIFICATION	REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION PROJECTS AND ACTIONS	OBJECTIVES
Projects and actions included in previous programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Diploma in Quality Management and Continuous Improvement— Public Sector Efficiency. • Seminar-Workshop on systems to identify and target social program beneficiaries. 	Colombia's Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation, focused on New Health Challenges. • Strengthen Management and Development of Fisheries in Central America (FODEPESCA). • Integral Project in Inclusive Education. • Leadership Training Project in CNCDS. • Integral Project to Support the Institutional Capacity of Central American Countries in Health Diagnosis. • Efficient Water Use in Small-Scale Irrigation in Areas which are Vulnerable to Weather Conditions. 	Mexico's Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica.
Experiences executed under the same framework as those programs, but classified as projects or actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andean Course: Security and Social Welfare. • Andean workshop to exchange experiences on preventing gender-based violence. • Andean workshop on food and nutrition security. 	Project to Support Economic and Social Cohesion in the Andean Community (CESCAN).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of dynamics of Vegetation Cover in the Andean Community. • Workshop on Certification of Labour Skills in the Subregion. 	Regional Program for the Andean Community - AECID.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of experiences in police cooperation in the fight against drugs. • International workshop to exchange experiences on drugs observatories. 	Program Against Illicit Drugs in the Andean Community, PRADI-CAN.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educa Virtual Project. • Ibero-American Union of Municipalities (UIM). • FUNDIBEQ/IBERQUALITAS (Ibero-American Foundation Program for Quality Management). 	Ibero-American Conference.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards more effective management of humanitarian supplies. 	MERCOSUR
Other projects and actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Technology Projects for Water Treatment in Border Areas. • Generating market opportunities for MSMEs. 	Projects with the IDB.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group on Tsunami Alerts. • Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the Southeast Pacific. 	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tri-national Project for Sustainable Coffee. • Agroforestry and watershed management. 	Trifinio Plan.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building in biotechnology through the exploration and evaluation of the potato genome. • Low-cost technology at schools for children with multiple and/or severe disabilities. • Collaboration to support food quality and safety assessments using chemical metrology. • Bio-Innovation Network for the Americas: BIONNA. • Application of technological developments to recover by-products of the tanning industry and related sectors. 	FEMCIDI-OAS Projects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Integrated Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin considering climate variability and climate change. 	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course on foreign policy for Latin American and Caribbean diplomats. 	Mexico's Cooperation Strategy with the Caribbean.

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

For example, the main Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions in 2011 included:

- a) Seminars, workshops and projects promoted by Colombia and Mexico in the framework of Cooperation Programs with Mesoamerica;
- b) Experiences on which CAN projects were based, e.g. Social Cohesion and the Fight Against Illicit Drugs (CESCAN and PRADI-CAN) and its regional program with AECID, together with Ibero-American projects (UIM and Iberqualitas), as well as others executed under the Mercosur framework;
- c) Projects and actions promoted under various frameworks, such as those based on regional cooperation with the IDB or the OAS's Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI).

IV.3. Reinterpreting Regional Horizontal SSC

Ibero-American countries reported on the Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs, projects and actions in which they participated in 2011, and included substantial qualitative information about each of them. The additional data shed light on certain aspects of this modality, including institutionalization; the phases of identification, negotiation and formulation; and the manner in which funding was distributed.

With this additional information, a review of experiences in 2011 allowed for the characteristics of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation to be defined in greater detail. Accordingly, this section goes into greater detail about who participated in this cooperation; the characteristics which gave the programs, projects and actions a regional focus; what makes this modality institutional; and who bore the cost.

IV.3.1. Participants in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation

As agreed by the cooperation agencies and bureaus, it is understood that ***Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation involved at least three developing countries, with varying functions and roles*** (cooperating party, coordinator, administrator...). Diagram IV.3 is based on the data collected in 2011 and identifies the composition of partners participating in this type of cooperation. According to the diagram, there are three categories of actors:

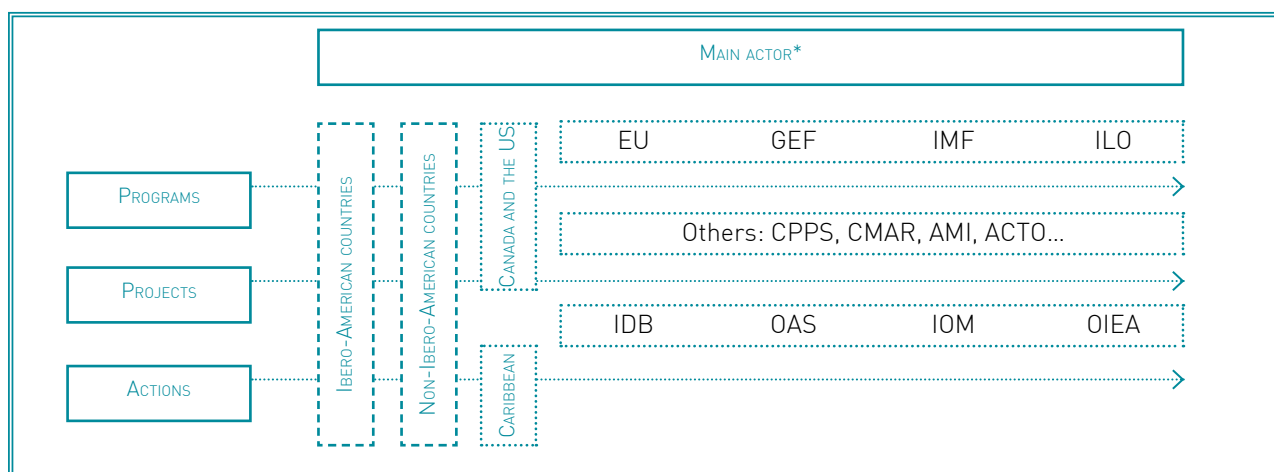
1. The first two supported Regional Horizontal SSC programs, projects and actions; one comprised Ibero-American countries, and the other non-Ibero-American countries.
2. The third comprised regional and international organizations, with different characteristics and objectives, that were involved occasionally in specific programs and projects.

As regards these groups of participants, it is worth noting that:

1. Participation by Ibero-American countries had several distinct characteristics:

- a) All of the programs, projects and actions in 2011 involved at least three Ibero-American developing countries. The exact number of cooperating parties varied depending on the subregion: from the "purer" experiences, such as those executed in the Trifinio Plan, under the tri-national cooperation agreement between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, to those based on Colombia's and Mexico's Cooperation Programs with Mesoamerica (nine Ibero-American developing countries);¹⁰ and also those involving the Andean countries or Mercosur (four partners in each case).

Diagram IV.3. Actors participating in Regional HSSC, by type of intervention. 2011



*The acronyms are as follows: EU (European Union), GEF (Global Environment Fund), IMF (International Monetary Fund), ILO (International Labour Organization), IDB (Inter-American Development Bank), OAS (Organization of American States), IOM (Organization International Migration), IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency); CPPS (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific); CMAR (Eastern Tropical Marine Pacific Corridor); AMI (Amazon Malaria Initiative) ACTO (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization). **Source:** Cooperation Agencies and/or Bureaus.

- b) Also, in most cases, the cooperation agencies and bureaus in Ibero-American developing countries did not participate directly in those programs, projects and actions: in these specific cases, the leading government actors were ministries and sector agencies. For example, some of the actions in the framework of the Trifinio Plan or under the CAN on the impact of the retreat of glaciers were executed by the Environment Ministries; those on epidemiological surveillance under the ORAS/ CONHU agreement or in the framework of the Amazon Malaria Initiative, by the Health Ministries; and those under the COMJIB programs, by the Justice Ministries. Other sector actors include the export promotion agencies in each Andean country (which led an exchange to favour the insertion of their SMEs in subregional markets); and government agencies for women (Inmujeres and Sernam, in El Salvador), which collaborated with the Council of Ministers for Women in Central America.

10- There is a similar pattern for regional bilateral programs that Chile has with other countries in the region and which are currently executed mainly via scholarships and training.

-
- c) In most of these experiences led by Ibero-American developing countries, the role of cooperation agencies and bureaus and foreign ministries, if any, was limited to identification and coordination between the various cooperating countries. The exception was the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation, where politicians and the persons in charge of the technical units at the agencies and bureaus are responsible for decision-making and implementation.
- d) There were also other participants in the Ibero-American framework: Spain, Portugal and Andorra, the three most developed countries in relative terms. Those countries took on dual roles in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects in 2011. Spain, for example, participated in Ibero-American programs and also provided support for subregional programs (CAN, Mercosur, SICA), and in all cases it combined technical and financial support via Official Development Assistance (the Spanish Agency for International Development Assistance, AECID, played a notable role). Table IV.3 reflects Spain's role in 2011, when it contributed almost US\$20 million to Ibero-American programs and projects and at least another US\$6 million¹¹ to support cooperation in other sub-regional frameworks.
2. Non-Ibero-American countries comprise a second group of participants in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011. They include:
- a) Germany, Canada and the US. These are actors which, mainly through their agencies, joined Ibero-American countries to participate in pre-existing cooperation projects that were national, bilateral or international in scope but ended up focusing on one region. For example:
- o Germany joined the Andean countries on a project initially with Peru to promote quality infrastructure for production;
 - o The Andean region ultimately participated, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in the Canadian program to fight crime;
 - o And some Amazonian and Central American countries participated, respectively, in two projects mediated by the US agency (the Amazon Malaria Initiative, of the WHO/PAHO, and the Security Cooperation Strategy, with Colombia).
- In all cases (as with Spain) the non-Ibero-American countries provided both technical and financial support.

11- Includes contributions to Mercosur and SICA programs and projects. This does not include funds allocated to the CAN because information is only available about its contribution for 2009-2011 (US\$8 million) and not the breakdown for the last year.

Table IV.3. Support by Spain for Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, through Official Development Assistance (ODA). 2011

IV.3.A. Ibero-American organizations

ORGANIZATION/ MECHANISM FOR REGIONAL COORDINATION THAT RECEIVED THE FUNDS	STRENGTHEN HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION			
	AMOUNT (US\$)	FRAMEWORK IN WHICH FUNDS WERE APPROVED	MECHANISMS TO STRENGTHEN HORIZONTAL SOUTH- SOUTH COOPERATION	PLANS/ PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SUPPORTED WITH THE FUNDS
Ibero-American Programs	15,112,307	Summit of Heads of State and Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Share public policy experiences. o Intergovernmental policy coordination. o Technical assistance between countries. o Training for government officials, experts and policy-makers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ibero-American Program to Access Justice. o Ibero-American Program of Science and Technology for Development (CYTED). o Program for Technology Transfer and Training in Integrated Water Management. o IBERMUSEOS program. o Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation. o Ibero-American Program on Land Management - PROTERRITORIOS. o IberBibliotecas Cooperation Program (PICBIB). o Ibero-American Literacy Plan (PIA). o Ibero-American Program to Support the Development of Ibero-American Archives (ADAI). o Pablo Neruda Academic Mobility Program. o Ibero-American School of Government and Public Policies Program (IBERGOP). o Union of mayors and municipal officers. o Center for Strategic Urban Development (CIDEU).
Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI)	3,125,758	AECID-OEI Memorandum of Understanding (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Share public policy experiences. o Technical assistance between countries. o Training for professionals. o Replication of best practices. o Institutional cooperation, develop and build training know-how. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Program to develop and modernize Technical and Professional Education in Ibero-America. o Ibero-American Program to Support the Quality of Basic Education (improve the quality of education and the school curriculum). o 2021 Educational Goals Program, o Program to develop the Advanced University Studies Program - OEI. o Ibero-America Program for Scientific Dissemination and Culture. o Project to support people of African descent. o Ibero-American Literacy Plan (PIA) and lifelong learning. o Early education program. o Education equality program. o Program to strengthen the teaching profession. o Program to strengthen Ibero-American evaluation institutes. o Science and technology observatory evaluation. o Project to develop networks of excellence.
Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American Countries (COMJIB)	577,277	Memorandum of Understanding between the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAEC) and COMJIB (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Technical Assistance between countries. o Coordination of inter-governmental policies. o Share public policy experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Program to harmonise legislation against organized crime. o Project to promote international instruments in the fight against organized crime. o Simplification of extradition procedures. o Ibero-American Convention on the Use of Video Conferencing for Cooperation between Justice Systems. o Program to Reform the Correctional Systems. Components: Human rights; Gender in prison. o IberRed program. o Justice Observatory.
Organization of Ibero-American Youth (OIJ)	208,891		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Share public policy experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ibero-American System of Youth Indicators - IBEROSTAT. o Ibero-American Convention on Young People's Rights. o Institutional strengthening of Official Organizations for Youth Cooperation.
Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)	177,454	Memorandum of Understanding between the SECI and SEGIB (2010)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ibero-American Cultural Space (ECI). o Ibero-American Knowledge Area (EIC). o Development of the Agenda approved at the 3rd Conference on Gender. o Identification and transfer of best practices in public policies to support SMEs.
Total Ibero-America	19,201,687	-	-	-

Table IV.3. Support by Spain for Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, through Official Development Assistance (ODA). 2011 (continued)

IV.3.B. Other subregional organizations

ORGANIZATION/ MECHANISM FOR REGIONAL COORDINATION THAT RECEIVED THE FUNDS	STRENGTHEN HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION			
	AMOUNT (US\$)	FRAMEWORK IN WHICH FUNDS WERE APPROVED	MECHANISMS TO STRENGTHEN HORIZONTAL SOUTH- SOUTH COOPERATION	PLANS/PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SUPPORTED WITH THE FUNDS
Central American Integration System – SICA	4,762,262	III Joint Committee Spain-SICA fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Create joint negotiation mechanisms. o Share public policy experiences. o Strengthen public policy. o Technical assistance and advice. o Generate skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Strategy to Enhance Regional Health Management and Information. o Plan to support several components of the Central America and Mexico security strategy: a. Legal cooperation; b. Strengthen and modernize police institutions; c. Tourism security. o Plan to support regional strategies in agriculture, rural development and food security. Components: a. Institutional Strengthening; b. Support for implementation of ECADERT; c. Regional Coffee Quality Program; d. Mangle Corridor Project. o Project to improve the efficiency and quality of education. o CEPREDENAC Plan of Action, Phase II.
Southern Common Market (Mercosur)	1,548,634	Mercosur-AECID Memorandum of Understanding (2008). Project approved by the Common Market Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Support the design and implementation of public policies. o Provision of inputs, tools and know-how. o Training. o Exchange of experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Project to promote cooperative movements in the Southern Cone as instruments for social inclusion and to generate decent work. o Project for territorial integration of production sectors in the framework of the Permanent Regional Observatory for Mercosur Production Integration. o Institution-building and gender mainstreaming in Mercosur. o Project to implement an Environmental Information System for Mercosur. o Project to Implement a Mercosur Health Systems Observatory. o Mercosur regional program for the institutional strengthening of gender equality policies in peasant farming.
Andean Community of Nations (CAN)	Not available (*)	Memorandum of Understanding between the SGCAN and AECID (2006). Renewed in July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Promote bilateral projects and actions (country to country), coordinating and developing activities with regional value and impact. 	<p>Spanish Cooperation (AECID), together with the CAN, executes the Andean Regional Program (PRA). Some of the actions executed in 2011 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Analysis of dynamics of Vegetation Cover in the Andean Community. (All of them were providers and recipients) o Workshop on certification of labour skills in the subregion: "Exchange of experiences and best practices" (Colombia, Ecuador and Peru as providers and recipients) o Subregional mission to raise awareness about the Andean Labour Migration Instrument. Provider: Peru. Recipients: Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador. o First fair on integration and border development in Tumaco-Colombia (all acted as both providers and recipients).
Total Other	6,310,896	-	-	-

Note: The funds listed here do not account for all Spanish Cooperation contributions to the above regional organizations, but only the portion of Spanish contributions applied in 2011 to projects and/or programs executed as Regional Horizontal SSC. **Source:** SEGIB, based on Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) data. (*) The budget for the Action Plan (2009-2011) amounts to US\$8,083,856. There is no data breakdown available for 2011.

b) The group of non-Ibero-American countries included nations that acted primarily as recipients of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011. This was the case of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (which were recipients in the programs promoted by Brazil with the IMF) and of the Caribbean, in particular. Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, among others, were recipients of Regional Horizontal SSC either separately or as sub-regions of the Amazon, Mesoamerica, or CARICOM. Of all of the experiences, those executed under the strategies designed by Colombia and Mexico for the region stand out in particular (Box IV.1).

Box IV.1. Colombian and Mexican cooperation strategies with the Caribbean Basin

Colombia and Mexico, both with Caribbean coastlines, remain especially interested in the Caribbean Basin countries. For years, the two countries were part of general collaboration agreements and executed cooperation projects. However, lack of coordination between those projects and of a coordination framework reduced the effectiveness of Colombia's and Mexico's efforts. Accordingly, policies were needed to provide a backbone to these countries' cooperation; they needed a cooperation strategy. More specifically:

1. Colombia implemented a cooperation strategy with the Caribbean as from 2009. It involved 25 nations¹ in an information exchange, revealing the priority needs of some and the institutional strengths of others. This exercise made it possible:

a) To identify the seven priority areas on which cooperation would be based: bilingualism (training teachers in methodologies of teaching Spanish as a second language), technical education (transfer of technical education schemes); disaster risk management and prevention; food and nutrition security; academic mobility (to strengthen links between higher education institutions); culture (public policies on culture and local development); and the environment (biodiversity and natural resources) (www.estrategiacaribe.gov.co).

b) The countries also identified who would act as providers and recipients for each of the program's projects, as part of a cooperation approach based on the transfer of skills and the replication of successful programs to different areas. Although Colombia is in charge of the program, Honduras is the leader in Central America in food security, while Jamaica leads in technical training in the Caribbean region.

From 2009 to 2011, the program had a budget of US\$2 million, of which US\$1.5 million was contributed by Colombia, and the remainder came from regional organizations.

2. The first cooperation agreement between Mexico and CARICOM dates back to 1974. Occasional actions aside, it was not until February 2010, one month after the devastating earthquake rocked Haiti, that the two partners decided to strengthen and deepen their cooperation. Shared challenges such as climate change, security, the global economic crisis and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals gave rise to the following cooperation instruments:

Box IV.1. Colombian and Mexican strategies for cooperation with the Caribbean Basin

(continued)

a) A Technical Cooperation Program whose projects for 2012-2013 include five main areas: health (control of tropical illnesses); education (teaching Spanish); security and tourism; economic development (small- and medium-sized industries); and public administration (strengthening the statistics systems). Both parties agreed to evaluation and monitoring mechanisms for all of the projects that are implemented.

b) Two memoranda of understanding: one on cooperation in higher education (in areas such as biotechnology, tourism, health, natural disasters...); and the other to establish a Triangular Cooperation Program with Haiti.

1 Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; and the official website of the Caribbean Strategy of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.estrategiacaribe.gov.co); Bogota High-Level Event on South-South Cooperation, March 2010 (www.southsouthcases.info); CARICOM (www.caricom.org).

3. The third group of participants comprized regional and international bodies whose most distinguishing feature was the type of cooperation tool they used. Specifically:

- a) The European Union, the Global Environmental Fund (GEF), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the ILO mainly supported programs;
- b) The IDB (Inter-American Development Bank), the OAS (Organization of American States) through its Special Multilateral Fund (FEMCIDI), IOM (International Organization for Migration) and the IAEA (Organization International Atomic Energy Agency) cooperated on project execution;
- c) The following used both instruments indistinctly: the CPPS (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific), the CMAR (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific), the IACM (Amazon Malaria Initiative) and ACTO (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization).

IV.3.2. The regional approach: a shared objective, strategy and design

The countries agreed that another characteristic of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation is that it should have a **regional focus**, in terms of its **goal** (favour integration and/or development) and also its **strategy** (shared by all member countries in the area involved). The cooperation should be **agreed and designed jointly** by all participants. Although a priori the latter feature may be indicative of shared responsibility and horizontality, its fulfilment also supports the regional approach, i.e. the fact that the design is shared means that the entire region is involved in strategy implementation.

Accordingly, a greater understanding of how this approach materialises requires a review of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2011 in view of the following issues: the underlying goals of the programs, projects and actions; the strategy that guides them; the way in which their identification, negotiation and formulation processes are performed. Having completed that review, it can be confirmed that:

1. In 2011, the objectives guiding Regional Horizontal SSC had a clearly regional focus. This is confirmed by the following observations:

- a) The bulk of the Cooperation Programs (Table IV.1) explicitly included the development objective in their names. On several occasions, the name also referred to the type of development: more generic (economic, social, human, sustainable), or more specific (technological, productive, related to land or borders, etc.)
- b) The names also indicate the geographic or economic sub-region where the cooperation took place: the Andes, Amazon, Caribbean, Central America, Mesoamerica, Mercosur, Ibero-America or the Pacific Southeast were among the most common.
- c) A look at more specific content (especially in projects and actions) also reveals how this cooperation modality pursued solutions for shared problems. The regional and sectoral approaches worked together, strengthening capacities in the development areas considered to be most important. Consequently:
 - o Several actions in education and health were identified, as were interventions that guaranteed access to drinking water. One of the priorities was border problems, which explained why cooperation programs focused on the fight against illnesses related with a shared climate or natural environment.
 - o Support for scientific and technological progress in the region was also combined with the search for alternative sources of income for the population: strengthening peasant farming, support for SMEs, and promoting tourism as a complement to agriculture.
 - o This cooperation also addressed other common issues, such as the environment and disaster prevention (which transcend political borders); support for culture; the elimination of quasi-structural institutional weaknesses with a focus on strengthening public management, justice and human rights.

2. A review of events in 2011 suggests that the strategies, analysed simultaneously as a framework for guidance and by the way they were implemented, were regional: first, because they pursued common, consensual agreements; second, because all parties participated in their implementation.

Table IV.4 summarises the processes of identification, negotiation and formulation of the main Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs in 2011: by the Andean community, Ibero-American countries, Mercosur, and by Colombia and Mexico with Mesoamerica. Those programs shared mechanisms and implementation methods.¹² The main differences derived from their varying institutionality, which led to the identification of various actors (general secretariats, technical units, intergovernmental committees, etc.) for similar functions. More specifically:

- o Broadly speaking, the programs responded to requests that arose mainly from their main participants. A range of counterparts (ministries, cooperation managers, agencies and bureaus, specific working subgroups, heads of state and government) requested cooperation. When cooperation was proposed by an external party, it was channelled to, and evaluated by, the relevant institutions.

12- The table should be interpreted with caution, since it is based on experiences registered in 2011 and may not reflect all of the cases executed in the frameworks of the CAN, Ibero-America, Mercosur and Mesoamerica.

- o The programs arose from agreements approved by all parties. The official documents which reflect those consensuses have adopted a range of formats: Decisions, for CAN countries; Action Programs and Final Declarations, in Ibero-American conferences and the Tuxtla Dialogue and Coordination Mechanism; and the 2012-2014 National Development Plan, for Colombia's Strategic Cooperation with Mesoamerica.
- o The negotiations responded to preestablished coordination mechanisms for the parties involved. Negotiations were also considered with actors from outside the region (e.g. the General Secretariat of the Andean Community, SGCA; Intergovernmental Committees, IC, in Ibero-America; the Common Market Group, GMC, for Mercosur).
- o The formulation was also shared, but its formats differed. For example, Ibero-American programs responded to the work done by countries within the scope of their Secretariats or Technical Units; Mercosur held meetings and workshops with its partners and other external actors to obtain the formulation proposal to eventually be approved by the Common Market Group.

In short, Regional Horizontal SSC has a regional focus, and was especially impacted by two issues: first, the existence of an identified objective based on common problems which pursues collective solutions and impacts the development of sub-regional frameworks; and second, the design and implementation of the strategy which aims to achieve those objectives and responds to mechanisms of decision-making, coordination and execution that guarantee participation by all parties.

IV.3.3. Institutional and formalization of cooperation relations

Another notable characteristic is the need for Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation to be *executed under an institutional framework*, regardless of its form. But traditional forms (integration scheme, sectoral coordination scheme, support from a development bank, and country-driven programs) have mixed two different concepts of institutionalism, which may have led to a misinterpretation of this characteristic:

1. According to Bartle (1967), "[...] *the institutional dimension is composed of recognizable patterns of interaction within small groups*" or, in the words of Barros Charlin (1985), it is what "*adds regulatory elements to a relationship*".¹⁵
2. Applying both conceptualizations to Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, institutionalism can be reinterpreted in another way:
 - a) First, as something that is implemented within a supranational institutional framework, such as integration and coordination schemes, within which there are pre-established relationship mechanisms.
 - b) And second, as something that adds an institutional dimension, i.e. that formalises a system for regulating the relationships between cooperating parties. This would include, for example, agreements, treaties and bilateral cooperation programs that extend to other countries and have a regional focus.

15- <http://cec.vcn.bc.ca/mpfc/modules/dim-inss.htm>.

Table IV.4. Identification, negotiation, formulation and financing of the main Regional HSSC programs registered in 2011

REGIONAL HSSC PROGRAM	MOST COMMON CHARACTERISTICS IN THE VARIOUS PHASES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SELECTED REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION PROGRAMS	
	IDENTIFICATION, NEGOTIATION AND FORMULATION OF THE PROGRAMS	FINANCING
Andean Community of Nations (CAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Arise from consensual agreements (in the form of Decisions) between CAN members. o They can also respond to proposals by third parties (e.g. the IPCC's alert about glacier retreat). o The objectives are set out in the above-mentioned agreements among member states. o The General Secretariat of the Andean Community (SGCA) negotiates with participating actors from outside the region (Finland; the United Nations Global Environment Fund, GEF; the World Bank...) on the objectives and scope of the projects and on the financial commitments assumed by them. 	Almost all of the funds come from parties outside the region (Finland, Japan, GEF...).
Ibero-American Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Arise from proposals by Cooperation officers, Ministerial Meetings or other echelons. o They must be approved by Ibero-American heads of state and government. o Programs are negotiated between the participating countries through their intergovernmental committees. o Programs are formulated jointly by all member countries of the Program, through the Technical Secretariat. 	They are financed with contributions to which each member makes a commitment (either the sector ministries or the cooperation agencies and bureaus).
Mercosur Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o They arose from Mercosur's various counterparts (Specialized Meetings for Women, REM; Cooperatives, RECM; or peasant farming, REAF; Meetings of Ministers, RM; Production Integration Group, GIP; and Working Sub-Groups, SGT, among others), based on concrete proposals: from Technical Secretariats, participating members of civil society, or ministries of member countries. o Technical support is provided by the member country (e.g. Brazil) that developed the most skills or by the cooperating party from outside the region (e.g. Spain or the EU). o To organize it: a) The various members of the Mercosur counterpart participate in meetings and workshops. These are: representatives, government officials, delegates from civil society organizations...; b) Based on the results of these meetings, the project content and priorities are established; c) The plans are made by a specialist; d) the final version is approved by a Common Market Group. 	Registered projects are co-financed with contributions by member countries (mainly Brazil) and by other actors from outside the region (CAF, Spain, Japan...).
Mesoamerican Program (Colombian Axis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mesoamerica is a priority of Colombia's foreign affairs policy. To address the need to offer more systematic and relevant cooperation, it was proposed to build a regional platform that supports capacity-building. o Colombia presented this project to the Tuxtla Dialogue and Coordination Mechanism in 2010, since it is part of both the mechanism (since 2009) and the Mesoamerica project (since 2006): o After reviewing the cooperation requests it received from Mesoamerican countries in the last 10 years, Colombia built the Cooperation Program based on 7 strategic areas (social development, quality management, public services, local government, security, support for MSMEs, and biofuels). 	With resources from the Fund for International Cooperation and Assistance, administered by the APC
Mesoamerican Program (Mexican axis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Six months prior to the meeting of the Tuxtla Dialogue and Coordination Mechanism, the Mexican government presented its proposals for regional projects for the next two years. These proposals emerged from their leading institutions, based on the identified strengths and the availability of financial support in that area. o The countries commented on the proposals, based on national and regional priorities. o Many requests arose or were in line with: a) The priorities set out by countries in the framework of the SICA; b) The regional portfolios of projects agreed and set out in the Plans of Action and in the Final Declarations. o The projects given priority and seen as most viable were approved. o There is a pre-established mechanism for coordination between all the parties involved. 	Most of the activity is financed via the Mexican Commission for Co-operation with Central America.

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

The concern underlying this characteristic was based on the need to acknowledge that all cooperation should have a regulated formal framework for relationships, either inside or outside a traditional integration organization. Accordingly, Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects, programs and actions were executed in 2011 under two different relationship frameworks:

1. Some were carried out in accordance with the pre-established rules in the regional organizations. This group includes all cooperation executed through the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Ibero-American Summit and Mercosur, as well as through sectoral coordination mechanisms such as COMJIB (Ministries of Justice) and initiatives for the management of fishing resources and for the fight against malaria, among others.
2. Another group was carried out using a wide range of regulatory instruments and frameworks. For example:
 - a) There were many regional agreements (for cooperation in nuclear science and technology), conventions (e.g. ORAS-CONHU), treaties (between the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala to promote the Trifinio Plan) and memoranda of understanding (the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, together with the Brazilian Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund; AECID with Mercosur, and the General Secretariat of the Andean Community, SCGA, among others).
 - b) Partnership programs (Brazil's cooperation with third countries and the ILO; Chile's scholarship program for Latin America and the Caribbean), or joining funding projects with their own rules (e.g. FEMCIDI, under the OAS's Inter-American Council for Integral Development).
 - c) There were also specific initiatives (e.g. the Tuxtla Dialogue and Coordination Mechanism, which regulates Colombia's and Mexico's programs with Mesoamerica; articles 9 and 227 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, regulating its foreign policy with Latin America and the Caribbean and, within this framework, its Development Cooperation Strategy for the latter sub-region).

IV.3.4. Financing

The conditions defining Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation make no mention of either the origin of the funding or the way in which donors should share financial responsibilities. Analysing these aspects would provide information of great value for future reflection on this modality.

Table IV.4 summarises the main Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs in 2011, and includes a column on financing which, together with the available data on projects and actions, reveals three different financing formulae for Regional HSSC:

1. In the first formula, the entire budget is borne by the cooperating countries. In reality, this applies only to Ibero-American programs and FEMCIDI-OAS projects. In both cases, however, it is important to note that this applies to North-South cooperation, with Spain and Portugal on the one hand and the US and Canada on the other, which, as member countries, would also be contributing funding alongside developing countries.
2. The second formula is based almost entirely on funds from actors outside the region. This modality is very common for the CAN, which tends to receive funds from the EU, Spain, Finland, Japan and the GEF, among others.
3. The third, and the most common formula, is based on co-financing: between the developing countries participating in the cooperation and support from others outside the region, as well as multilateral

organizations and funds. Although the proportions vary (sometimes developing countries contribute the bulk of the funds, other times they provide less), financing is always mixed. This group includes Colombia's and Mexico's programs with Mesoamerica (with large contributions from those countries); cooperation in the framework of Mercosur (contributions from member countries together with funds from the CAF, the EU, Spain and Japan); projects supported by the IDB; and cooperation under the Trifinio Plan (where contributions from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are complemented by those of other actors, sometimes from the private sector).

IV.4. Lessons and notes for the future

In recent years, the Ibero-American cooperation agencies and bureaus have worked diligently to define and keep records on Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation. The need to underline horizontality and "South-South" as defining features of cooperation which is regional (although not exclusively) has made this task more difficult. The efforts, however, have been bearing fruit, and the exercise in this chapter reflects an increasing alignment between what is defined as Regional HSSC and what is being registered.

A review of the more than 120 Regional Horizontal SSC programs, projects and actions in 2011 allowed for the identification of compliance with characteristics considered to be associated with this modality and for a more detailed outline of its content. In short, this exercise confirmed that Regional HSSC:

- o Included the participation of at least three developing countries;
- o Focused on promoting the development of the subregions involved. Broadly speaking, this objective involved finding collective solutions to shared problems, often in border areas, which explains the strong transversality of the latter issue in this type of cooperation.
- o All countries shared the strategy, and not only in terms of the approach adopted for the cooperation, but also in its operational implementation. Differences arose from the various organic structures and specific partners, but the procedures were similar in terms of decision-making and execution.
- o Moreover, all of the programs, projects and actions of 2011 had an institutional framework or dimension: their specific variants aside, all of them had a formal scheme for regulation relations between cooperating parties.
- o It is also important to note the various financing formulae under which this cooperation was executed: one formula, where all of the funding was borne by the participating countries; a second one, where almost all of the funding came from actors outside the region; and a third, where funding was shared between both types of cooperating parties.

Although progress has been made, there are still issues to be resolved: for example, the definition adopted does not yet cover the entire universe of Regional HSSC experiences. Therefore, other issues must be analyzed, such as horizontality (to decide whether or not this quality is fully identified using these characteristics); the role of donors from outside the region and their considerable importance as financiers (establishing the extend to which this is connected to a South-South conceptualization); and how triangulations that are regionalized work together with Regional HSSC.

In any case, these are forward-looking reflections which will only be addressed by explicit decisions on the part of the persons responsible for Ibero-American Cooperation. A good framework for this is the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation, which continues to be one of the best discussion forums on the subject of South-South Cooperation.

CHAPTER V
SYSTEMATIZATION OF EXPERIENCES IN
BILATERAL AND TRIANGULAR HORIZONTAL
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Since Line of Action 5 (L5) of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation was implemented three years ago, it has provided support for cooperation technical units in the member countries to develop competencies to qualitatively systematise their Bilateral Horizontal and Triangular South-South Cooperation experience. This is in response to the request by cooperation directors for better access to information on their cooperation, enabling them to maximize learning from practice, while giving greater visibility to the region's efforts in this area.

To meet this challenge, the Program offers an easy systematic methodology and provides training and guidance on its application to work teams at cooperation units. With the determined support of the persons in charge of cooperation and their teams, to date we have managed to systematize 24 experiences, covering 18 of the 19 member countries of the Program.

We invite readers of this report to refer to the cases systematized in 2010 and 2011 in the Program's Working Paper No. 1: "Sistematizar para aprender: Lecciones de nueve experiencias de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular". The next working document, compiling experiences systematized by the country teams in 2012, will be published in the next few months.

This year, we want to highlight the efforts made by the countries and what they have learned in the process. In particular, this chapter is a tribute to all the people from the cooperation units who have made these achievements possible.

Patricia González

Technical Unit Manager

Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation

V.1. Three years of progress in systematization

The methodology of systematizing SSC experiences (both Bilateral Horizontal—HSSC, and Triangular—TSSC) in the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation seeks to provide easy-to-use inexpensive tools aimed at improving the knowledge management, information access and the visibility of this cooperation in the region.

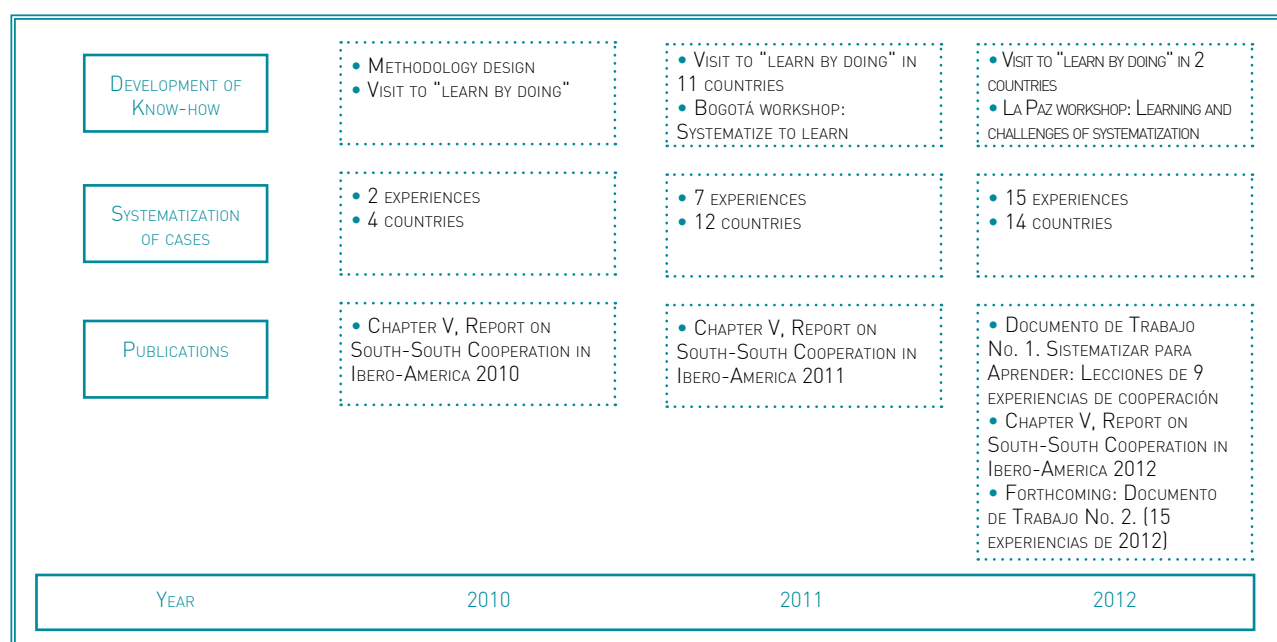
The process commenced in 2010 when the Program designed a methodology for systematizing cases of Horizontal South-South Cooperation and implemented two pilot experiences. The results—in terms of ease of use, adaptability and relevance—enabled it to be applied to seven experiences the following year, in which 12 countries participated. The challenge for 2012 was more ambitious since the goal was for the process to be led directly by staff of the countries' technical cooperation units. The result was 15 cases involving 14 countries.

The steady work and cooperation between the Program and the member countries' technical cooperation units enabled the latter to adopt the methodology, have staff trained in its application, and develop schemes of collaboration between countries to implement it. After three years, the outcome is:

*Author: Technical Unit, Ibero-American Program to Strengthen Horizontal South-South Cooperation (Patricia González, Manager of the Technical Unit, and Maria Clara Sanín, Consultant)

- o 24 systematized experiences (19 Bilateral Horizontal SSC and 5 Triangular SSC);
- o 17 countries with teams trained in applying the methodology and capable of performing the entire process autonomously;
- o a published compilation of the cases that were systematized in 2010 and 2011;
- o another compilation being drafted with the cases in 2012.

Diagram V.1. Achievements in Line 5 of the Program in its three years in operation



Source: Technical Unit of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

Table V.1. Participation by countries in systematized South-South Cooperation experiences. 2010-2012

YEAR SYSTEMATIZED	BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXPERIENCES						TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXPERIENCES		TOTAL CASES SYSTEMATIZED, BY COUNTRY
	2010	2011	2012			2011	2012		
ARGENTINA									2
BOLIVIA									3
COLOMBIA									7
COSTA RICA									3
CUBA									1
CHILE									4
ECUADOR									3
EL SALVADOR									5
SPAIN									1
GUATEMALA									2

Table V.1. Participation by countries in systematized South-South Cooperation experiences. 2010-2012 (continued)

YEAR SYSTEMATIZED	BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXPERIENCES						TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXPERIENCES		TOTAL CASES SYSTEMATIZED, BY COUNTRY
	2010	2011	2012			2011	2012		
HONDURAS									1
MEXICO									5
NICARAGUA									1
PANAMA									3
PARAGUAY									1
PERU									2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC									3
URUGUAY									2

Source: Technical Unit of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

V.2. Brief discussion of methodology

The methodology for systematizing the Program focuses on experiences that fulfil two characteristics:

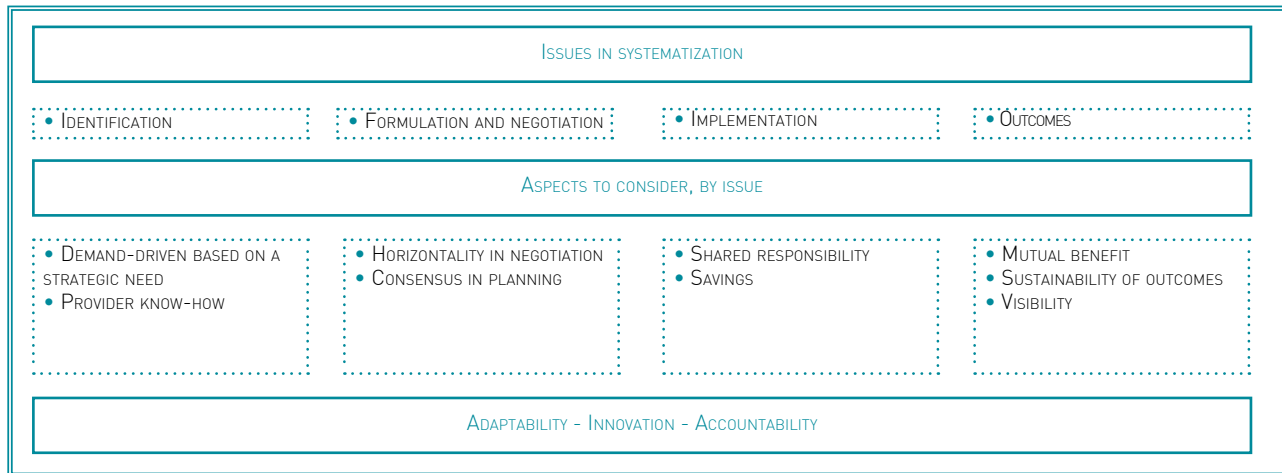
- They must be projects (not actions) of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation and Triangular SSC (according to the definition of project proposed by this Report);
- They must be cooperation projects agreed between governments, preferably between countries in the Program, that could be implemented by various players, such as local, regional or central government institutions, public companies, research centres, public universities, non-governmental organizations, etc.

The goal is that systematization be carried out jointly by the staff of the technical cooperation unit in each of the countries that participated in the cooperation experience. In this way, first-hand information can be obtained cheaply and the process stimulates the construction of cases that integrate a diversity of viewpoints, outlooks and opinions. This approach also strengthens work capacities in and between Program member countries.

Through reviews of documents and interviews with the people in charge of negotiating and implementing the project, systematization seeks to reconstruct events and identify learning in relation to the identification, formulation and negotiation of the cooperation project, implementation and the results. For each of these issues, it proposes a number of characteristics of Bilateral and Triangular Horizontal South-South Cooperation to be considered when compiling and analyzing the information (see Diagram V.2).

For a full description of the methodology and tools, see *Chapter V of the 2011 Report*.

Diagram V.2. Recommended aspects to identify



Source: Technical Unit of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

V.3. Developing skills in technical cooperation units

To fulfil the goal of developing skills for systematizing experiences and identifying lessons learned by the staff of the technical cooperation units, the Program has the following strategies:

- **Training in "learning by doing":**¹ Under the premise that the best way to understand and grasp a work methodology is by applying it, the Program provided assistance in the field to staff from fifteen countries' cooperation units during the data capture phase. During its visits, the support team from the Program gave presentations on how to use the methodology and, with the national teams, conducted interviews and discussed the main lessons learned from them.
- **Training workshops:** The Program organized two workshops to inform about and generate a commitment to the methodology among staff of the national cooperation units. The first, held in Bogotá (Colombia) in November 2011, aimed to socialize learning identified in the implementation of the data collection tools. 24 people from 15 countries participated. The second workshop was held in July 2012, in La Paz (Bolivia), with the participation of 23 people from 17 countries. Its purpose was to further probe the processes of information analysis and case writing.
- **Development of support materials:** In order to provide the staff in each country with tools, the Program gave each cooperation unit a guide on the application of the methodology. It is a step-by-step guide to systematizing experiences and provides advice for taking the lead in interviews and writing up cases. The material is available in Spanish and Portuguese.
- **Permanent on-line support:** During 2012, the countries had ongoing on-line support from the Program team to resolve any issues that might arise in the process. This personalized support made it possible to adapt the methodology to individual countries' needs.
- **Dissemination of the results:** Disseminating the results makes it possible to discover not only the work performed and lessons learned by other countries in the area of cooperation, but also the work and dedication of the technical staff in the systematization process. The last two editions of this Report presented the cases implemented in 2010 and 2011 (Chapter V in both cases). In 2012, the Program

1- See Diagram V.1

compiled the cases into a publication entitled *Documento de Trabajo No. 1 "Sistematizar para aprender: lecciones de nueve experiencias de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular"*². Another working document will be released in the coming months which compiles the cases that were systematized in 2012, all written by the staff of the countries' cooperation units.

V.4. Achievements of each of the Program's member countries

The next section summarises each of the Program member countries' achievements in skill development and cases systematized.

Argentina. The Argentinian Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (FO.AR), which is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, systematized two experiences with the Program. In the first experience, in 2011, the Program support team and one Argentinian team member performed the exercise on a cooperation project with the Bolivian government on issues of forensic anthropology. That same year, FO.AR trained another person at the Bogotá workshop. In 2012, they took up the challenge of systematizing an experience with Peru; combined with what was learned at the La Paz workshop, this enabled them to adapt the data capture and analysis tools to their specific institutional features and to gain the experience necessary to systematize future experiences autonomously.

Bolivia. The Deputy Ministry of Public Investment, Foreign Finance and Development Planning (VIPFE) systematized three cases using the Program methodology. Two of them, in 2011, were performed with the support of the Program team; in both cases, Bolivia was the recipient of the cooperation. In 2012, the VIPFE decided to lead a process of systematizing an experience in which Bolivia acted as provider. To this end, it asked Colombia's Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) to work with it. Two Bolivian staff members applied the systematization cycle, coordinated the work with Colombia and received training at the workshops offered by the Program. VIPFE currently has all the skills required to continue with this process.

Colombia. This was one of the first countries to use the Program methodology to participate, with Uruguay, in the pilot implementation in 2010. In 2011, they systematized a case of bidirectional cooperation with Costa Rica between two public utilities. In 2012, Bolivia, Peru, Panama, Honduras and Guatemala asked Colombia's Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) to work jointly on a systematization process. Thanks to the flexibility and commitment of the APC staff, all these requests were accepted. A person was designated to take charge of the process of information management, and they adapted the methodology to Colombian institutions and led the processes. As a result, these three years have produced seven systematized cases, all of them at the request of partner countries.

Costa Rica. In 2011, the Costa Rica Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Faith trained its team in the methodology through a Program support team visit and also the Bogotá workshop. That year, it systematized a case of bidirectional cooperation with Colombia, with the Program's assistance. Mexico proposed a joint systematization of a case in 2012. The Mexican and Costa Rican staff worked very efficiently together and completed the work within one month. This positive experience encouraged Costa Rica to propose to El Salvador and Panama that they systematize an experience of cooperation provided by Costa Rica; this

2- Available in hard copy or downloadable from the Program website: www.cooperacionsursur.org

process is ongoing. Moreover, with El Salvador, Costa Rica systematized a case of cooperation between foreign ministries focused on improving the implementation of the apostille process. The work under line 5 of the Program enabled the Ministry officials to become conversant with the methodology, apply it and invite other countries to participate in the process.

Cuba. In 2011, at the request of Nicaragua and Panama, Cuba participated in the systematization of the "Yo, sí puedo" program with those two countries. Additionally, two officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment were trained in the methodology at the Bogotá and La Paz workshops. The Ministry now has the necessary experience and knowledge to apply the methodology in the future to its own cooperation programs in the region.

Chile. In 2011 and 2012, staff from the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) systematized four cases with the Program: two Bilateral Horizontal CSS and two Triangular CSS cases. This work arose from requests by partners, leading to a modus operandi in which the person in charge of systematization was the staff member in charge of tracking the cooperation project in question. Additionally, two officials participated actively in the Bogotá and La Paz workshops. This approach enabled AGCI to have four staff members trained in the methodology and capable of continuing with these processes in the future.

Ecuador. During 2011, a professional from the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation attended the Bogotá workshop to learn about and train in the methodology. In 2012, Ecuador asked Mexico to jointly systematize an experience. Well structured work with the Mexican staff and the support from the Program showed them that the methodology was very approachable. As a result, it was agreed with El Salvador to systematize two additional cases. In this way, within just a year, Ecuador gained a team that is capable of leading future systematization processes, having completed three cases.

El Salvador. In 2010, El Salvador proposed a pilot implementation to systematize a case of cooperation with Guatemala. This experience provided the team at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Directorate-General of Development Assistance with the necessary skills in applying the methodology. In 2011, an official from that Directorate-General accompanied the Program on a visit to Panama to become familiar with and apply the methodology. In 2012, El Salvador agreed with Uruguay to systematize a new case. After this work had commenced, El Salvador received and accepted requests from Ecuador and Costa Rica to systematize three other cases. At this time, the Directorate-General of Cooperation has a trained team, the right methodology and five systematized cases.

Spain. In 2011, Spain proposed and supported the systematization of a triangular cooperation case with Paraguay and Chile, focused on strengthening the Paraguay civil service. This was the first case of triangular cooperation between three member countries to be systematized by the Program. Additionally, AECID staff participated in the training workshops in Bogotá and La Paz, which will enable them to systematize more cases of triangulation in the region.

Guatemala. The Guatemalan Subsecretariat for International Cooperation (under the Presidency's Secretariat for Planning) volunteered to implement one of the two pilot tests of the methodology in 2010. Guatemala's participation in the process played an essential role in training an official in the methodology; this process was supplemented in the Bogotá and La Paz workshops. Consequently, in 2012 Guatemala proposed to Colombia to jointly systematize a case of triangular cooperation with Germany. The experience obtained in these two cases gave the Secretariat the assurance of its ability to systematize many more cases in the future.

Honduras. Honduras participated in the activities of line 5 of the Program for the first time in 2012. The Directorate-General of External Cooperation under the Technical Secretariat for Planning and External Cooperation made a proposal to Colombia to jointly systematize a case. To this end, the Program accompanied and trained technicians from Honduras. The commitment of the Honduras team and good coordination with the APC team resulted in this being the first case to be completed in 2012. Consequently, the Directorate-General of Cooperation gained first-hand experience of the process, enabling it to replicate it in the future.

Mexico. The team of the Directorate-General of Technical and Scientific Cooperation (DGCTC) at the Mexican Agency for International Development Assistance (AMEXCID) studied the methodology in depth. In 2011, with the Program, it systematized a case of cooperation with Panama and a case of triangular cooperation with Germany and the Dominican Republic. For 2012, it formed a team of people who selected cases with potential for systematization, combining countries, cooperation forms and sectors. The team also analysed the methodology and adapted it to its needs. In 2012, they worked with Ecuador, Costa Rica and Chile, systematizing five cases and achieving a fully trained team.

Nicaragua. The Nicaragua Ministry of Foreign Affairs promoted systematization of the SSC experience with the "Yo, Sí Puedo" adult literacy program in cooperation with Cuba in 2011. This process enabled Nicaragua to train staff in the methodology during the data capture phase.

Panama. With two cases systematized in 2011 and an official trained in the Bogotá and La Paz workshops, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry undertook the challenge of systematizing two cases in 2012. In collaboration with Colombia, it systematized a project to improve coffee production, and with Costa Rica a project for non-academic strategies to discourage school abandonment and promote peaceful coexistence in schools.

Paraguay. In 2011, the APC support team visited Paraguay and trained staff from the Foreign Ministry and the Planning Secretariat in the methodology. They worked as a team to systematize a case of triangular cooperation between three Program members: Chile, Spain and Paraguay. For 2012, Paraguay proposed to systematize a case with Chile, and received a request from Mexico to systematize another case. Both cases are still in process.

Peru. The Peruvian International Cooperation Agency (APCI) trained two officials in the Program systematization methodology at the Bogotá and La Paz workshops. For 2012, it was decided to implement what had been learned, and requests were made to Argentina and Colombia to systematize cases: with Argentina, Peru worked on a case where it received cooperation, whereas with Colombia the case was of cooperation provided. This experience enabled the APCI to expand its officials' knowledge and to continue efforts to improve the visibility and quality of information on cooperation.

Portugal. Although Portugal did not participate in the APC systematization process in the last few years, all of the tools for application have been translated into Portuguese. On this basis, it expects to commence the process in the coming years and adjust the methodology to the characteristics of its triangular cooperation.

Dominican Republic. During 2011, staff at the Deputy Ministry for Cooperation, with Program support, systematized a case of triangular cooperation with Mexico and Germany. Encouraged by the result of this experience, in 2012 the Republic made systematization proposals to two other countries. One with Chile

under a triangulation which also included Germany, and also the first experience of applying the methodology with two countries that are not part of the program: Haiti and Japan. In this way, the Dominican Republic systematized three cases of triangular cooperation, a form that is very important for it; additionally, its team took the methodology on board.

Uruguay. When the methodology was proposed in 2010, Uruguay agreed to implement the first pilot in a case with Colombia. Analysis of the results of this process enabled the Uruguay cooperation officers to master the methodology. Thus, in 2011, Uruguay supported the Program in systematizing a case between Argentina and Bolivia. In 2012, Uruguay plans to systematize an experience in tax matters with El Salvador. In this case, they adopted a web-based collaboration platform (Google Docs) to draft the case in cooperation with their Salvadoran peers. In this way, the Uruguay International Cooperation Agency systematized two cases and has a team that masters the methodology.

Table V.2. Classification and brief description of systematized experiences in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. 2010-2012

Year systematized	Participants		Project	Assigned no.	Brief description
	Provider	Recipient			
2010	Colombia	Uruguay	Sharing cooperation maps	1	Colombia shared with Uruguay its cooperation mapping tool, which facilitates management and accountability in cooperation through an easy-to-use real-time display of the international cooperation that a country gives and receives.
	El Salvador	Guatemala	Support for exports by micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises through FOEX FONDEPRO.	2	El Salvador shared with the Guatemala Ministry of Economy its experience in the design and implementation of a Fund to enhance the productivity and export capacity of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in scenarios of opening to global markets
2011	Argentina	Bolivia	Building skills to ascertain the truth	3	Cooperation between FO.AR and the Government of Bolivia, through the Argentinian Forensic Anthropology Team. It was based on the application and development of skills in forensic anthropology techniques for evidentiary purposes in judicial processes to clarify violations of human rights during the military dictatorships.
	Colombia/ Costa Rica	Costa Rica/ Colombia	Innovating with cooperation between public enterprises	4	Bidirectional cooperation for the exchange of knowledge and technological experience related to energy service delivery, between the Medellin Public Utilities (EPM) and the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE).
	Cuba	Panama Nicaragua	Efforts to eradicate illiteracy: "Yo, Sí Puedo" in Panama and Nicaragua	5	"Yo, Sí Puedo" is a Cuban government program designed to support third countries in combating illiteracy. Nicaragua and Panama applied the method under two different institutional arrangements and both countries achieved a level of adoption which resulted in their societies as a whole embracing the cause of literacy.
	Chile	Bolivia	Twinning hospitals: children first	6	Twinning of the Niño de La Paz Dr. Ovidio Aliaga Uria hospital with the Dr. Exequiel González Cortés hospital in Santiago de Chile, in which the two hospitals share experience and know-how over a period of three years.
	Mexico	Panama	Shellfish farming, a joint challenge	7	One of the challenges of aquaculture in Panama is to promote the diversification of cultivated species. To this end, Mexico's North-Eastern Biological Research Centre has supported the Panamanian Fisheries Institute for more than ten years in developing the capacity to grow and produce various molluscs, such as the "conchuela".
2012	Argentina	Peru	Argentina and Peru: weaving quality cooperation.	8	This is an example of cooperation between staff at the Centre for Textile Research and Development (part of Argentina's National Institute of Industrial Technology) and Peru's Technical Office for Technology Innovation Centres to foster a culture of quality and design in the camelid textile production chain (alpaca and vicuña).

Table V.2. Classification and brief description of systematized experiences in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. 2010-2012 (continued)

Year systematized	Participants		Project	Assigned no.	Brief description
	Provider	Recipient			
2012	Bolivia	Colombia	Bolivia and Colombia share experiences in establishing models for community tourism	9	Bolivia's National System of Protected Areas shared, with Colombia's regional authorities, its progress in implementing community tourism models that conform to local and regional characteristics in order to minimize environmental, social and cultural impacts.
	Colombia	Honduras	Colombia's contribution to developing and improving library services in Honduras	10	A Colombian university's experience with library services helped transform the Honduran library system through staff training and the development of mass access tools.
	Colombia	Panama	Technology transfer for sustainable coffee farming	11	Colombia's National Federation of Coffee Growers supported coffee growing cooperatives in Panama to improve their skills, with a focus on sustainability, to enable them to increase productivity and improve marketing.
	Chile/ Mexico	Mexico/ Chile	Joint fund to promote South-South Cooperation between Mexico and Chile	12	Mexico and Chile designed and implemented a joint cooperation fund, operated by their cooperation agencies, to revitalise the design and development of integrated projects.
	Ecuador	El Salvador	Experience in the design, establishment and operation of the Financial System Liquidity Fund.	13	Both countries adopted the US dollar as their legal tender. The Central Bank of Ecuador shared with its Salvadoran counterpart its Financial System Liquidity Fund as a risk reduction mechanism in times of economic crises.
	El Salvador	Ecuador	Strategic assistance to control criminal organizations/gangs	14	The National Police of Ecuador received technical assistance from the National Civil Police of El Salvador in the area of controlling organized crime/gangs. This experience provided mutual learning and rediscovery of both institutions' capabilities.
	El Salvador	Costa Rica	Improve services to citizens in the apostille process.	15	The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry supported its counterpart in Costa Rica in developing skills for a flexible, efficient implementation of the apostille service for legalizing foreign documents.
	Mexico	Costa Rica	Mexico's contribution to the development of a comprehensive approach to children's mental health and child psychiatry in Costa Rica	16	The Juan N. Navarro Children's Psychiatric Hospital in Mexico City provided support for developing capacities to strengthen an intersectoral, multi-disciplinary, community-based approach to promote the mental health of children and adolescents in Costa Rica.
	Mexico	Ecuador	Mexico contributes to transforming management of drinking water and sewerage in Quito	17	The Mexican Institute of Water Technology cooperated with the Quito Metropolitan Drinking Water and Sanitation Company to develop skills in the application of computerized models and systems for managing water under a comprehensive watershed approach.
	Peru	Colombia	Promperú supports Manizales's export capacity.	18	A Peruvian central government agency for promoting exports cooperated with a Colombian city in this field, achieving results that were appropriate in scale and generating innovation in the development of new promotional mechanisms.
	Uruguay	El Salvador	Support by Uruguay for the El Salvador Finance Ministry's Institutional Strategic Plan	19	The exchange of knowledge between the Uruguay Internal Revenue Service and the El Salvador Directorate-General of Internal Revenue enabled the latter to improve tax collection within a period of one year.

Note: Experiences were numbered consecutively.

Source: Technical Unit of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

Table V.3. Classification and brief description of systematized experiences in Triangular South-South Cooperation. 2010-2012

Year systematized	Participants			Project	Assigned no.	Brief description
	FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	RECIPIENT			
2011	Chile	Spain	Paraguay	Paraguay: transforming the civil service with support from Chile and Spain.	1	Paraguay received support from Chile and Spain to accelerate the implementation of an efficient professional system that rewards ability, commitment, productivity and performance by public servants. This is the first case of Triangular SSC between three Program members to be systematized.
	Mexico	Germany	Dominican Republic	Networking for solid waste management.	2	Mexico's Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources and GIZ supported the Dominican Republic in creating the Network of Environmental Advocates for the Prevention and End-to-end Management of Solid Waste, an initiative aimed at sharing experiences, generating information and training environmental advocates in communities
2012	Colombia	Germany	Guatemala	Measuring municipal management: practice sharing by Germany, Colombia and Guatemala	3	Municipal ranking is a tool to determine the municipalities' performance in various aspects in order to implement improvement processes.
	Chile	Germany	Dominican Republic	Chile and Germany support the Dominican Republic in promoting youth employability	4	The governments of Chile and Germany supported the Dominican Republic in adapting the technical experience and the lessons from the Chilean experience in promoting youth employability approaches so as to reduce unemployment and overcome poverty in this population group.
	Dominican Republic	Japan	Haiti	Training in a farming and forestry system for mountain areas	5	This project was the first case of Triangular Cooperation between the Dominican Republic, Haiti and a traditional donor. It focused on developing skills for proper management of soil and water in mountainous areas, production of horticultural crops, Musaceae and fruit trees, and post-harvest handling.

Note: Experiences were numbered consecutively.

Source: Technical Unit of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

Table V.4. Combination of countries that systematized South-South Cooperation experiences. 2010-2012

Member countries	Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation experiences																			Triangular South-South Cooperation experiences				
	2010		2011							2012										2011		2012		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
Argentina			■					■																
Bolivia			■			■			■															
Colombia	■			■					■	■	■							■				■		
Costa Rica				■											■	■								
Cuba					■																			
Chile						■						■								■			■	
Ecuador												■	■				■							
El Salvador		■										■	■	■					■					
Spain																				■				
Guatemala		■																				■		
Honduras							■		■															
Mexico												■				■	■				■			
Nicaragua					■																			
Panama				■			■			■														
Paraguay																				■				
Peru								■											■					
Dominican R.																				■		■	■	
Uruguay	■																		■					

Note: Experiences were numbered consecutively.

Source: Technical Unit of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

V.5. Progress and challenges to further systematization of experiences in the region

The work performed in recent years has enabled the region to move forward as a bloc in gathering better qualitative information about bilateral horizontal and triangular SSC. Three elements played a key role in this achievement:

- **An effective methodology for all countries.** The methodology proved to be effective in any Bilateral Horizontal South-South or Triangular South-South Cooperation project and is adaptable to institutional situations. This, together with the trained staff in all the countries, would make it possible to jointly systematize cases of interest for the parties.

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- **The methodology has low implementation costs.** The possibility that the cooperation unit of any of the countries can act as counterparty in systematizing experiences reduces travel costs and enriches the information on the case. Furthermore, the use of communication technologies enables the process to be coordinated and the document to be drafted jointly on-line.
 - **Political will to improve access to information.** The countries' commitment to this line of the Program demonstrates the need, and the value they perceive in this type of process to improve management. It is a priority for all countries to have good quantitative and qualitative information systems; these processes are a valuable source of information in this regard.

However, it is still necessary to intensify efforts to achieve better results. This implies:

- **Systematization processes can be included as part of the project cycle.** It does not mean that all cooperation projects are systematized; rather, countries can agree on their interest in doing so from the project outset. The information to be collected throughout project execution, which will be invaluable for systematization. For example, a joint committee can identify a project of interest to systematize, in order to have results for the next committee meeting and plan projects on the basis of identified learning.
- **It is essential to plan cooperation unit staff time for systematization processes.** While practice shows that this process does not involve a major time commitment, it does need good planning to avoid overloading staff. Having several people trained in the methodology helps to spread the burden and thus systematize more cases.
- **Achieving better systematization requires good documentation management throughout the entire cooperation project.** One of the most critical points that came to light in the systematization process is the need to improve access to, and the quality of, information on the processes in cooperation projects.
- **The cases systematized to date are an interesting source of information for reflecting on the strengths and weaknesses of cooperation in the region and in each country.** It is important that Cooperation Units use this information to improve management processes, absorb lessons learned and compare the outcomes with other sectors in their countries.

CHAPTER VI
IBERO-AMERICA IN
GLOBAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

VI.1. Reviewing the global agenda on development cooperation

Throughout the first decade of the 21st century, the global development cooperation agenda focused on three main areas: the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), established at the United Nations summit in 2000 with a deadline of 2015; the international community's funding commitments to ensure the goals are attained; and the debates about improving the quality and efficacy of Official Development Assistance (ODA), the main financial instrument used for such cooperation.

However, the world situation underwent significant changes between 2000 and 2010 which led to a profound revision of the cooperation agenda. The most notable of these changes include the mixed performance in achieving the MDGs; the severe economic and financial crisis worldwide, particularly in the donor countries, whose response in terms of fiscal adjustment is beginning to translate into substantial reductions in ODA flows; and a new geopolitical context, in which some developing countries have gained ground, forcing a rethink of the cooperation scenario, which has traditionally been confined to North-South relations.

Some noteworthy milestones:

1. In 2005 and 2010, the United Nations Secretariat convened two events to ascertain the status of the MDGs (SEGIB, 2011): the first ended with a call for an additional contribution of US\$50 billion per year to fight poverty; the second observed progress but it was deemed to be clearly insufficient,¹ so a new world action plan was designed, additional measures were adopted, and a third evaluation summit was scheduled for 2013.
2. In 2012, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) issued preliminary figures for worldwide ODA in 2011. Though hedged with caveats, the report raised concern as it identified the 2010-2012 period as a clear turning point in the steadily rising trend of ODA in the previous decade: for the first time since 1997, ODA from DAC member countries declined in real terms, by 2.7%, while the total received by the developing countries fell by 8.9%.
3. Meanwhile, the "emerging" countries changed the balance of power in global geopolitics. For example, the main forum for discussion and decision by the world economy expanded from the Group of 8 or G8 (the seven most industrialized economies plus Russia) to the G20, which includes developing countries such as Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa (G5) and Argentina. There was also the paradox, noted by the European Commission (2012), that some so-called "developing" countries, those classified as upper-middle income, had surpassed many European Union countries in terms of per capita GDP.

In this new scenario, the development cooperation agenda was placed under review, particularly with regard to the following issues:

1- As summarized by Tezanos (2011; p.1), "significant progress was made globally in certain indicators (in terms of poverty, infant mortality, external debt servicing, child schooling, measles vaccination and malaria prevention), with flagrant breaches in other indicators, and a disturbingly uneven distribution of progress between different regions of the developing world".

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1. The crisis of the traditional donors and the reduction in their ODA lends weight to those who advocate private funding for cooperation. In fact, as summarized by an AUCI document (2012), the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in late 2011 made repeated references to the search for innovative funding instruments as well as greater involvement or shared responsibility by the private sector, not only as a financier but also as a direct participant in the design and implementation of development policies and strategies.
 2. Criticism of the framework established by the MDGs (overly focused on the goal of poverty reduction), the mixed assessment of its achievements and the proximity of 2015 make it necessary to reflect on the role that the Millennium Development Goals must play after that deadline. A priori, the agenda post-2015 is structured along three hypothetical pathways: extension of the deadline (to 2020 or 2025); expansion of the goals (MDG+) to incorporate other dimensions of development (human, sustainable ...) that were sidelined in favour of poverty; or total abandonment in order to develop a completely new strategy. The option that is finally adopted will depend largely on actual achievements and the decisions adopted by the UN at its next summit in 2013.
 3. Another issue, and one that is especially relevant for Latin America, is the role that Middle Income Countries will play.² Since they have been displaced in recent years as recipients of official development assistance, they have redefined their role around SSC, while maintaining their claim to ODA in order to strengthen their development. The most controversial issue is the use of per capita income as the criterion for assigning cooperation. According to ECLAC (2012), the allocation of ODA on the basis of income assumes that the MICs are homogeneous in terms of needs and development, which is far from being the case. This approach also obviates the fact that inequality (which is structural in Latin America) impedes inclusive development. Therefore, an alternative, complementary approach is proposed for allocating development funding based on identifying structural gaps,³ which should be incorporated into the new development cooperation agenda.

Within this complex scenario, this chapter reviews the evolution of global ODA between 2000 and 2010-2011, the last period for which data is available. It then reviews events in the specific case of Latin American countries that are still classified as ODA recipients: evolution of the funds in the decade 2000-2010; largest recipients; and main donors. This is complemented by an analysis of ODA flows between the Ibero-American countries (from Spain, Portugal and Andorra to the other 19).

Finally, as in the other chapters of this Report, this chapter also addresses the specific case of ODA in the Caribbean. As in prior issues of the Report, two data sources were used: the statistics and reports issued by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and data reported by the Cooperation Agencies and/or Bureaus of the Ibero-American Conference member countries.

2- Of the 33 countries that make up Latin America and the Caribbean, only one is classified as Low Income and four as High Income, while the remaining 28 are Middle Income Countries (ECLAC, 2012).

3- The approach based on overcoming structural gaps combines per capita income with parameters for inequality, poverty, investment, savings, productivity, innovation, infrastructure, education, health, taxation, gender and environment (ECLAC, 2012).

VI.2 Global Official Development Assistance (ODA) directed to Ibero-America

The upper line in Graph VI.1.A shows the evolution of global Official Development Assistance (ODA) directed to developing countries between 2000 and 2010. Considering that consolidated data is not yet available for 2011, the 2010 data for total worldwide ODA fails to explicitly reflect the adjustments applied to this instrument: in fact, ODA rose by 3.3% year-on-year, to exceed US\$130 billion, the highest figure in the period. However, an analysis of the 10-year period does reveal a steady deceleration in the pace of growth. In the first five years (2000-2005), total global ODA grew at an average annual rate of 17.3%, contrasting with 4.1% in the period 2006-2010. This trend was affected by the performance of the main component (70% of the world total tends to be explained by ODA from DAC member countries, which were the ones most affected by the international financial and economic crisis), which also experienced a significant slowdown in growth: from 19.3% in the first half of the decade, to 2.3% in the second half (2006-2010).⁴

Global ODA to recipient Ibero-American countries shows a more worrying trend (the lower line in Graph VI.1.A). Although assistance exceeded US\$5.5 billion in 2010, i.e. 70% more than the US\$3.2 billion in 2000, world ODA had been falling for two consecutive years: -1.8% in 2009, -3.3% in 2010. As a recipient of funds, Latin America replicated the pattern of the other developing countries, but in a more pronounced way: incoming ODA also slowed between the 2000-2005 and 2006-2010 periods (from 10.5% to 3.5%) and did so at rates even lower than the developing countries as a whole (which averaged 7 and 0.6 points, respectively, more than the Ibero-American countries). As a result of this differential in growth (Graph VI.1.B), Ibero-American countries were gradually displaced as ODA recipients: their share went from 9% in 2001 to a low of 4.2% in 2010 (in fact, it did not fall below 6.2% in the first half of the decade, whereas in the second half, with the sole exception of 2006 [5.1%], it did not exceed 4.2-4.5%).

The analysis of global ODA to Latin America can be completed with a breakdown in terms of recipients and donors. For this purpose:

1. Graphs VI.2 plot the various Latin American countries' share of global ODA: the first graph plots each country's absolute volume in 2010, in descending order; the second compares the top 5 recipients' share of the total in the years 2000 and 2010. Observing the two graphs leads to the following conclusions:

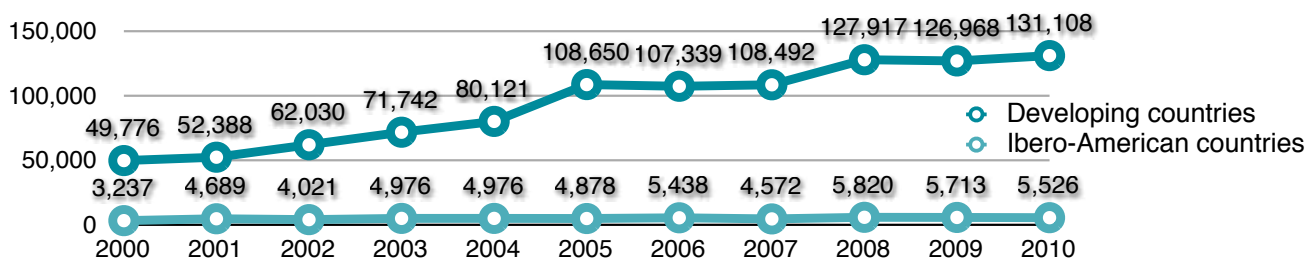
- a) As was the case in previous years, the Andean and Central American countries were among the top recipients in 2010. In fact, over 60% of total global ODA flows to the region went to Colombia and Bolivia (US\$900 and US\$675 million, equivalent to over 28%), along with Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador (US\$620 and US\$280 million, respectively, i.e. together amounting to another 33% of ODA).

⁴- Disaggregated data for total world ODA, by component (DAC countries, non-DAC countries and multilaterals), can be seen in Table A.5 in the Annex.

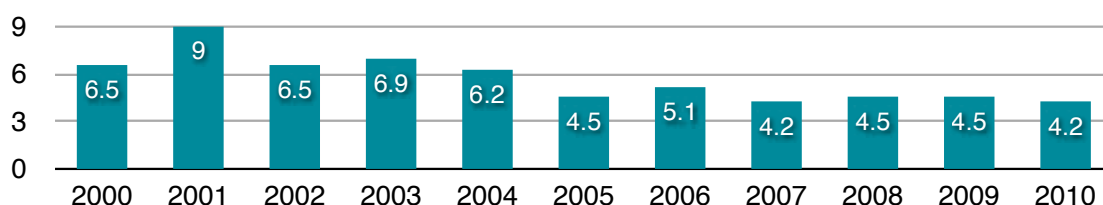
Graph VI.1. Net ODA directed to Ibero-American countries and to developing countries. 2000-2010

Amount, in US million; share, in percentage.

VI.1.A. Comparison of trends



VI.1.B. Ibero-American share of global net ODA

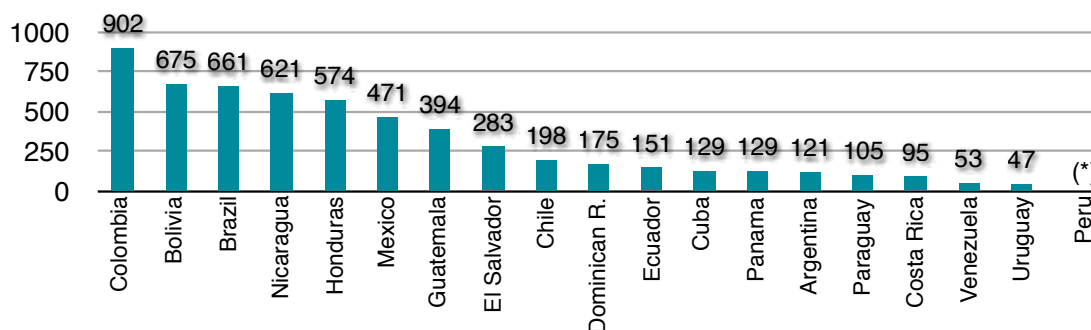


Source: SEGIB, based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline

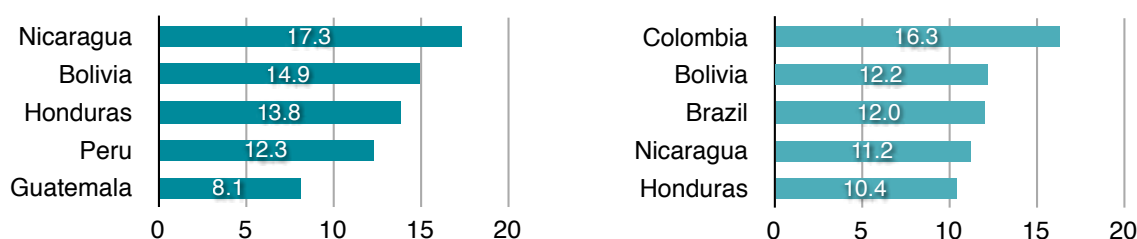
Graph VI.2. Distribution of net global ODA to Ibero-American countries, by recipient

Amount, in US\$ million; share, in percentage.

VI.2.A. Net global ODA to countries in the region in 2010



VI.2.B. Shares of the top five recipients in 2000 and 2010



Note: In Graph VI.2.A, Peru's net ODA flow for 2010 (*) was negative in the amount of US\$256 million. To prepare Graph VI.2.B, the top five recipients of ODA in 2000 and 2010 were chosen. **Source:** SEGIB, based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline

-
- b) In addition to those top recipients, it is also necessary to include two countries that explained 20% of total ODA to Ibero-America and which stand out: firstly, because they are not part of those subregions, and, secondly, because they are classified as Upper Middle Income Countries (UMIC). They are Brazil (which received US\$660 million) and Mexico (US\$470 million).
- c) The other 17% of the US\$3.2 billion that arrived in the region in 2010 were distributed among three groups of countries: Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Cuba, Panama, Argentina and Paraguay (which received US\$100-200 million each), Costa Rica, Venezuela and Uruguay (net recipients of under US\$100 million), and Peru (a net provider in the amount of over US\$255 million).
- d) It should also be noted that, between 2000 and 2010, the top recipients tended to be concentrated in the Andean countries and Central America. Only individual names changed: Peru and Guatemala were displaced, while Colombia gained ground strongly. The most remarkable difference was the entrance of a player from another subregion—Brazil—which ranked sixth among recipients in 2000.
2. Graphs VI.3 were drawn up to provide the comparable picture with respect to donors: the first graph plots donors by amount of ODA allocated to Ibero-America as a whole in 2010; the second plots the changes in the region's top five donors between 2000 and 2010. Conclusions:
- a) Between 2000 and 2010, the United States gained 10 percentage points of share in ODA to Ibero-America: from 16% in 2000 to 26% in 2010. The latter figure, which corresponds to a donation of close to US\$1.45 billion in 2010, placed the US as the largest single donor.
- b) Spain also made a major effort and more than tripled its contribution between 2000 and 2010: from US\$240 million to over US\$850 million. As a result, it scaled from being the fifth-largest donor in 2000 to rank second in 2010, behind the United States.
- c) Also, in 2010 there were three major bilateral donors which together accounted for another 25% of ODA to the region: Germany, France and Norway (ranked third, fourth and fifth among bilateral donors in 2010), which contributed between US\$321 million and US\$656 million. Norway also made an entrance since, with Germany, it accounted for 75% of the US\$661 million allocated to Brazil.⁵
- d) Funds from the United States, Spain, Germany, France and Norway together accounted for about 70% of total ODA to Ibero-America in 2010. Another 25% was multilateral in origin. In particular, that included nearly US\$600 million from European Union institutions and US\$215 million from the IDB Special Fund.

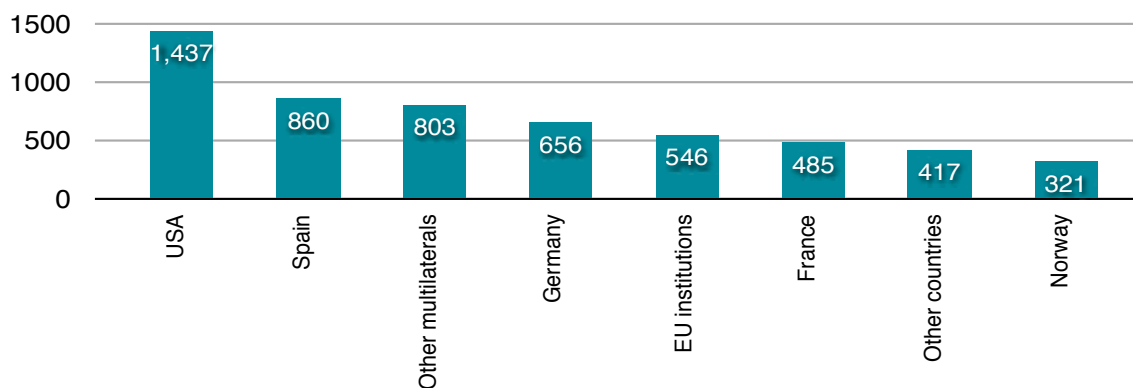
Finally, as in other chapters of this Report, a brief reference is made to world ODA for the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. Box VI.1 contains a specific discussion.

5- In 2010, Germany allocated US\$247.45 million to Brazil, while Norway allocated US\$245 million. The sum of the two contributions amounted to exactly 74.5% (37.4% and 37.1%, respectively) of the US\$661 million received by Brazil in that year.

Graph VI.3. Distribution of global ODA to Ibero-American countries, by donor

Amount, in US\$ million; share, in percentage.

VI.3.A. ODA allocated to Ibero-American countries in 2010



VI.3.B. Shares of the top five donors in 2000 and 2010



Source: SEGIB, based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline

Box VI.1. Official Development Assistance and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean: the importance of Haiti

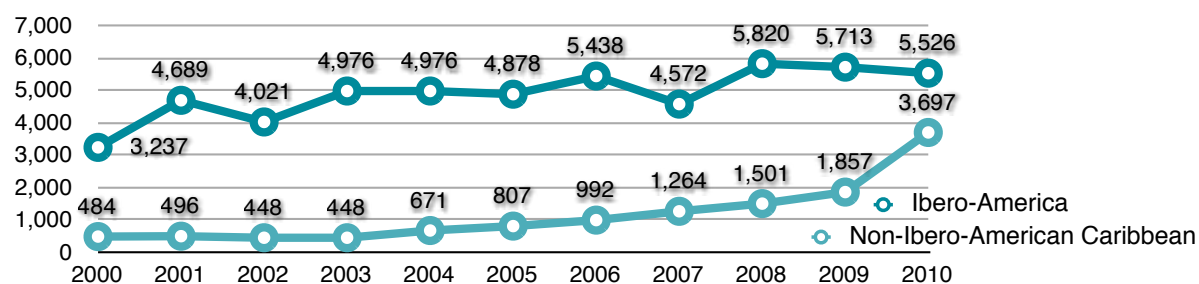
As noted in the past, non-Ibero-American Caribbean is a very heterogeneous group of countries in terms of wealth: according to ECLAC, in 2010, annual per capita income in current terms ranged from nearly US\$3,000 in Guyana to US\$22,000 in The Bahamas. The only exception was Haiti, the poorest country in the region, with barely US\$650 per capita.¹

Haiti and its critical situation, which was worsened by the devastating earthquake in January 2010, also shaped the trend in ODA from the international community to the Caribbean region in the entire first decade of the 21st century. That, at least, is the conclusion from observing the following graphs, which plot trends in ODA to the Caribbean between 2000 and 2010, in contrast with that allocated to Ibero-America; and Haiti's share of total aid to the non-Ibero-American Caribbean.

Total net global ODA to the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. 2000-2010

US\$ million

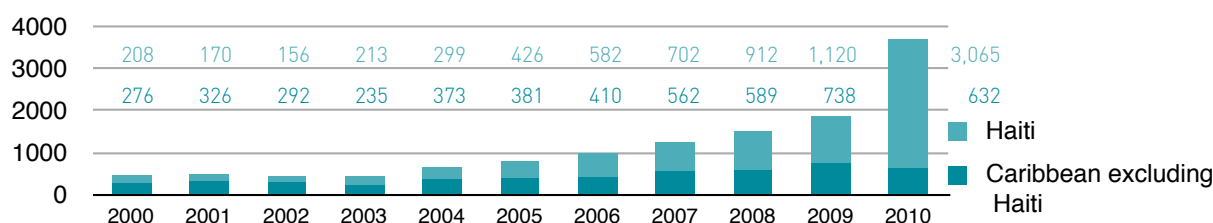
A. Comparison with ODA to Ibero-America as a whole



Box VI.1. Official Development Assistance and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean: the importance of Haiti

[continued]

B. Total allocated to non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries, distinguishing Haiti in particular



Source: SEGIB, based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline and IPAD data.

Conclusions:

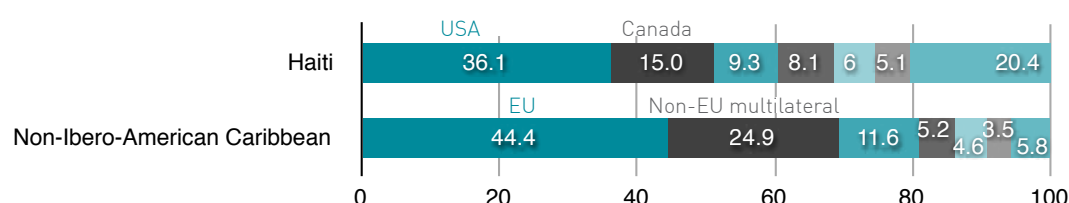
1. Between 2000 and 2010, ODA for the non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries increased exponentially, from less than US\$500 million in 2000 to almost US\$3.7 billion in 2010. The turning point is observed both in the last five years and in 2010 alone: while the figure for 2005 was less than double the 2000 figure, ODA in 2009 was more than double the 2005 figure; and the final figure practically tripled in 2009-2010.

2. Haiti played a fundamental role in this trend. As shown in the second graph, Haiti accounted for 43% of total ODA for the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 2000; that percentage rose to 53% in 2005 and 83% in 2010. This trend was affected by the following factors: debt relief programs between 2005 and 2009; and, in 2010, the international community's response to the emergency in Haiti.

It is also worth discussing the donor profile, depicted in the following graphic. The main donors to Haiti were the United States and Canada, which together accounted for over half of the ODA which that country received in 2010. The other donors included multilateral organizations [the EU (9.3%), Others (8.1%), the IDB (6.0%)] and Spain (5.1%). This pattern of funding sources contrasts with that for the rest of the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, where nearly 70% came from EU institutions (44.4%) and other multilateral organizations (24.9%). In this case, the United States accounted for just 3.5%, behind the Netherlands (11.6%) and Japan (5.2%).

Main donors' share of ODA to Haiti and the rest of the non-Ibero-American Caribbean 2010

Percentage



Source: SEGIB, based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline and IPAD data.

1- http://websie.eclac.cl/anuario_estadistico/anuario_2011/datos/2.1.1.6.xls

Source: SEGIB, based on ECLAC and www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline

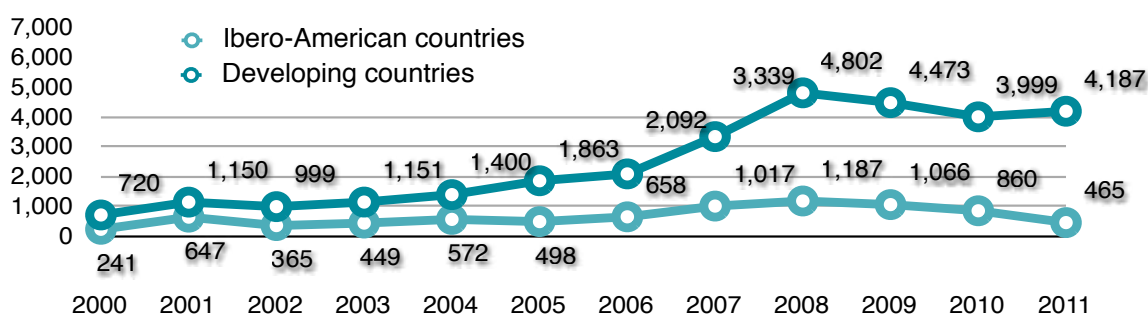
VI.3. ODA from Spain, Portugal and Andorra to their Ibero-American partners

The last section of this chapter discusses ODA flows between Ibero-American countries (from Spain, Portugal and Andorra sorted by volume of aid to the other 19), for the period from 2000 to 2011.⁶ The main features of that ODA are set out below.

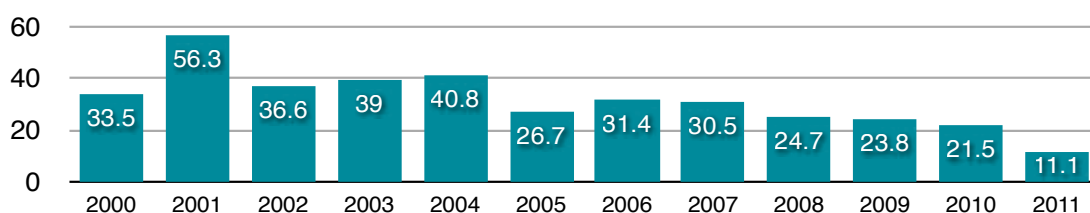
Graph VI.4. Spain's total net ODA to other Ibero-American countries. 2000-2011

Amount, in US\$ million; share, in percentage.

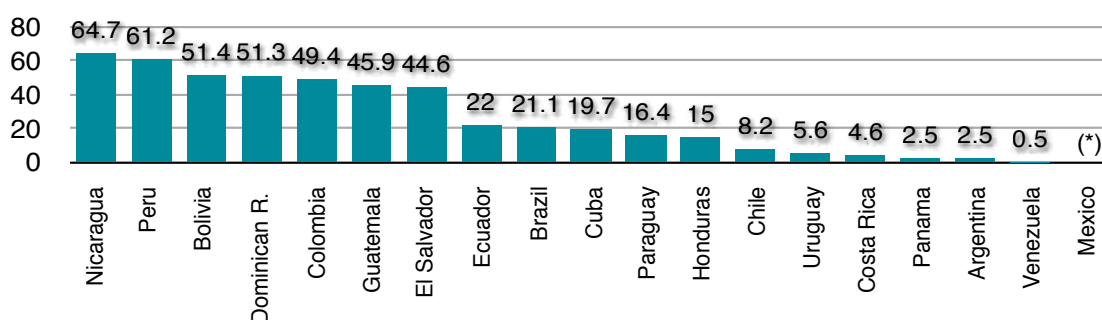
VI.4.A. ODA to Ibero-America and to developing countries as a whole. 2000-2011



VI.4.B. Ibero-American share of Spain's total net ODA. 2000-2011



VI.4.C. Ibero-American share of Spain's total net ODA. 2011



Note: a) The figure for the total ODA paid by Spain in 2011 was provided by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), and was converted to dollars using the European Central Bank average exchange rate in 2011 (€1 = US\$1.392). b) In Graph VI.4.C, Mexico's net ODA flow (*) is negative in the amount of US\$21.7 million.

Source: SEGIB, based on data reported by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), and DAC statistics (www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline).

6- In this case, the information for 2011 is obtained from data provided directly by the cooperation agencies and bureaus of Spain, Portugal and Andorra.

1. Graphs IV.4 set out a range of information on Spain's cooperation: the first compares the trend in Spain's ODA to Ibero-America between 2000 and 2011 with that allocated to developing countries as a whole; the second reveals the decline in the region's share of Spain's total ODA in that period; the third plots the breakdown of those flows by recipient, for 2011 alone. The following conclusions can be drawn:

- a) Spanish ODA flows to the other Ibero-American countries exhibited three distinct periods: an initial period of strong growth between 2000 and 2007 (35.6% annual average); then, virtual stagnation up to 2009 (only 3.2% per year); and finally a sharp decline in 2010-2011 (32.6% per year). In other words, Spain's ODA to Ibero-America grew from US\$240 million in 2000 to a peak of nearly US\$1.2 billion in 2008, only to fall again, in just three years, to US\$465 million in 2011.
- b) This pattern contrasts with that of total ODA to developing countries: intense growth until 2009 (annual average of 26.9% between 2000 and 2007, and 18.5% in the following two years) and a slight drop (just -2.9%) between 2009 and 2011. As a result, Ibero-America's share of Spain's total ODA declined by practically 45 percentage points: from a high of 56.3% in 2001 to a low of 11.1% in 2011.⁷
- c) The reduction in available funding led to ODA being concentrated, with the result that 80% of the US\$465 million were distributed quite evenly among seven countries, which received US\$45-65 million each. In line with the general trend in world ODA, those countries are in the Andean and Central American regions: Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, on the one hand, and Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador with the Dominican Republic, on the other. Other notable recipients (US\$15-20 million each) include Ecuador, Brazil, Cuba, Paraguay and Honduras.

These figures reveal the sharp impact of the economic crisis and the fiscal adjustment on Spain's international cooperation. In recent years, Spain has made an outstanding effort to fulfil its international commitments: steady increase in ODA; a growing share of Gross National Income (GNI) allocated to ODA; and a concentration on Africa while retaining its preference for Latin America. The crisis and Spain's fiscal response truncated these efforts and, as outlined in the last Annual Plan for International Cooperation (PACI), in the future Spain's ODA must adapt to these new budget scenarios. For the moment, two conclusions can be drawn: the projection for 2012 is for an even sharper reduction in Spain's total ODA⁸, to US\$2.336 billion (0.22% of GNI) and that, even with the cuts, Latin America and Caribbean plus North Africa and West Africa will remain the preferred regions for Spain's ODA.

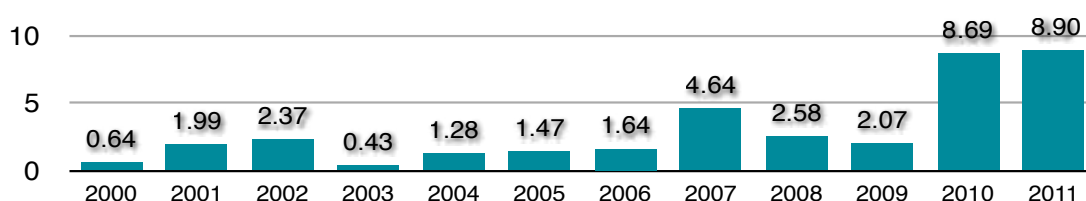
7- In fact, the figure of 465 million also includes the amount that is known to reach the region via multilaterals. Excluding that part and taking only net bilateral ODA to Ibero-America, the number declines to US\$447.5 million. However, if the same approach is used to estimate the share not of Spain's total net ODA (US\$4.187 billion) but purely of its bilateral ODA (US\$1.577 billion in 2011), the Ibero-American countries' share rises to 28.36% of those funds.

8- In fact, Spain's Annual Plan for International Cooperation (PACI) identifies 2012 as the beginning of a new era of "concentration of ODA, in geographical, multilateral (...) (and) sectoral terms" (Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2012; p.4).

2. Meanwhile, the crisis and adjustments in Portugal are also reflected in its Official Development Assistance (ODA).⁹ Specifically, ODA to the Ibero-American countries increased by barely 2.3%: from US\$8.7 million in 2010 to US\$8.9 million in 2011. These modest figures arose mainly in the framework of cooperation programs in the area of higher education between Portugal and Brazil (78% of funds), as well as Cuba, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, El Salvador, Colombia, Peru and Nicaragua¹⁰ (the other 22% of ODA in 2011). In fact, figures for Portugal's ODA to Ibero-America always need to be put into context, since the region accounts for a very small proportion of this country's total cooperation, which is allocated primarily to Africa, Asia and the Portuguese-speaking countries.

Graph VI.5. Portugal's net ODA to other Ibero-American countries. 2000-2011

US\$ million



Note: The 2011 figure is from the report by Portugal's CAMÕES - INSTITUTO DA COOPERAÇÃO E DA LÍNGUA (in euro). The figure was converted to dollars using the European Central Bank average exchange rate for 2011 (€1 = US\$1.392).

Source: SEGIB, based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline and IPAD data.

3. Finally, a reference to Andorra's ODA, in the context of its size. In 2011, it allocated US\$155,000 to other Ibero-American countries. Seventy per cent of that amount is explained by the contributions of €20,000 (about US\$27,840, at the 2011 average exchange rate) to the World Food Programme for Central America, specifically El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The other 30% was to support education in El Salvador, Bolivia and Peru.

9- The greatest sign of the impact of the crisis on Portuguese cooperation is undoubtedly the decision in 2011 to dissolve the Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance (IPAD) and merge its functions into CAMÕES - INSTITUTO DA COOPERAÇÃO E DA LÍNGUA.

10- The amounts allocated to each of these countries range from just US\$2,000 to Nicaragua to close to US\$175,000 to Cuba.

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ANNEX

Matrix A.1. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions, by dimension of activity. 2011

Units

A.1.A. Social dimension

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																	TOTAL		
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.		Uruguay	Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia	■							■											0	
	El Salvador		■								■		■							0	
	Guatemala			■																0	
	Honduras				■					■										0	
	Nicaragua					■														0	
	Paraguay						■						■							0	
UMIC	Argentina	■				■	1	■	■	■				■				■	■	1	
	Brazil							■	■							1				1	
	Chile					1		1	■							1	1	2		6	
	Colombia			2	6					■										8	
	Costa Rica				■						■									0	
	Cuba	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	■	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	20	
	Ecuador		■				1						■			(2)				3	
	Mexico	2		1		1						1	1	■				2		8	
	Panama														■					0	
	Peru									1			(2)+1			■				4	
	Dominican R.		■														■			0	
	Uruguay						2	1			1			1		1		■		6	
	Venezuela					1													■	1	
	TOTAL		3	1	4	7	4	5	2	2	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	7	2	5	2

Matrix A.1. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions, by dimension of activity. 2011

(continued) Units.

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

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																	TOTAL		
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.		Uruguay	Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia	1								1											0
	El Salvador		1								1		1								0
	Guatemala			1																	0
	Honduras				1					1											0
	Nicaragua					1															0
	Paraguay						1						1								1
UMIC	Argentina	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)+1	1	1	3
	Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Chile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Colombia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Cuba	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Ecuador	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Mexico	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
	Panama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Peru	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Dominican R.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
	Venezuela	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
TOTAL		3	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	2	5	1	4	0	31

Matrix A.1. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions, by dimension of activity. 2011

(continued) Units.

A.1.C. Economic dimension. Productive sectors

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																	TOTAL			
		LMIC						UMIC														
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.		Uruguay	Venezuela	
LMIC	Bolivia	1																			0	
	El Salvador		1																			0
	Guatemala			1																		0
	Honduras				1																	0
	Nicaragua					1																0
	Paraguay						1															0
UMIC	Argentina		1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
	Brazil						1	1								2					2	
	Chile							1	1							1					3	
	Colombia				2					1				1		1					4	
	Costa Rica				1						1										1	
	Cuba											1									4	
	Ecuador						2						1								2	
	Mexico	1	1	1	3							1		1							7	
	Panama														1						0	
	Peru						1									1					1	
	Dominican R.																1				0	
	Uruguay																	1			0	
	Venezuela																			1	0	
TOTAL		1	2	2	6	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	3	2	1	4	5	1	1	5	42	

Matrix A.1. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions, by dimension of activity. 2011

(continued) Units.

A.1.D. Other dimensions

PROVIDERS		RECIPIENTS																	TOTAL		
		LMIC						UMIC													
		Bolivia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Dominican R.		Uruguay	Venezuela
LMIC	Bolivia	1																			0
	El Salvador		1								1		1								1
	Guatemala			1																	0
	Honduras				1																0
	Nicaragua					1															0
	Paraguay						1						1								0
UMIC	Argentina			1		1	1	1				4	1		1			1		9	
	Brazil		3					1					1	(1)						5	
	Chile		3		1	1	1								1	1		1		9	
	Colombia		4	5	7						11		1		1					29	
	Costa Rica				3										1	1				5	
	Cuba		3			1						1								4	
	Ecuador		1				4						1							5	
	Mexico	1	3	2		1		2	(1)						6	3				19	
	Panama						1			1				1						3	
	Peru										1				1					2	
	Dominican R.		1															1		1	
	Uruguay		1				2			1								1		5	
	Venezuela														1					1	
	TOTAL		1	19	8	11	3	9	2	1	1	1	13	4	3	2	12	5	1	2	0

Note: a) Countries classified by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, in line with the World Bank approach. Accordingly, countries are classified as Lower middle income - LMIC (per capita GNI of US\$976 - US\$3,855) or Upper middle income - UMIC (US\$3,856 - US\$11,905). b) The figures in parentheses refer to the number of actions that the countries declared to be "bidirectional". In those cases, the two participating countries are both provider and recipient.

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

Table A.1. Classification of sectors of activity in which cooperation occurs

Cooperation dimension	DAC Group	Activity sector	Code	Description
Social	Infrastructure and social services	Education	(11)	Basic to university. Education policies, research, teacher training, professional training, etc.
		Health	(12)	General and basic. Health policy, medical services, medical research, basic nutrition, healthcare infrastructure, healthcare education, training for healthcare providers, basic healthcare, etc.
		Population and reproductive health	(13)	Programs and policies on population, reproductive health care, family planning, STI prevention, specialized training, etc.
		Water supply and sanitation	(14)	Water resources policy, supply and purification, watershed development, training, etc.
		Other	(15)	Social services, housing policy, etc.
Economic	Infrastructure and economic services	Energy	(21)	Generation and delivery. Energy policy, energy production, gas distribution, thermal power plants, hydroelectric plants, solar energy, energy research, etc.
		Transport and warehousing	(22)	Transport policy, road, railroad, river and air transport, warehousing, etc.
		Communications	(23)	Communication, telecommunications, radio, television, and press policy, information and communication technologies, etc.
		Science and technology	(24)	Scientific and technological development, support for the transfer of knowledge to strengthen the science system, universal access to technology, etc.
		Banking and finance	(25)	Financial policy, monetary institutions, financial services education, etc.
		Employment	(26)	Employment policy, etc.
	Productive sectors	Enterprise	(27)	Services and institutions to support business. SME development, privatization, processes to enhance competition, etc.
		Extractive Industries	(2A)	Exploration and extraction of minerals and energy resources. Planning and legislation for mining, geology, coal, oil, gas, minerals, etc.
		Agriculture	(2B)	Agrarian policy, arable land, agrarian reform, food sovereignty, animal husbandry, alternative crops, agricultural cooperatives, etc.
		Forestry	(2C)	Forestry policy, development, research, etc.
		Fisheries	(2D)	Fisheries policy, services, research, etc.
		Construction	(2E)	Construction policy
		Industry	(2F)	Industrial policy, industry by sectors, etc.
Tourism	(2G)	Tourism policy, etc.		
Trade	(2H)	Foreign trade policy and regulation. Regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations, etc.		
Other	Multisectoral	Government	(31)	Institutional development, development planning, public sector management, State modernization, governance, human rights (extension of first, second and third generation rights), combating impunity, demobilization, post-conflict peace-building (UN), statistical training, etc.
		Civil society	(32)	Strengthening civil society.
		Culture	(33)	Culture and leisure, libraries, museums, etc.
		Environment	(34)	Environmental protection, environmental policies, biodiversity, animal health, environmental research, etc.
		Gender	(35)	Programs and projects to link women and development, foster and support women's groups and organizations, etc.
		Disaster prevention	(36)	Logistical support for weather or seismic event preparedness
		Other	(37)	Rural, urban, alternative, non-farm development, community development, etc.

Source: SEGIB based on DAC (November 2004).

Table A.2. Humanitarian and Emergency Aid in Latin America. 2011

AFFECTED COUNTRY	EMERGENCY	COUNTRY PROVIDING ASSISTANCE	HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY AID	
			TYPE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Bolivia	January-February 2011: Floods due to the La Niña phenomenon. More than 50 dead.	Argentina	Technical-Logistic	2 volunteers were sent for Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) work
		Mexico	Technical-Logistic	14 experts from the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Emergency Brigade were sent (cost: US\$28,933.14)
Brazil	January 2011: Suffered the worst floods in its history, which affected the mountainous region north of Rio de Janeiro. More than 900 deaths; over 100 municipalities and 1 million people affected	Argentina	In kind	120 kilos of clothing. Delivery of donations by air.
		Peru	In kind	Folding cots, foam mattresses, family tents, sheets, buckets, jerrycans and hygiene kits worth approximately US\$190,000.
Colombia	December 2010 - April 2011: Flooding during the rainy season (La Niña phenomenon). Around one million people affected.	Argentina	In kind	Food and 30 boxes of water purification tablets.
		Mexico	In kind	Motorised pump and accessories, chainsaws, electric generators, boots and waterproof clothing, tripods and reflectors, plus customs clearance costs (worth US\$50,238).
		Peru	In kind	Folding cots, family tents, mattresses, blankets and jerrycans (worth approximately US\$77,000).
Costa Rica	November 2010: Flooding due to rain, indirect effect of Hurricane Tomas. More than 70,000 affected.	Argentina	In kind	30 boxes of water purification tablets.
El Salvador	October-November 2011: Tropical Depression Twelve-E Flooded 10% of the country. Caused around US\$840 million in damages (approx. 4% of the country's GDP) and affected around half a million people.	Argentina	In kind	40 boxes of water purification tablets, 1,000 blankets, 10 spider tents, medicine donation to the Ministry of Health worth US\$32,638.
			Technical-Logistic	3 White Helmets (experts in logistics and camp management) to evaluate El Salvador's emergency system, organize shelters and implement the LSS system (Logistics Support System based on the SUMA).
		Brazil	Financial	Donation of US\$100,000 to be used by the FAO in El Salvador.
		Chile	Financial	Two donations, of US\$32,400 and US\$30,000, to be used by the "A Roof for my Country Association" in the Lower Lempa region

Table A.2. Humanitarian and Emergency Aid in Latin America. 2011

(continued)

AFFECTED COUNTRY	EMERGENCY	COUNTRY PROVIDING ASSISTANCE	HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY AID	
			TYPE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
El Salvador	October-November 2011: Tropical Depression Twelve-E Flooded 10% of the country. Caused around US\$840 million in damages (approx. 4% of the country's GDP) and affected around half a million people.	Colombia	Financial	US\$60,000 donation to rebuild the Comasagua School.
		Cuba	In kind	Donation of medicines and medical supplies.
		Ecuador	In kind	Hygiene kits, blankets, food, wheelchairs, evacuation chairs, crutches, beds, mattresses, water.
		Mexico	In kind	Transportation of supplies, food, hygiene kits, blankets, adhesive labels (worth US\$142,254).
		Peru	In kind	Medicine.
		Dominican Republic	In kind	Food, baby supplies, water and clothing.
		Venezuela	In kind	Medicine, medical supplies, food, water, blankets, sandals.
Guatemala	October-November 2011: Tropical Depression Twelve-E	Venezuela	In kind	Donation of medicine, blankets and clean water.
	May 2010: Tropical Storm Agatha	Mexico	In kind	Loan of two Bailey bridges. Cost: US\$35,687.21 The bridges, worth US\$1.2 million, are still in Guatemala.
Honduras	October-November 2011: Tropical Depression Twelve-E	Colombia	Technical-logistic	2 experts to supervise the bridges.
			Financial	Contribution of US\$60,000 at the Honduran government's request
Nicaragua	October-November 2011: Tropical Depression Twelve-E	Argentina	In kind	Blankets, 40 boxes of water purification tables, 5 tents
		Ecuador	In kind	Blankets, personal care kits, food rations.
		Mexico	In kind	Food supplies, personal hygiene kits, coverlets, transportation of supplies, blankets, adhesive labels (worth US\$180,693)
		Peru	Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica	Foam mattresses and blankets
Paraguay	March-April 2011. Floods from overflowing of the Paraguay River	Peru	In kind	Medicine donations.

Table A.2. Humanitarian and Emergency Aid in Latin America. 2011

(continued)

AFFECTED COUNTRY	EMERGENCY	COUNTRY PROVIDING ASSISTANCE	HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY AID	
			TYPE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Venezuela	Early 2011: Intense rain in northern Venezuela. More than 56,000 people affected.	Argentina	In kind	Sent 69 boxes of school kits.

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

Table A.3. Some Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by first provider. 2011

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	ACTION	RECIPIENT(S)*	ACTIVITY SECTOR
Argentina	Japan	Public health course on zoonosis	Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Dominican Republic Uruguay Venezuela	Health (12)
		Course on food self-sufficiency		Agriculture (2B)
		Park ranger course, Latin America		Environment (34)
		Course on production management technologies for SMEs		Companies (27)
	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS)	Workshop on "Techniques for sampling and analysis of ballast water from ships"	Fisheries (2D)	
	France	5th International Symposium on zooplankton production		Fisheries (2D)
Brazil	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Plan of action and policy instruments for the regional harmonization of telecom roaming services.	Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Dominican Republic Uruguay Venezuela	Communications (23)
	Japan	International Course on the development of immunobiologicals for public health		Health (12)
		International training course in agroforestry technologies		Environment (34)
		International training course on Digital Terrestrial Television (ISDB-T)		Science and technology (24)
		International course on measuring liquid discharge from large rivers: Measuring techniques		Water supply and sanitation (14)
		International course on the production, post-harvest period and industrial processes of cashew shells and cashew apple		Agriculture (2B)
		International course to promote health, local development and healthy municipalities		Health (12)
		International course on community policing using the Koban System		Government (31)

Table A.3. Some Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by first provider. 2011

(continued)

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	ACTION	RECIPIENT(S)*	ACTIVITY SECTOR
Brazil	Japan	International course on management and system operation techniques to reduce and control water loss	Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica	Water supply and sanitation (14)
		Training to draft, execute and monitor the carbon project in Latin America	Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Dominican Republic Uruguay Venezuela	Financial aid for the emergency caused by a tropical storm
	PAHO	Second workshop on social policies		Others (Social policies) (15)
	UNDP	Strategy for home-made food fortification		Health (12)
	UNICEF	Skilled training to manage biological risks and transport infectious substances		Health (12)
	EU	Argentina		Government (31)
Chile	IDB	"Water supply and sanitation division" workshop	Argentina Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Dominican Republic Uruguay Venezuela	Water supply and sanitation (14)
	Korea	E-government and development		Government (31)
	Israel	International aquaculture course		Fisheries (2D)
	Japan	Focus on diversity in early childhood		Health (12)
		Bivalve mollusk seed production		Environment (34)
	PAHO	Training course in tuberculosis susceptibility testing		Health (12)
Colombia	IDB	Internship for five officials of Peru's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) at Mexico's one-stop access point for foreign trade (VUCE)		Trade (2H)
	World Bank	Visit to Colombian Schools as part of the New School program		Education (11)
	Spain	Trial with Colombia's fiduciary model		Others (Social policies) (15)
	Finland	Alternative development with respect to the environment: Experience sharing between Peru and Colombia	Peru El Salvador	Environment (34)
	WFP	Internship for officials from the General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for Social Affairs to learn about the multi-sector Zero Malnutrition program		Others (Social policies) (15)
		Internship for officials from the Technical Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for Social Affairs to learn about the JUNTOS network		Others (Social policies) (15)

Table A.3. Some Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by first provider. 2011

(continued)

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	ACTION	RECIPIENT(S)*	ACTIVITY SECTOR
Costa Rica	Spain	Training for the Xalapa Tourist Office	El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Panama	Argentina
		Tourism (2G)		Argentina
		Training and payment for environmental services.		Environment (34)
		Strategic urban intervention and settlements		Others (Development) (37)
		Training in risk-based supervision		Banking and finance (25)
		Extra-academic strategies: discouraging early school abandonment and promoting peaceful coexistence in schools		Education (11)
		Strengthening rehabilitation expertise		Health (12)
		Strengthening financial skills		Banking and finance (25)
		Implementation of new technologies for evaluation		Education (11)
		Food technology and quality management in the food sector		Industry (2F)
Cuba	WFP	Internship for the manager of Social Development of the Regional Government of Ayacucho and officials from the Technical Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for Social Affairs (ST-CIAS) in implementing effective health and nutrition programs.	Peru	Others (Social policies) (15)
Ecuador	WFP	Internship for officials from the Technical Secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for Social Affairs to learn about the INTI strategy	Peru	Others (Social policies) (15)
Guatemala	Spain	Public policy courses on health	Peru	Health (12)
Mexico	Germany	Latin American conference on environmental remediation	Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Dominican R. Uruguay Venezuela	Environment (34)
	World Bank	Program on conditional cash transfers		Government (31)
	CAN-IOM	Seminar on best practices in remittances		Government (31)
	Korea	Joint training program on climate change and green growth		Environment (34)
	Spain	Skills-building at the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (ISDEMU) in several areas: Policy guidance, training for equality and national gender statistics, among others.		Gender (35)
	IICA	International seminar on adapting agriculture to climate change		Agriculture (2B)

Table A.3. Some Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by first provider. 2011

(continued)

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	ACTION	RECIPIENT(S)*	ACTIVITY SECTOR
Mexico	Japan	International course on uterine cancer prevention and control	Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Dominican R. Uruguay Venezuela	Population and reproductive health (13)
		International course on natural systems for treatment and reuse of waste water and sludge		Water supply and sanitation (14)
		International course on connectivity and management of protected areas in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor		Environment (34)
		End-to-end management of waste focused on third countries in Central America and the Caribbean		Environment (34)
		International training course on NDT for certified inspectors		Science and technology (24)
	International multidisciplinary course on civil defense and disaster prevention programs	Disaster prevention (36)		
	World Food Programme (WFP)	Invitation for officials from the National Food Assistance Program (PRONAA) to attend a regional workshop to evaluate program impact on the population, health and nutrition in Mexico		Health (12)
Panama	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Tariffs and subsidies in the water and sanitation sector	Peru	Water supply and sanitation (14)
Peru	Switzerland - COMPAL SECO program	Validation workshop and fact-finding visit	Chile Colombia	Companies (27)
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Evaluation of non-ionizing radiation (NIR)	El Salvador Guatemala Paraguay	Science and technology (24)
		Strengthening the artisan sector to contribute to Paraguay's competitiveness		Companies (27)
		Meeting on labour and migration cooperation, Peru-Chile		Government (31)
	Transfer of knowledge, methodologies and tools of the National Tourism Quality Plan (CALTUR)	Tourism (26)		
ILO	Road maintenance micro-enterprises	Companies (27)		
WIPO (intellectual property)	Technical assistance in brand registration	Companies (27)		
Dominican Republic	Japan	International course for medical imaging and radiology technicians in Central American and the Caribbean	Nicaragua	Health (12)
Uruguay	OAS	Experience sharing by Uruguay's Technology Response Center (CertUY)	El Salvador Panama	Government (31)

Note: To optimize space, the recipients for each prime provider were combined, without distinguishing their share with respect to the second provider.

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

Table A.4. Triangular SSC Actions with Haiti and the Non-Ibero-American Caribbean. 2011

FIRST PROVIDER	SECOND PROVIDER	PROJECT	RECIPIENT(S)	ACTIVITY SECTOR
Argentina	Japan	Course on food self-sufficiency	Grenada	Population and reproductive health (13)
Brazil	Spain/ Czech Republic/ Switzerland	Sent 5,000 tons of rice	Haiti	Humanitarian aid
	Japan	International course on measuring liquid discharge in large rivers	Guyana Suriname	Water (14)
		International course on the production, post-harvest period and industrial processes of chestnuts and cashews	Haiti	Agriculture (2B)
Mexico	Korea	Training program on climate change and green growth	Belize	Environment (34)
	Japan	2nd international course on waste water and sludge systems and reuse	Belize	Water (14)
		International course on connectivity and management of protected areas in the biological corridor	Belize	Environment (34)
		International course on end-to-end waste management	Belize	Environment (34)
		5th International course on uterine cancer prevention and control	Belize	Reproductive health (13)
		V International course on civil defence and disaster prevention	Belize	Disaster prevention (36)

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

Table A.5. Net global ODA to developing countries, by donor. 2000-2010

US\$ million

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
DAC	36,195	35,282	40,964	49,982	54,635	82,895	77,269	73,378	86,805	83,666	90,956
Non-DAC	902	830	3,189	3,647	3,204	3,009	4,569	5,669	8,344	5,580	5,509
Multilateral	12,680	16,276	17,877	18,114	22,282	22,746	25,501	29,444	32,767	37,722	34,642
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	49,776	52,388	62,030	71,742	80,121	108,650	107,339	108,492	127,917	126,968	131,108

Source: SEGIB based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Table A.6. Net global ODA to Ibero-American countries, by recipient. 2000-2010

In US\$ million; share as a percentage. In descending order, based on 2010 data

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Colombia	185.9	384.4	438.4	800.4	514.8	620.5	1005.2	722.8	972	1059.5	901.1
Bolivia	481.7	743.7	689.3	938.4	785.4	643.1	850	475.8	627.9	725.3	675
Brazil	231.4	219.5	207.7	198.3	154.4	243.1	113.4	321.2	460.4	336.9	661.3
Nicaragua	560.4	931	517.2	842.6	1240.2	763.4	740.2	840.1	740.7	772.6	620.9
Honduras	448.3	657.1	421.1	393.8	657.9	690.1	594.4	464.3	564.3	456.1	574.2
Mexico	-57.8	118.1	125.2	123.1	108	180.5	269.8	113.4	149.1	184.5	471.1
Guatemala	263.1	234.3	249.6	246.8	217.1	256.6	484.3	454.4	536	375.6	393.5
El Salvador	179.7	237.5	233.3	192.2	216.4	204.5	162.9	88.1	233.4	276	283.5
Chile	48.9	75.3	-7.3	85.7	54.4	167.3	101.4	104.9	107.9	78.7	197.5
Dominican R.	56	106.9	145	68.9	84.5	80.6	53.8	123.1	156	119.1	175.2
Ecuador	146.1	183.6	220	174.9	153.3	225.8	187.8	217.3	230.6	207.9	150.5
Cuba	44	53.7	63.7	75	103.5	88.4	93.7	92.8	127.5	115.1	129.1
Panama	15.4	26.1	20.4	27.4	22.6	26.7	31	-135	28.5	65	128.87
Argentina	52.5	145.6	81.5	106.6	91.3	96.2	115.1	101.3	130.6	126.7	121.1
Paraguay	81.6	61.4	56.8	51.2	22.4	50.7	56	108	133.5	147.8	105
Costa Rica	9.6	0.4	-0.3	29	12.8	25.8	31.7	58	66.1	108.6	95
Venezuela	76.1	44.7	56.5	81.1	44.9	50.3	62.9	77.8	59.2	66.3	52.7
Uruguay	17.4	15.2	13.7	23.6	29.1	14.4	21.1	37	33.3	50	46.71
Peru	396.8	450.6	488.5	516.9	463.5	450.5	463.4	307	463	441.2	-255.9
IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES	3,237	4,689	4,020	4,976	4,976	4,878	5,438	4,572	5,820	5,713	5,526
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	49,776	52,388	62,030	71,742	80,121	108,650	107,339	108,492	127,917	126,968	131,108
Share	6.5%	9.0%	6.5%	6.9%	6.2%	4.5%	5.1%	4.20%	4.5%	4.5%	4.20%

Source: SEGIB based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.**Table A.7. Net global ODA to Ibero-American countries, by donor. 2000-2010**

US\$ million. In descending order, based on 2010 data.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
United States	520.8	999.8	986.3	1,501.1	1,123.9	1,236	1,582.1	1,046.1	1,426.3	1,525.9	1,436.5
Spain	241.1	647.3	365.2	448.8	571.7	497.5	657.8	1,017.1	1,187.1	1,065.6	860.3
Germany	305.8	306.9	320.2	433.6	611.5	384.8	359.1	344.5	567.7	576.9	656.2
France	83.4	85.3	133.4	154.5	235.4	121.9	229.2	276.2	156.1	152.7	484.8
Norway	44.9	71.4	44.4	60.3	58.3	83.9	79	238.3	99.9	85.2	321.4
Japan	750	710.1	546	441	270.8	403.8	414.5	202.6	225	88.3	-462
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>641.83</i>	<i>764.1</i>	<i>876.5</i>	<i>798.7</i>	<i>962.4</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>765.4</i>	<i>253.1</i>	<i>1,009.6</i>	<i>971.3</i>	<i>879.1</i>
Total bilateral	2,587.8	3,584.9	3,272.1	3,838.2	3,833.7	3,711.8	4,087.1	3,377.7	4,671.6	4,465.9	4,176.3
EU institutions	244.5	424.3	263.2	392.3	364.9	444	531.2	624.3	521	594.5	546.3
Other bodies	404.7	679.6	484.8	745.4	777.9	722.5	819.8	570.2	627.5	652.3	803.7
<i>Total multilateral</i>	<i>649.2</i>	<i>1,103.9</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>1,137.7</i>	<i>1,142.8</i>	<i>1,166.6</i>	<i>1,351</i>	<i>1,194.5</i>	<i>1,148.4</i>	<i>1,246.8</i>	<i>1,350</i>
ALL PROVIDERS	3,237	4,688.8	4,020.1	4,975.9	4,976.4	4,878.3	5,438.1	4,572.2	5,820	5,712.7	5,526.3

Source: SEGIB based on www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Table A.8. Net Spanish ODA to the other Ibero-American countries. 2000-2011

US\$ million

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Argentina	-6.5	-3.9	9.9	41.2	33.4	12.3	13.8	21.6	29.7	24.1	23	2.5
Bolivia	22.4	29.7	30.8	51.6	54.5	66.7	51.6	74.6	93	97.6	69	51.4
Brazil	5.6	6.5	6.2	7.1	9.9	10.2	17.2	32.8	36.8	64.9	26.4	21.1
Colombia	12.6	25.1	32.4	14.4	9.6	31	69	64.3	85	148.6	56.2	49.4
Costa Rica	11	3.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	2.3	3	10	15.5	9.3	5.2	4.6
Cuba	10.6	9.7	13.3	14.5	16.6	15.2	17.6	24	45.8	37.7	42.8	19.7
Chile	-1.6	-2.9	1.7	2	3.4	4.1	4.3	6.7	7.1	9.6	11.3	8.2
Ecuador	23.2	18.9	43	24.6	31.5	48.2	37.7	71.3	87.9	48.7	55.3	22
El Salvador	22.4	45.9	55.7	27	27.5	42.6	44.1	61.1	83.6	125.7	85.5	44.6
Guatemala	14.5	16.5	17.5	23.5	22.4	38.9	223.8	252.9	255.9	113.4	92.9	46
Honduras	34.9	33	36.4	57.6	54	95	44.3	110.8	117.6	58.4	69.1	15
Mexico	-11.4	-9.2	-12	-26.5	-28.3	-24.5	-23.1	-17.2	-15.1	-14.5	5.3	-21.8
Nicaragua	19.7	399.5	22.3	72.7	207.7	60.1	36.6	115.1	125.4	142.4	106.2	64.7
Panama	13	7.3	5.9	8.1	6.6	4.5	6.4	10.6	7.4	6.3	5.9	2.5
Paraguay	5.3	8.4	4.1	11.7	6.4	7.1	9.8	13.3	23	38.9	21.8	16.4
Peru	18.5	29.1	31.9	44.4	56.2	65.5	69.4	109.4	131.5	100.2	118.1	61.2
Dominican Re- public	15.8	17.1	38.2	24.8	45.1	21.4	18.3	27.3	32.1	29.2	49.9	51.3
Uruguay	2.8	1.8	1.2	4.4	2.7	2.3	4.1	12.7	9.4	12.2	8.4	5.6
Venezuela	28.2	11.4	16.7	35.7	2.8	-5.4	9.9	15.9	15.5	12.9	8.2	0.5
ALL IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES	241.1	647.3	365.2	448.8	571.7	497.5	657.8	1,017.1	1,187.1	1,065.6	860.3	465
All developing countries	720.2	1,149.5	998.5	1,151.4	1,400.2	1,863	2,092	3,338.9	4,801.6	4,473.1	3,998.9	4,186.8

Note: 2011 data obtained from AECID, in euro. The figures were converted to dollars according to the European Central Bank average conversion rate for 2011 (€1 = US\$1.392).

Source: SEGIB, based on data reported by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics (www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline).



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