

# Methodological note

This section presents the methodological considerations that were taken into account when analyzing Ibero-American countries SSC under execution in 2019 in each one of the modalities recognized in this space, as well as for the development of the final factsheets which summarize and combine each country's most important information.

## COOPERATION MODALITIES

### **Bilateral South-South Cooperation**

Cooperation modality in which two developing countries exchange resources or experiences. This exchange is exempt from conditionality and dialogue is developed in equal conditions. Costs are shared, although not necessarily equally. Countries share the so-called roles of provider (the one that contributes with the main financial, technical and human resources) and recipient. Occasionally, all participating countries simultaneously act as providers and recipients, situation which is referred as "Both".

### **Triangular Cooperation**

South-South Cooperation modality in which a group of stakeholders participate, all of which may provide various types of contributions (technical, financial or other), sharing the exercise of three roles: the so-called first provider and recipient (one or two developing countries, in each case), and the second provider (developing country, developed country, regional or multilateral organization, or any association among these). The distinguishing feature is determined by the role of the first provider, which acts as the main party responsible for capacity strengthening.

### **Regional South-South Cooperation**

South-South Cooperation modality aimed at the development and/or integration of a region, considering that the countries that comprise it (a minimum of three developing countries) share and agree on that objective. The regional nature of this cooperation is outlined in a formal institutional mechanism. Its execution is developed through programs and projects.

## TYPE OF INITIATIVES

### Program

Group of projects aimed at a same objective. Occasionally, it implies, additionally and simultaneously, several recipients. It is only applicable to Regional SSC.

### Project

Group of interrelated actions aimed at satisfying, through its execution, a common objective, towards a specific recipient, in the framework of one or more sectors and/or topics. It is comprised of the following elements: defined execution period, budget, expected results and, likewise, it must have a follow-up and evaluation mechanism. It will have been approved within a cooperation framework (mixed commission, interinstitutional agreement, general cooperation agreements, or similar). It is applicable to all cooperation modalities.

### Specific action

It is executed only once, through specific alternatives (technical assistance, internship, joint research, diagnoses mission, seminar, etc.). It is only applicable to Bilateral SSC and Triangular Cooperation modalities.

## SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION

During these last years, a sectoral classification for the analysis of South-South Cooperation has been agreed, within the Ibero-American space. As a result of this effort, 30 activity sectors were defined, grouped in 7 areas of action. Table 1 describes each sector and arranges them according to their association with each of the areas. In order to summarize:

- a) Sectors such as *Education, Health, Population and reproductive health, Water supply and sanitation and Other services and social policies*, refer to the strengthening and improvement of Social areas, and they are grouped in this category.
- b) In addition, *Extractive, Agriculture and livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Construction, Industry, Tourism, and Trade*, are dedicated to the strengthening of Productive sectors. In addition, sectors such as *Energy, Transportation and storage, Communications, Science and technology, Banking and finance, Employment and Enterprises*, complement the support to national economies from more operative perspectives. These are all grouped in Infrastructure and Economic Services.
- c) Meanwhile, sectors such as *Strengthening institutions and public policies, Management of public finances, Legal and judicial development and Human Rights, Political participation and civil society*, are considered to be destined to Institutional Strengthening, as well as *Peace, public and national security and defense*.
- d) On the other hand, two sectors are associated with environmental issues: the first includes all matters relative to the preservation and care of the *Environment*; and the second one, all interventions relative to *Disaster management*, considering in this case any of the phases they affect (prevention, preparation, mitigation, emergency assistance, rehabilitation and reconstruction).
- e) Finally, given its particular characteristics and difficult categorization, sectors related to *Culture, Gender, and Other* (dedicated to alternative development models), are treated differently and grouped in Other Areas of action.

TABLE 1

## Activity sectors recognized in the Ibero-American space, by area of action

Area of action	Activity sector	Description
<b>SOCIAL</b>	<b>Education</b>	Strengthening Education at all levels, from basic to university, as well as professional training. It covers educational plans and policies, curricular programs, construction and renovation of schools and other related infrastructures, training and education of teachers and other professionals in the sector, among others.
	<b>Health</b>	Strengthening general and basic health through actions related to health policy, medical services, basic health care, medical research, fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases, development, quality and monitoring of medicines and vaccines, post-reproductive health, basic nutrition, sanitary infrastructure, health education, and training of health officials, among others.
	<b>Population and reproductive health</b>	Programs and policies on population, migration and migrants, reproductive health care, family planning, STD prevention, specific training, among others.
	<b>Water supply and sanitation</b>	Policy and management of water resources and waste, access to water, supply and treatment, sanitation, sewage, development of river basins and specific training, among others.
	<b>Other services and social policies</b>	Strengthening social services and policies in general, housing policy, policies dedicated to non-discrimination, social care and social inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, indigenous people, Afro-descendants, children, young people and older adults, just to mention some.
<b>ECONOMIC</b> Infrastructure and Economic Services	<b>Energy</b>	Strengthening policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions involved in energy generation and supply, from both renewable and non-renewable sources, as well those related to these resources' sustainability (gas and hydrocarbons, water, sun, wind and biofuels, among others).
	<b>Transportation and storage</b>	Strengthening policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions involved in transport and storage policy, as well as in the improvement and sustainability of transport in general or of any means of transport (road, rail, maritime, river and air).
	<b>Communications</b>	Support to policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions involved in communication, by any means and formats (telecommunications, radio, television, press, and information and communication technology, among others).
	<b>Science and technology</b>	Development of policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions which promote Science and Technology that produces results that have general application (non-sectoral) in the economy. It also includes all matters related to the resulting knowledge transfer, to the strengthening of the scientific system and to enhance socialization and universal access to technology, among others.
	<b>Banking and finance</b>	Support to improve companies' financial resources management, organizations and small-scale producers, preferably when this strengthens the local economy. It includes training and education in financial services, development and implementation of microcredit programs, as well as support to banks when their activity is connected with these aims.
	<b>Employment</b>	Support to policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions that facilitate and promote creation and access to employment, as well as more specific professional training and education actions that contribute to that purpose.
	<b>Enterprises</b>	Support to policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions that promote companies, especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the strengthening of competitiveness processes.

<b>ECONOMIC</b> Productive Sectors	<b>Extractive</b>	Strengthening exploration and extraction of mineral and energy resources (coal, oil, gas), as well as waste treatment, especially through mining legislation and mine planning and management instruments.
	<b>Agriculture and livestock</b>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in agriculture and livestock. It includes all matters relative to land use, arable land, seed management, land reform, food sovereignty, plant and animal health, fostering family farming and support to agriculture cooperatives, just to mention some.
	<b>Forestry</b>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in forestry and forest management, as well as matters related to the commercial use of wood.
	<b>Fisheries</b>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in aquaculture and fisheries. It includes support to small-scale fisheries production, plant health, and nutritional and food security, among others.
	<b>Construction</b>	Policy development and support to the construction and infrastructure sector.
	<b>Industry</b>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in the promotion of industry in general and by sectors. It includes the strengthening of all the phases of the transformation process, from processing to final distribution.
	<b>Tourism</b>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in the tourism sector.
	<b>Trade</b>	Policy development and support to institutions which foster trade and the final distribution of products at a local, national and international level. It also includes regional and multilateral trade agreements and negotiations.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING</b>	<b>Strengthening institutions and public policies</b>	Strengthening the public sector, its institutions and policies. It includes all governmental levels, as well as support to decentralization processes (political, administrative and fiscal) and support to and between regional and local governments. It also includes cooperation (as a public policy) and the generation of statistics and indicators aimed at informed decision making on policies and public management.
	<b>Management of public finances</b>	Budget and public expenditure management, revenue management (especially for taxes systems), and support to the improvement of financial management systems, fiscal policies, public audits, public debt, control and management of public companies, measuring their performance, among others.
	<b>Legal and judicial development and Human Rights</b>	Strengthening legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations, as well as justice institutions, systems and procedures and practices (traditional, indigenous, etc.) out of the formal legal system; and support to the defense and extension of human rights, especially civil and political rights. It includes the fight against impunity and the protection of minorities of any kind (ethnic, religious, linguistic, sexual, migrants, children, victims of traffic and torture, ....).
	<b>Political participation and civil society</b>	Strengthening political participation, electoral processes and democracy, civil society, as well as actions to improve citizens' control over their representatives.
	<b>Peace, public and national security and defense</b>	Peace processes and conflict resolution, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into civilian life. Support to public security (aimed at preventing, investigating and prosecuting crimes against people - criminal codes, law enforcement agencies, police, prisons, etc.) and national security and defense (fight against corruption, money laundering and drug trafficking, military training, fire arms control,....).
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>Environment</b>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in environmental protection, sustainable management of natural resources, waste treatment, pollution reduction, fight against climate change and biodiversity conservation, among others.
	<b>Disaster management</b>	Support to all operational interventions carried out throughout the disaster management process, including prevention, preparation, mitigation, emergency assistance, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

OTHER AREAS

<b>Culture</b>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in all forms of culture (also traditional and oral), as well as performing arts, in any of its disciplines (architecture, dance, scene, sculpture, music, painting and literature), as well as to popular crafts, libraries, museums, and others.
<b>Gender</b>	Policy development and support to institutions which foster programs and projects that connect women and development, promote their economic empowerment and the fight against violence towards women, among others.
<b>Other</b>	Promotion of alternative development models, rural, urban, social and community economy, among others.

Source: SEGIB based on Agencies and Directorates-General for Cooperation

### COUNTRY FACTSHEETS

Information systematized in these factsheets corresponds to South-South Cooperation in which each of the Ibero-American countries participated throughout 2019. In general, each factsheet presents information relative to the initiatives in which they participated, cooperation modalities, roles, main partners, activity sectors and the SGDs with which they are potentially aligned. It is important to highlight that values are not disaggregated by execution instrument (actions, projects and programs), but they refer to the total of SSC initiatives.

The way in which values were calculated is the following:

- **Total number of initiatives (in units).** It refers to the sum of the actions, projects and programs in which the country participated under the three modalities recognized in the Ibero-American space (Bilateral SSC, Triangular Cooperation and Regional SSC). It is important to mention that the analysis considers cooperation initiatives within Ibero-America and with other regions. Given its nature, Bilateral SSC modality is not applicable to the countries of the Iberian Peninsula.
- **Participation by modality and roles (in units).** The number of initiatives and the type of role under which the country participated in 2019 is shown for each SSC modality, considering cooperation initiatives between Ibero-America and other regions. Additionally, possible executed roles vary according to the cooperation modality:
  - Bilateral SSC: Provider, Recipient, Both.
  - Triangular Cooperation: First provider, Second provider, Recipient.
  - Regional SSC: Provider, Recipient, Both.

- **Strengthened capacities (in units).**

Analysis shows how many initiatives were associated with each of the 30 activity sectors recognized in the Ibero-American space, for each of the 19 Latin-American countries, for the total of initiatives in which the country participated as provider and as recipient, regardless of the cooperation modality.

In terms of provision, all three roles, Provider, First provider and Second provider are jointly considered.

Initiatives in which the country performed the role Both are not considered for this analysis. Those activity sectors which most stood out (3-4) are shown in the resulting pie chart, and the others are added in a general category for "other sectors".

In case of the three countries of the Iberian Peninsula, sectoral analysis is developed considering only the modality through which cooperation was executed, not the role.

- **Contribution to SDGs.** It refers to the SDGs with which the initiatives in which the country participated could be aligned, regardless of the cooperation modality through which they were executed and the role. It is worth mentioning that, specific actions are not considered in this analysis, only programs and projects.
- **Main partners.** It refers to those partners with which the country shared in 2019 a higher number of exchanges, regardless of the SSC modality (bilateral, triangular, regional) and the executed role.