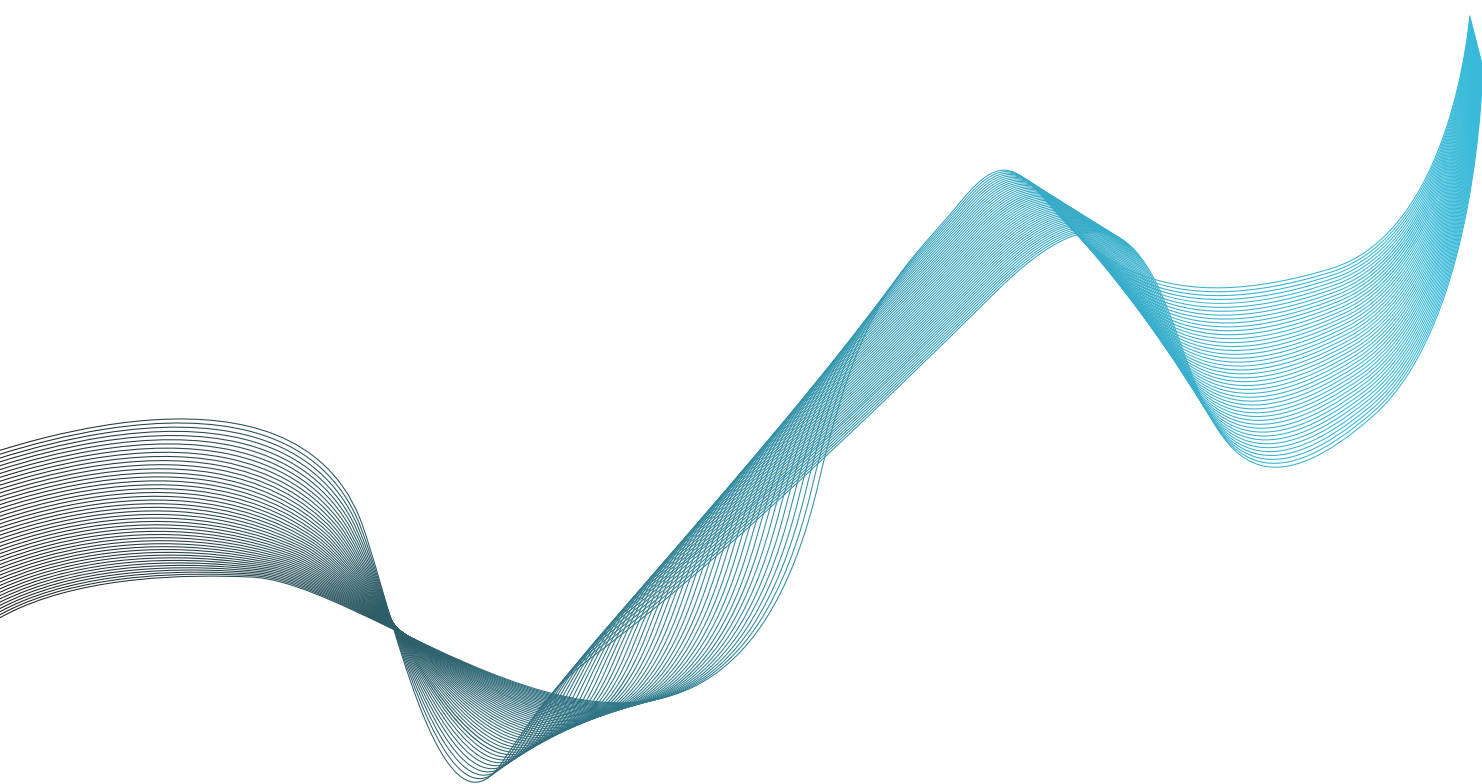


2015 REPORT ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA



Secretaría General
Iberoamericana

Secretaria-Geral
Ibero-Americana



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2015 REPORT ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA



Secretaría General
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Introduction

This year, 2015, will be critical for development cooperation. Important events, including the Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa (July), the United Nations General Assembly in New York (September) on Sustainable Development Goals, and the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) in Paris, will bring together the international community to complete the work carried out over all these years in defining the post-2015 Agenda and the new architecture of the International Development Cooperation System.

Ibero-America is not only actively engaged in bringing about these changes, but is also delivering its own transformation. Indeed, the *Guidelines for Renewal of Ibero-American Cooperation*, adopted during the 23rd Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Panama (October 2013), laid the groundwork for the decisions and agreements reached at the 24th Veracruz Summit held in Mexico (December 2014), on the implementation of this renewal. This process of change also resulted in reforming the annual summit, which will now be held every two years. Indeed, 2015 is seen as the year in which the Ibero-American community must work to complete the renewal process, and present the outcome at the 25th Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government to be held in Colombia in 2016.

In this challenging context, the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) has continued to work with our countries and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) to draft this *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*

2015. This Report, its eighth edition, not only continues to build on a horizontal and collective process based on methodological rigor, but also includes groundbreaking innovations stemming from this process of change and renewal.

Thus, the reflection of our political leaders on South-South Cooperation, and the systematization of various forms of South-South Cooperation recognized by our countries are issues whose interpretation is highly conditioned by this evolving context. Indeed, the edition and format of the report have changed.

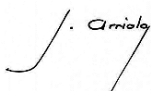
First, the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2015* has changed its format to maximize its visual impact. This is not just about changing the format of the Report, but rather, and above all, about analyzing the data in a different manner, with the ultimate goal of using new enhanced graphics to display information in a more meaningful, visual and reader-friendly manner. Secondly, 2015 will herald a step-change in the way data is collected and processed; a year to transition from a questionnaire-based study to one in which a more advanced resource is used: a virtual data platform on South-South Cooperation; the first of its kind for the region. The Integrated Ibero-American South-South and Triangular Cooperation Data System (SIDICSS), built by the collective effort of the PIFCSS, its member countries and SEGIB, heralds a new way of working not only on the Report, but also, within the countries. The SIDICSS will be an innovative tool that will enable each stakeholder to manage and view their own information on South-South Cooperation.



This year of change ends with a Report and a Virtual Platform: innovative tools that are essential for making decisions and managing cooperation between our countries, and for giving greater visibility to South-South Cooperation. We will continue to work as we have done since the first edition of this Report, with unwavering commitment and dedication to serve the Ibero-American community. We hope that the new post-2015 scenario will allow us to further advance and consolidate our efforts to give Ibero-America and its South-South Cooperation a prominent role in the new architecture of International Development Cooperation.

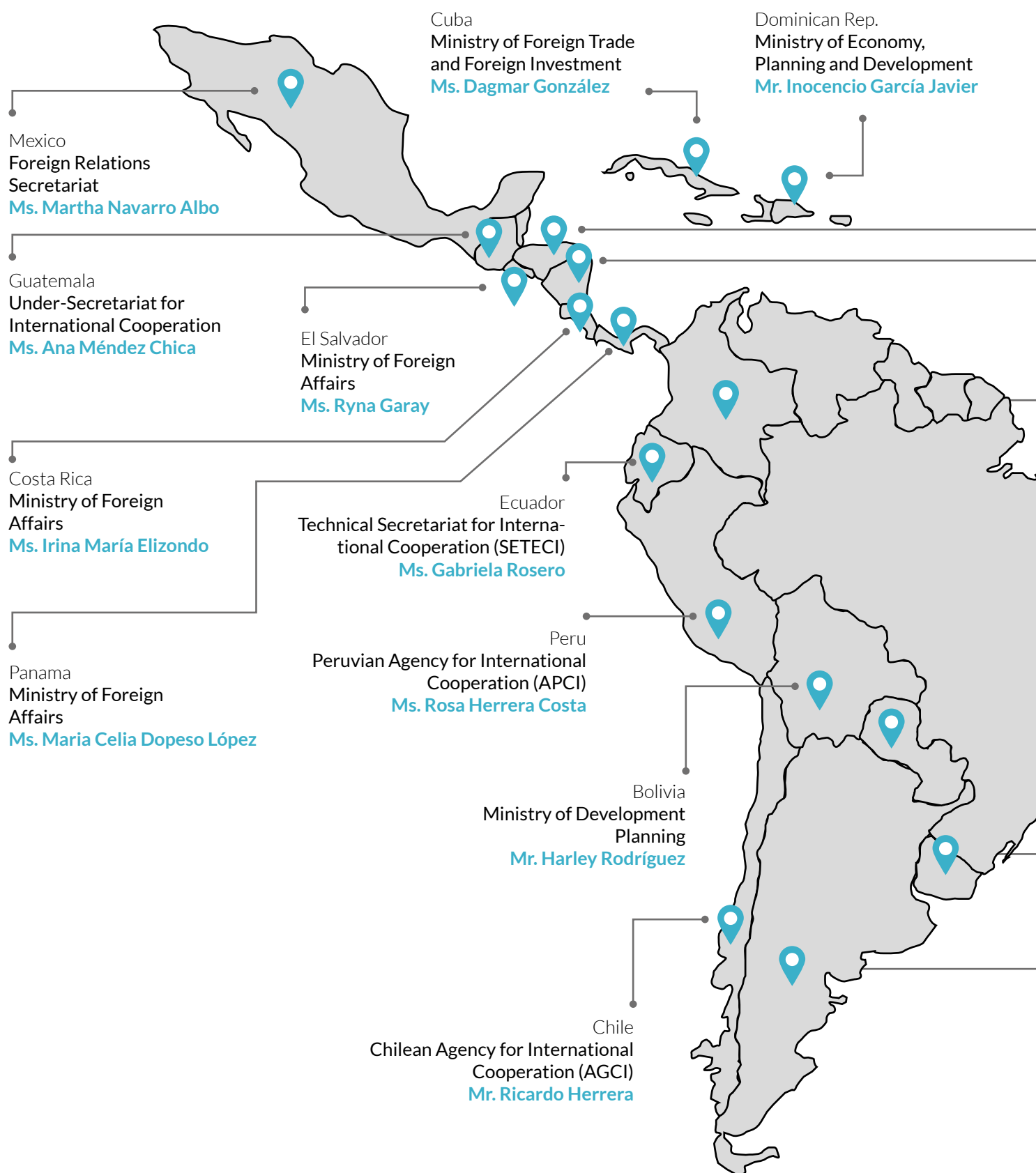


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Heads of Ibero-American Cooperation - June 1, 2015



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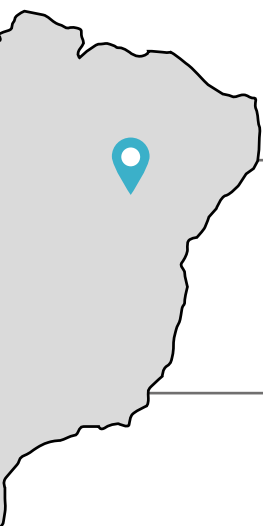


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Executive Summary

This *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2015* focuses on identifying and characterizing the South-South Cooperation in which our region was involved in 2013. Indeed, three chapters focus on the analysis of each form of cooperation recognized in the Ibero-American region: Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation (Chapter II), Triangular Horizontal South-South Cooperation (Chapter III), and Regional South-South Cooperation (Chapter IV). Additionally, the introduction to this edition of the Report includes a reflection on the role that our region should play in the International Cooperation system within the framework of the Post-2015 Agenda.

In this context, **when the architecture of International Development Cooperation** for the coming decades is expected to be redefined in 2015, the **first chapter** of this report explored the Ibero-American countries vision of **the role that Triangular South-South Cooperation should play in this new scenario** through their government officials. Indeed, our countries realized that in the new Post-2015 scenario, Triangular South-South Cooperation is the meeting point for two different cooperation experiences (South-South and traditional), and may become an **innovative resource for developed countries to join South-South Cooperation as peers**. They also pointed out that these new actors to South-South Cooperation face the challenge of building bridges without jeopardizing the values and principles that define and distinguish this form of cooperation.

The **second chapter** analyzed South-South Cooperation in our region in 2013, **with nineteen Latin American countries involved in 576 projects and 399 actions in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation**. Notable among these almost 1,000 initiatives was:

a) The role of providers, with **five countries accounting for almost 85% of all projects in 2013: Brazil and Argentina** (respectively, 166 and 140 projects, equivalent to more than 50% of the total), followed by Mexico, Chile and Uruguay (each around 10%), who together accounted for 30.9% of the 576 projects executed. The remaining 16% of the cooperation was provided by nine countries, including Cuba and Colombia (34 and 30 projects, respectively), and Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela (between 1 and 12 projects). Meanwhile, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama were inactive as providers in 2013.

b) It must be noted that, **all countries in the region, without exception, participated as recipients** in 2013. **El Salvador** (80 projects), **followed by Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay** (between 45 and 50 projects each) were the most active, and **together accounted for 4 out of 10 projects. Another 25% of the cooperation received in 2013 was directed to Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Peru** (between 30 and 40 projects each). One out of three of the remainder of the projects were participated by one or more of these nine countries: on the one hand, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica with the Dominican Republic; on the other, Venezuela, Chile, Argentina and Paraguay. Panama and Brazil (itself a top provider), together accounted for the remaining 3.3% of projects.

c) In 2013, **over one-third of the projects exchanged (35%) were geared towards strengthening Social capacities**, in particular in the Health sector. **Three out of 10 (29%) projects had an economic focus with a bias towards certain productive sectors**, including **Agriculture** (53% of the projects). **This was followed, in decreasing order, by projects (13.6%) focused on strengthening government institutions**. Notable in this heterogeneous universe were the initiatives to

strengthen Public Policies and Administration, Legal and Judicial Development, Public and National Security, and Human Rights, among others. The number of cooperation activities biased towards creating and improving conditions for proper functioning of the national economy **(11.4%) through new infrastructure and economic services was also significant**. Finally, the **activities** focusing on **Other multisectoral** (Culture, Gender and Development) and the **Environment** accounted for a **relatively smaller share** (6.7% and 4.3%, respectively).

d) Lastly, it is worth elaborating further on the work undertaken in recent years in Ibero-America, both in terms of generating **indicators for South-South Cooperation** and **applying statistical techniques**. The second chapter closes with a section **focused on certain aspects of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation**, including the time and economic “dimension” of South-South Cooperation, and how “effectively” it was implemented by the countries. Data available being limited, it can be said that:

- The interval between the approval and initiation phases of the activity provides **an estimate of the “efficiency”** or promptness with which the partners implemented the projects. In this regard, **more than half of the projects executed in 2013 began their activity within six months**; three out of four projects within one year; and 9 out of 10 within 1 year and 8 months.

- It is possible to **learn more about the time “dimension” of the projects** by relating the start and completion dates of the activities. Based on the average duration, it is clear that **one-fourth of the projects exchanged between Ibero-American countries in 2013 were completed in under one-and-a-half years**; 55.4% in less than two years and three months; and 75.1% in over three years (1,080 days). The remainder (24.9%) were executed over longer periods (>36 months).

The **third chapter analyzed the 68 projects and 98 actions in Triangular South-South Cooperation executed in the region in 2013**. With regard to these initiatives (36% more than in 2012), the following should be highlighted:

a) Chile, the top provider in the region, was involved in one-fourth of the 68 Triangular South-South Cooperation projects executed in 2013. **Notable second**

providers were Brazil, Mexico and Argentina which, along with Chile, accounted for **8 out of 10 projects**.

b) Meanwhile, **four countries** stood out as **second providers, participating in 72.1% of the projects: Germany and the US** (which accounted for about 20%) and **Japan and Spain** (between 10 and 20%).

c) Four other countries (**El Salvador and Honduras** (16.2% each); and **Bolivia and Guatemala** (respectively, 11.2% and 10.3%), **were involved as recipients in slightly more than half of the projects**.

d) Moreover, the preferred partnerships established between different partners to foster Triangular South-South Cooperation affected the above-mentioned shares. For example, **the partnership between Chile, the United States and Germany** (two partners with whom the Andean country executed 45% of projects); or the one between **Brazil, the United States and Honduras** (which accounted for one-third of the Triangular projects of this South American country). Similarly, 81.8% of the cooperation projects received by Honduras were participated by Brazil and Chile; while Chile and Honduras were involved in 63.6% of the projects geared towards strengthening El Salvador.

e) Meanwhile, **almost four out of ten Triangular South-South Cooperation projects focused on strengthening capacities in the Economic sector**. Notable was the support to the **production side of the economy** (20.6% of the projects), with a predominance of the **Agriculture** sector (seven out of ten). **Almost one-quarter of the projects focused on Institutional Strengthening (23.5%) and one-fifth on Social capacities (20.5%)**. Both dimensions of activity stood out in their support for Public Policy and Administration, Legal and Judicial development, Public Security and Human Rights (8 of out of 10 projects were geared towards strengthening Government institutions), as well as Health (50% of projects were in the Social sector). Finally, Environment-related projects accounted for somewhat less than one-fifth of the total (17.6%).

f) Analogously to the second chapter, **the use of indicators and statistical resources has enabled a better understanding of the performance of Triangular South-South Cooperation**. For example, the time dimension of this form of cooperation was explored in greater detail by estimating the average duration of projects and actions. It was concluded that **7 out of 10 Triangular South-South Cooperation projects were**

completed in less than two-and-a-half years; 27% between 3 and 4 years; and only 3% had an execution cycle of more than four years. In contrast, **the duration of actions was shorter: 6 out of 10 less than 10 days;** 37.4% between 11 and 40 days; and just 3.3% of the actions needed more than 40 days.

g) A new variant of the Revealed Comparative Advantage Index (RCA) or Belá Balassa **was applied to a number of countries to determine what form of cooperation (Bilateral Horizontal South-South or Triangular South-South) predominated.** It was found that in relative terms (compared to the rest of Ibero-American countries), **Honduras and Chile** (respectively, as recipient and provider) had a comparative advantage in **Triangular South-South Cooperation**, while **Brazil and Argentina** (as providers) and **Ecuador** (as recipient) showed greater strength in **Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation**.

“During 2013, nineteen Latin American countries executed 576 projects and 399 actions under Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation”

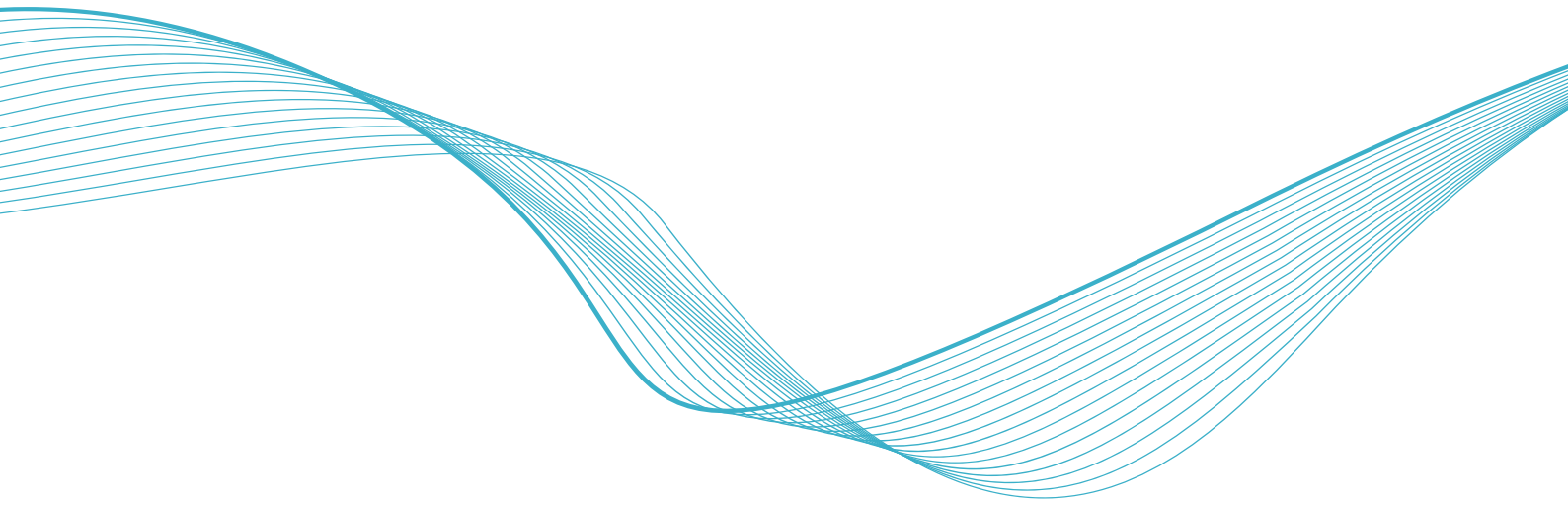
h) Lastly, **a number of operational issues were explored in greater detail.** In summary, it was concluded that **91.1% of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects in which Ibero-American countries were involved were subject to some kind of regulatory framework.** Nearly **50% of these agreements were tripartite.** Moreover, **86.9% of the projects originated at the request of the recipient.** In most cases, the recipient made the formal request to the first provider. The incorporation of second providers tended to occur when so required by the Triangular South-South Cooperation agreement, which, for some years now have been pushing for the involvement of a first and second provider.

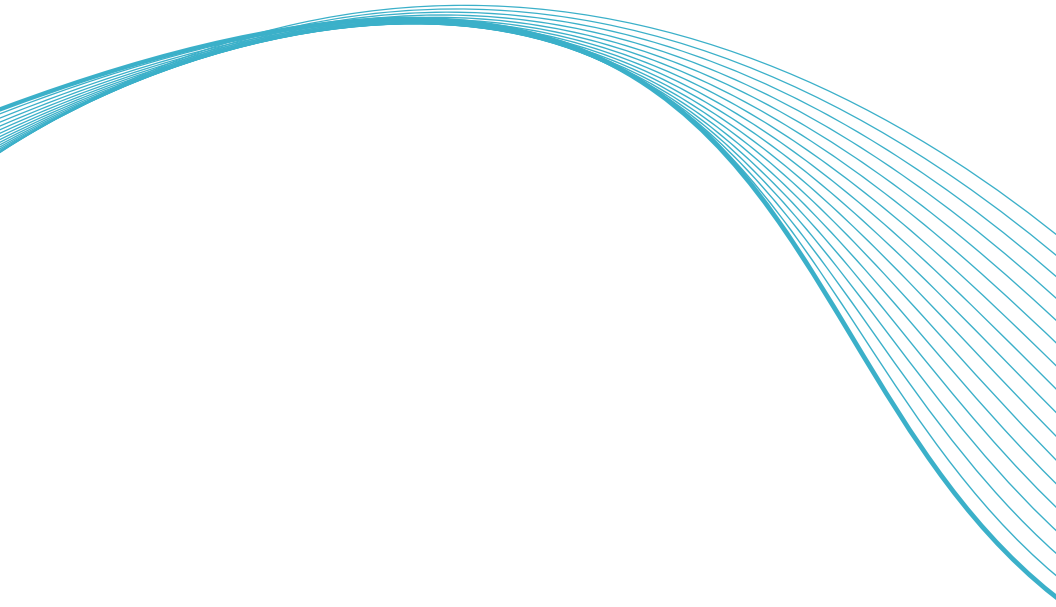
In concluding the section on South-South Cooperation involving our region, the **fourth chapter** focuses on the **50 programs and 28 projects in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries reported that they had participated in 2013.** In this regard, it is worth noting that:

a) **Just over one-third of the 50 programs reported in 2013 under this modality were aimed at strengthening socio-economic capacities** through collective and concerted action: Social (20.8%) and improvements to infrastructure and economic services (14.6%). The main focus in both sectors was cooperation in **Education**, and **Social Policies**, and support for **Scientific and Technological Innovation** and **Communications**. One out of four programs (25%) were geared towards strengthening the so-called Other dimensions of activity, mainly through support for **Culture** (three out of four programs). Additionally, 18.8% of activities focused on **Institutional Strengthening** of governments, and only 6.3% on the **Environment**.

b) As for the **28 Regional South-South Cooperation projects** involving Ibero-American countries in 2013, **the Economic profile predominated: primarily Productive Sectors** (almost 4 out of 10 projects) and, to a lesser extent, new **Infrastructures and services** (14.3% of total). **Another 42.9% of the projects were geared towards Institutional strengthening** and building capacities in the Social sector, and only 3.6% to the Environment. The projects biased towards **Agriculture** and **Government** (28.6% of the total) played again a pivotal role in this profile.

c) Although not a prerequisite for Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, **the involvement in 2013 of regional mechanisms and agencies in the 50 programs and 28 projects under this modality was more than meaningful.** In fact, these bodies **played some role in at least 92.0% and 96.4% of the reported initiatives.** Based on reporting from the countries, **in nine out of 10 Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs, the capacities were strengthened through exchanges regulated by one or more of the more relevant regional political and trade cooperation schemes: SICA, CAN, UNASUR and Latin American Conference.** These schemes or mechanisms **regulated almost half of the Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects executed in 2013.** **MERCOSUR and the Pacific Alliance predominated in the other half.** In this regard, it should be added that, given these circumstances, and based on a case study, the chapter reflects on the role played by these bodies in regulating the relationship between the actors involved in the programs and projects implemented under this form of cooperation.





Acronyms

Acronyms

A

- ACTO** – Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
- AECID** – Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
- AGCI** – Chilean Agency for International Cooperation
- AIMP** – Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors
- ALBA** – Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America
- AMEXCID** – Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation
- APCI** – Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation

B

- BHSSC** – Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

C

- CAN** – Andean Community
- CARICOM** – Caribbean Community
- CDB** – Caribbean Development Bank
- CELAC** – Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
- CPAP** – Community Platform for Public Agreements
- CIAT** – - Inter-American Center for Tax Administrations
- COMJIB** - Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American Countries
- CRC-OSA** – Regional Center of Climate for West South America

D

- DAC** – Development Assistance Committee

E

- ECLAC** – Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ECOSOC** – Economic and Social Council
- EU** – European Union

F

- FAO** – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- FOAL - ONCE** – Foundation for Solidarity with Blind People in Latin America

G

- GAFFISUD** – Financial Action Task Force of South America
- GAN** – High Level Group of the Pacific Alliance
- GDP** – Gross Domestic Product
- GEF** – Global Environment Fund
- GIZ** – Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Association for International Cooperation)
- GTZ** – Technical Cooperation Group of the Pacific Alliance

I

- IAEA** – International Atomic Energy Agency
- IB** – International Body
- IDA** – International Development Association
- IDB** – Interamerican Development Bank
- IDIE** – Institute for Educational Development and Innovation
- IFAD** – International Fund for Agricultural Development
- IUCN** - International Union for Conservation of Nature

L

LA – Latin America

M

MARN – Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador

MDG – Millennium Development Goals

MERCOSUR – Southern Common Market

MIC – - Middle Income Countries

MIC - Middle Income Country

MSME – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

O

OAS – Organization of American States

ODA – Official Development Assistance

OECD – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECS – Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

OEI - Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture

OIJ – Ibero-American Youth Organization

OISS - Ibero-American Organization for Social Security

P

PAHO - Pan American Health Organization

PIFCSS – Ibero-American Program for Strengthening South-South Cooperation

R

RHSSC – Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation

S

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

SEGIB – Ibero-American General Secretariat

SICOFAA – System of Cooperation among the American Armed Forces

SICA – Central American Integration System

SNET – National System of Territorial Studies of El Salvador

SSC – South-South Cooperation

U

UN – United Nations

UNASUR – Union of South American Nations

UNESCO – - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNDP – United Nations Development Program

UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund

UNISDR – United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UNOSSC - United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

UNS – UN System

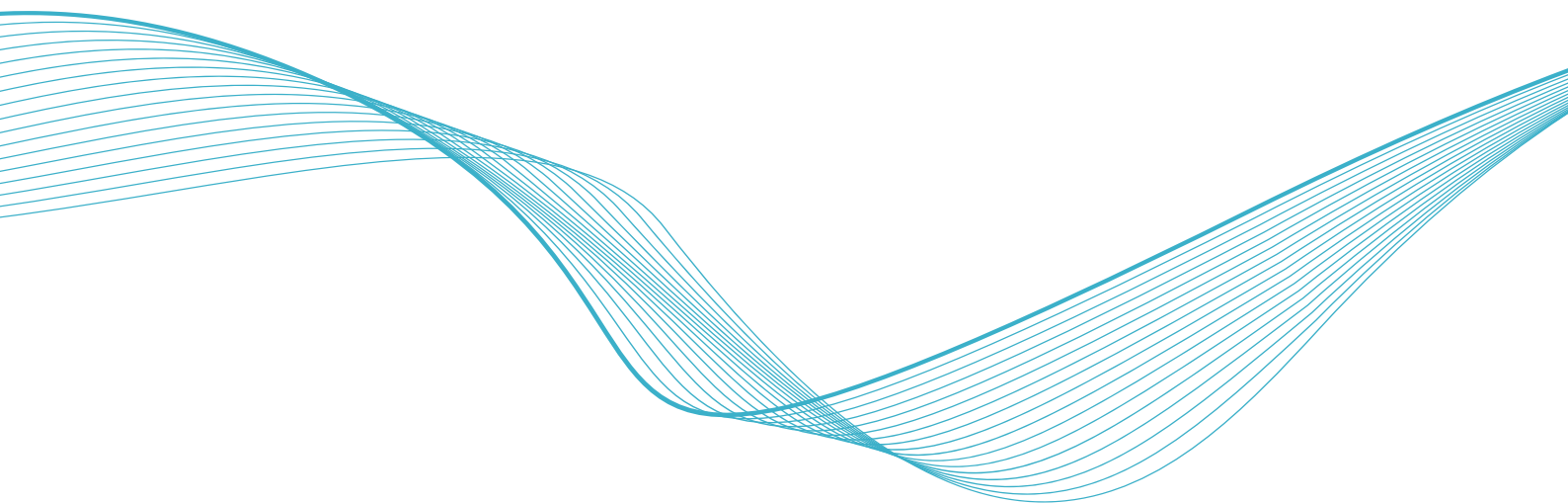
W

WB - World Bank

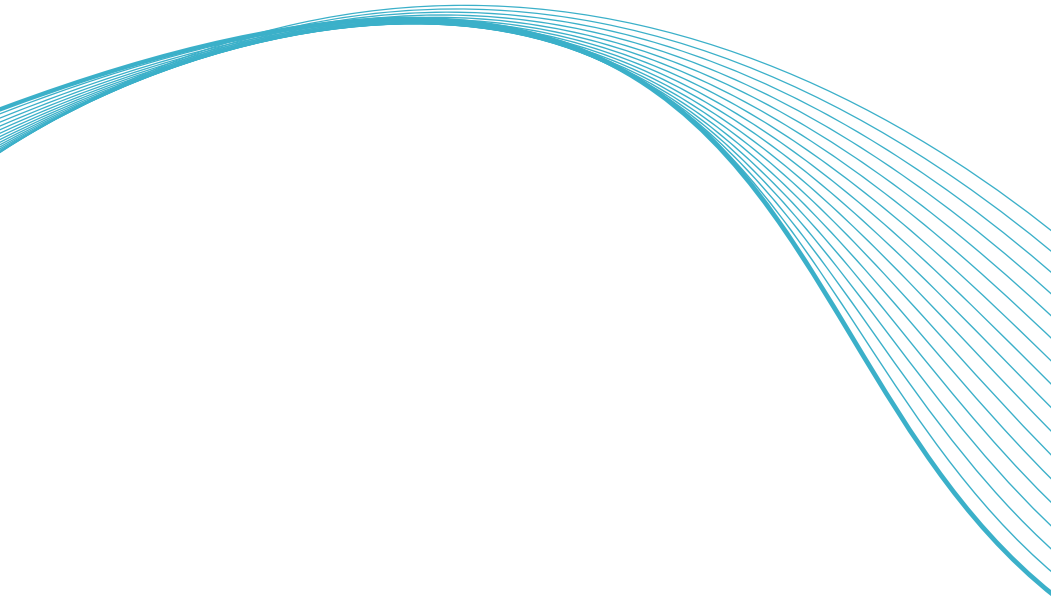
WFP – World Food Program

WHO – World Health Organization

WMO – World Meteorological Organization



Workshop on "Progress and Challenges for PIFCSS" Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS); San Salvador, May 27, 2015



Chapter I

**Triangular cooperation
as the meeting point
between two paradigms**

Triangular cooperation as the meeting point between two paradigms¹

I.1. Introduction

The maturity of South-South Cooperation (SSC) today is driving Latin American countries towards the inevitable challenge of building bridges with traditional cooperation, whilst embracing their defining characteristics.

In the decades since the emergence of South-South Cooperation, based on sporadic technical assistance and solidarity among developing countries, until now, when the United Nations' multilateral system is sparing no efforts to quantify, systematize and integrate South-South Cooperation in the annual reports of its principal organs, the countries in the South have spawned a wealth of experience, whose extent and impact enables peer-to-peer relationship with traditional actors of international cooperation.

This complex setting for development creates both risks and opportunities to deepen and organize the relationship. Latin American countries stand on the threshold of taking their place in building international cooperation in the upcoming decades. An architecture that will be largely defined at the 70th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2015. We, Ibero-American countries, have an unsurpassed platform for furthering our goals as partners to the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

Furthermore, Triangular Cooperation provides an interface between two cooperation experiences, enabling exchanges with other development actors. Ibero-American countries face the challenge of implementing and reporting on South-South Cooperation to engage other actors, without compromising or losing sight of the values that bear the hallmark of this form of cooperation: solidarity, mutual

benefit, flexibility, horizontality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of countries, consensus, and equity; combined with experience and systematization, and traditional human and financial resources.

In light of the above, this chapter seeks to approach Triangular Cooperation from several angles as a resource to maximize the potential of Ibero-American countries in the coming years, and reflects on our region's role in the future of International Cooperation in the post-2015 agenda.

I.2. What is triangular cooperation?

The Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America², based on case studies in our region, has defined Triangular Cooperation between countries until 2012, as *"a form of South-South Cooperation which involves a set of actors, all of which may provide various types of contributions, distributed in three roles: the first provider and recipient and the second provider. The distinguishing feature is determined by the role of the first provider, which acts as the main party responsible for capacity building."*³

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) identified the three roles of Triangular Cooperation during a workshop attended by countries from various regions of the world (Policy Dialogue on Triangular Cooperation, 16 and 17 May 2013 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, Portugal). These roles are: facilitator, focal point and recipient. According to this approach, which avoids a precise

¹ A consensus-based chapter prepared by Ibero-American countries members of the Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCCS), based on the first draft prepared by Argentina, Spain and Chile with data provided by cooperation officers.

² Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, 2013-2014, Madrid, April 2014.

³ Op. Cit, p. 109.

definition, Triangular Cooperation focuses on “shared capacities and knowledge” and “builds on comparative advantages and complementarities” of “partners” who can play any of the roles when it calls for.

Each Member States’ definition of triangular cooperation was analyzed in the recent “Workshops on Development of Guidelines for Managing Triangular South-South Cooperation in Latin America” (Bogota: July 2014, and San Salvador: August 2014) organized by the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation. Although all countries have adopted these concepts to a greater or lesser extent, some countries cited multilateral bodies as actors, and others included the private sector.

Based on the foregoing, these ideas, whose strength lies in their practical implementation, reflect the enormous potential of this form of cooperation, which should be approached as a process in which dialogue and complementarities, mutual trust and strong relations with partners play a key role.

Our program, which will likely continue to evolve with practice, as well as that of the DAC, reveal the polysemous nature of this concept, which has yet to incorporate multiple international actors. Its greatest challenge and biggest advantage lies in its versatility, a window to multiple possibilities, including partnerships between developing countries, or between two developing and one developed country, or between developing countries and regional or multilateral agencies, or even civil society or private sector.

1.3. The role of the United Nations and other international forums in shaping the new architecture of cooperation

The United Nations’ multilateral system serves as a meeting point for two modalities, defined as “complementary” in successive reports and statements, providing greater legitimacy and breadth to these types of approaches, as all States participate on an equal footing.⁴

Future scenarios are suited for capitalizing the United Nations existing capacity and willingness to support concentrated efforts in the development agenda. Similarly, other regional or global processes may contribute to these efforts, e.g. the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation, which is bringing notable conceptual and procedural advances in triangular cooperation.

The United Nations system provides multiple channels to promote and make Triangular Cooperation actions visible. While South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation are briefly mentioned and described in successive reports of the Secretary-General to ECOSOC⁵, and in several resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)⁶, the challenge of creating a specific mandate for promoting triangular cooperation in South-South Cooperation through existing mechanisms still has to be met. This would also assist in maximizing the knowledge acquired by the United Nations specialized agencies, in particular, with regard to the capacities built successfully in countries where the UN operates, and the specific needs that could be addressed by sharing information under specific South-South Cooperation mandates.

In that vein, the United Nations system could also bring their accumulated experience to tackle future challenges, including organizing and raising awareness on local capacities, and systematizing information on Triangular Cooperation practice. Both issues are becoming more urgently required as countries forge stronger links and develop partnerships.

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), whose status was recently discussed at a special session to decide whether or not it should remain under the UNDP or, alternatively, be placed under the General Secretariat⁷, is also a suitable platform to further debate this matter and raise awareness on cooperation in Ibero-America; reinforce our region’s participation in the multilateral arena; build bridges to other regions; establish links with UN specialized agencies through their Executive Boards, and advocate on behalf of biannual programs so that Triangular Cooperation becomes a more relevant and operational field of work and/or tool for all UN agencies.

⁴ “We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.”; A/RES/64/222, “Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation”, p. 3.

⁵ The latest report was A/RES/69/153, “State of South-South Cooperation - Report of the Secretary General”, July 17, 2014.

⁶ A/RES/64/222 - A/RES/64/504 - A/RES/67/226, among others.

⁷ SSC/18/3; “Measures to further strengthen the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, Report of the Secretary General”; April 23, 2014; p. 11.

The latest report of the SG states that “Precisely in the context of the UNOSSC, Member States have stepped up calls for more systematic, coordinated support for South-South cooperation throughout the United Nations system, including the strengthening of its institutional arrangements in order to engage new actors and better harness emerging opportunities for development through South-South and triangular partnerships.”⁵

Triangular Cooperation, as a meeting space, must be central to development diplomacy, and participate in bilateral, regional and global forums and spaces in order to broker commitments to the interest of all countries, whatever their stage of development.

We are, therefore, called to continue working with the UN system, a space where the international community comes together to discuss different models and stages of development, and build consensus between countries and country groupings, as well as mandates for multilateral organizations.

I.4. The post-2015 development agenda

Given the efforts invested thus far in the Millennium Development Goals, whose deadline, but not purpose, expires in September 2015, the international community continues to develop new goals informed by the experience of the past 15 years; with new actors, more specific indicator-based targets, and different development models.

This process, which began with the adoption of the Rio+20 outcome document entitled “The Future We Want”, emphasizes the need to initiate an open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental debate amongst all States, without prejudice to the contributions of other actors to further define a new sustainable development agenda, in which the social, economic and environmental dimensions of

development are integrated in a balanced manner to address the emerging challenges facing humanity, especially the eradication of poverty and reducing inequalities.

I.4.1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Means of Implementation (MoI)

In 2012, partnerships between developing countries enabled the integration of the cardinal principal of sustainable development, known as “common but differentiated responsibilities”, into the concluding document of Rio+20, “The Future We Want” (RES/A/66/228). The incorporation of these three dimensions of sustainable development -social, economic and environment- has broadened the scope of the principle set out in the “1992 Rio Declaration”.⁸

In the context of “knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity building”⁹, this seminal document explicitly refers to South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, introducing the commitment to provide the “means of implementation” needed to achieve the so-called “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDG). SDG should be supported with “funding and resources” to achieve a “demonstrable positive impact on the development of peoples”. Thus, Rio+20 reiterates the need for developed countries to fulfil their historic commitments to provide 0.7% of GNI to ODA¹⁰. Rio+20 introduces another important concept for the development agenda: the “Means of Implementation” (MoI), which must be understood as the means “indispensable for achieving the full and effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes.”¹¹ The means of implementation outlined in the Rio+20 document include “Funding”; “Technology”; “Capacity Building” and “Trade”.

Meanwhile, the countries in the region have reiterated the developed countries historic commitment to 0.7% of GNI, and the need to provide MoI for SDGs at all international development events since Rio+20: the Final Declaration of the G-77 Summit of Heads of State and Government “Towards a New World

⁸ This means that restrictions and/or additional burdens on developing countries' national capacities should be avoided. It also requires developed countries to meet their historical obligations regarding the transfer of technology and availability of financial resources, along with capacity building. The principle is based on the understanding that countries in the North have greater responsibility for development.

⁹ Paragraph 252 of the “The Future We Want”.

¹⁰ Paragraph 258, “The Future We Want” (...) the fulfilment of all commitments related to ODA is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for ODA to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for ODA to the least developed countries. (...).

¹¹ Paragraph 277 of the document “The Future We Want”.

Order to Live Well" (2014), Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia); "CELAC's¹² Special Declaration on the Post-2015 Agenda", Doc.3.6, "Havana Declaration", II CELAC Summit (2014) Havana (Cuba); and the "Joint Declaration of the CELAC Ministers of Foreign Affairs (2014), New York (USA)", to name a few.

"Strengthen the ties between our diplomats and our cooperation agencies to ensure all partners deliver on their commitment to Triangular Cooperation"

In support of the commitments made at Rio+20, the United Nations has set up an Open-ended Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG-SDG) with the remit of proposing a set of objectives for the future sustainable development agenda. An Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Goals was tasked with proposing effective funding options and strategies to mobilize the resources needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Drawing on these mandates, both groups met throughout 2014, where the differences between the agendas of developed and developing countries were laid bare. Finally, the OWG-SDG agreed on a solution that was adopted by the General Assembly (RES/A/68/309). The developing countries' greatest success was the inclusion in the document of an MoI for each SDG. However, neither South-South Cooperation nor Triangular Cooperation figures prominently in this document.

The experience of these working groups is important to raise awareness of the fact that our agreements can and should be prioritized in all forums. The countries were organized by troika and regional pairings at the OWG-SDG meetings. This setup raises the challenge of ensuring that the pre-existing cooperation agreements are fully reflected in the multilateral setting. As outlined before, we must strengthen our diplomatic ties with the cooperation institutions, joining efforts to obtain a commitment on Triangular Cooperation from developing and developed countries, so that it becomes an integral part of the commitments that will

guide development in the coming decades, rather than a sporadic activity.

In light of the above, we need to work together at the forthcoming Conference on Financing for Development, which according to A/RES/68/279 will take place in Ethiopia in 2015, to achieve realistic Sustainable Development Goals, including a common approach to Triangular Cooperation as a means of implementation acceptable to both the North and the South. The success of the OWG-SDG meetings should not be squandered.

Interestingly, at the last meeting, the OWG-SDG circulated the following proposal to be included in the "Means of Implementation" section. "Increase ODA X% to fund initiatives and/or triangular cooperation projects, to ensure additional support for the exchange of relevant knowledge, best practices, experiences and public policies. The initiatives and/or projects shall be defined between the partners on an equal footing, without impositions, and according to the principles of South-South Cooperation, i.e. solidarity, reciprocity, respect for national sovereignty, ownership and independence, no conditionality, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, shared governance and mutual benefit."

I.4.2. Towards a global partnership for development

Since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), our region has called for a more fair, balanced, inclusive and representative multilateral decision-making system, with clear and fair rules that provide effective solutions to numerous and growing global development challenges. This ambition is reflected in MDG 8 "Develop a Global Partnership for Development". Unlike other MDGs, some difficulties were encountered to meet the deadlines due to lack of criteria and adequate means of implementation. Some countries in our region have used this MDG to include their South-South Cooperation activities in the regular

¹² Community of Latin America and Caribbean States.

National Reports on progress made towards achieving objectives as part of their partnerships.

Indeed, in the SDG working document published by the OWG mentioned in the previous section, and adopted by UN General Assembly, MDG 8 has been replaced by: “Strengthening the Means of Implementation and Reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”.

Accordingly, this SDG is seen in our region as fertile ground for triangular cooperation activities, as it serves both as a means of implementation to enforce commitments, and an end in itself of this agenda, which compels us to build increasingly broader and permanent partnerships. We must join efforts to avoid the flawed design of MDG 8, which failed to provide proper accountability in its implementation and enforcement, and place partnerships at the heart of the Ibero-American agenda. Ibero-America, with countries from two diverse regions -Latin America and Europe-, can be a role model for the international community, given the progress made to date.

Triangular Cooperation is thus seen as a platform suitable for this new partnership, an innovative resource to bring developed countries on board the South-South Cooperation, providing greater depth in terms of building a long-term multi-stakeholder and multi-level partnership, while fulfilling its historic commitments.

This alternative could contribute to the debate on declining Official Development Assistance for countries that the international system continues to classify as “middle income”, thus steering away from categories such as “emerging donors”, and creating a framework for triangular cooperation partners. There is therefore not need to repeat in this chapter the region’s traditional position on middle-income countries, as it has been sufficiently analyzed in other academic and multilateral fora. Furthermore, the final declarations of various UN conferences on this issue resort to agreed language¹³. We therefore reiterate that the economics-based, reductionist language of multilateral lending agencies is inappropriate to convey the complex dynamics of development.

Importantly, the outcome document of Rio+20 recognizes “(...) the progress made by middle-income countries in improving the well-being of their people, as well as the specific development challenges they face in their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to achieve sustainable development in a comprehensive manner integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions. We reiterate that these efforts should be adequately supported by the international community, in various forms, taking into account the needs and the capacity to mobilize domestic resources of these countries.”¹⁴

Finally, it is interesting to remember that we have received the support of the United Nations regional commissions as regards coordinating efforts with the States to advance in sustainable development, in particular, the provision of technical development assistance and design of public development policies. In this context, CELAC’s¹⁵ South-South Cooperation Committee, whose potential is yet to be fully leveraged, may in the future assist in the analysis and systematization of Triangular Cooperation experiences.

I.5. The role of regional mechanisms

Regional mechanisms are an important means for triangular cooperation schemes. All the countries participating in the Program belong to different spaces: some are integration mechanisms (MERCOSUR or ALBA); others are more political (UNASUR) or commercial (Pacific Alliance) spaces; and there are even, intergovernmental organizations with a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to historical, political, social, Cultural, and economic aspects, such as the CELAC, which brings together thirty-three countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

¹³ Final Declaration of the High Level Conference of Middle Income Countries, 2013, San Jose (Costa Rica); Report of Commission II - UN - “Globalisation and interdependence: development cooperation with middle income countries” - A/66/442/Add.3 III International Conference on Development Cooperation with Middle Income Countries, 2008, Namibia; Ministerial Conference on Middle Income Countries, 2007, Madrid (Spain); II International Conference on Development Cooperation with Middle Income Countries, 2007, El Salvador; Monterrey Consensus, International Conference on Financing for Development, 2002.

¹⁴ Paragraph 37, “The Future We Want”

¹⁵ Community of Latin American and Caribbean States

The growing status of regionalism in the past ten years highlights a shift towards the South in bilateral and multilateral external relations, and a new awareness of developing countries in developed countries, evidenced by increased South-South trade, investment and exchanges.

The emergence of cooperation spaces within various integration forums is of particular interest, e.g. MERCOSUR set up a Group for International Cooperation in 2012, which replaced the Technical Cooperation Committee from 1992. This is the only agency with an operational hierarchy whose international technical cooperation is centralized in accordance with MERCOSUR's cooperation policy.

CELAC, which embodies a unique platform for relations between Latin America and the Caribbean, has enjoyed the support of the Working Group for International Cooperation created in 2013 on the motion of Chile and Argentina. This group is viewed as CELAC's specialized panel for reflection, creation, articulation and implementation of cooperation policy guidelines in the region, in particular, for the strengthening of cooperation ties among its members.

Meanwhile, the Pacific Alliance created a "Technical Cooperation Group" in 2011, which promotes broader cooperation among its member countries, focusing on the areas of Environment and Climate Change; Innovation, Science and Technology; Social Development; Student and Academic Exchange, and Tourism.

It is also worth noting the concerted efforts made in Central America to advance regional integration and cooperation through its Central American Integration System (SICA), created in 1991 with the primary objective of Central American integration, to fashion a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, solidly grounded on respect, protection and promotion of human rights.¹⁶

The Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation on which we have collaboratively worked for many years has transformed Ibero-America into a privileged space for promoting reflection and forging ties, strengthening the institutionalization of national cooperation in the management of projects and actions, supporting participation in regional and global dialogues, and systematizing good practices and statistical information.

Regional scenarios in which different States share Cultural and historical ties are a catalyst for workable ideas. This has been the case of CELAC, where the members agreed to work on existing bilateral experiences, expanding into triangular cooperation with new partners, thereby optimizing efforts.

The bonds of trust built on common technical and historical experiences provide natural support for these initiatives, making members more open to sharing information to systematize these experiences, e.g. the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

Similarly, these spaces have relied more heavily on dialogue between different regional platforms to avoid duplicating mandates and foster synergistic partnerships.

These spaces, as well as those with ties to other regions, i.e. CELAC-EU, to which all Ibero-American countries belong, are appropriate platforms to crystallize global partnerships, a hallmark of the 21st century.

I.6. Challenges facing Triangular Cooperation

The language and practice of South-South Cooperation has already been incorporated and debated in the international arena. They are part of the *acquis* of declarations from multilateral and regional summits of Presidents and Heads of States, as well as reports and resolutions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

However, Triangular Cooperation, as a phenomenon with specific and distinctive features based on two cooperation paradigms, has not been sufficiently explored. Although the region focuses on both South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, efforts have been biased towards the practice and conceptualization of the former.

It must be acknowledged that South-South Cooperation is currently better prepared to work with a triangular partner, whether another developing country, a developed country or a multilateral agency, while upholding the principles, criteria and values

¹⁶ Article 3. Tegucigalpa Protocol to the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (OCEAS). 1991.

that have assisted it in its own path. The region has a history of diverse Triangular Cooperation; one that highlights its huge potential for broadening and deepening these adaptive and innovative practices to support increasingly complex partnerships to address development challenges.

The scaling up of partnerships is necessary not only to carry forth larger projects, but also as the full expression of the “Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” sought by SDG 17 (former MDG 8), already addressed in the working documents mentioned above.

“Triangular Cooperation should bring added value both to developed and developing countries”

Just as our region’s declarations and statements on South-South Cooperation are supported by the practice of our institutions, a proposal should be made to ensure that the triangular cooperation between the countries in the region reflect the rich tapestry of trust networks between all partners. Ibero-American countries have multiple tools and spaces to work on the issues identified and explored each year in the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

Accordingly, we are aware of the difficulties involved and the ground covered thus far. The debasement of Ibero-American identity is the greatest risk faced, as new asymmetries or vertical relationships devalue the essence of South-South Cooperation. Given this risk, the international development community has shown a certain reluctance to act. A systematic approach has not been sought, on the understanding that the inevitable asymmetries of international relations will dilute solidarity and dialogue, driving the practice of South-South Cooperation toward certain vertical behaviors.

Continued efforts are needed to define a clear strategy that addresses all aspects of triangular cooperation, so that this practice will extend beyond funding for major projects under way.

Triangular Cooperation must bring added value to both developed and developing countries. Both must evolve towards strategies that enable all parties to contribute on an equal footing, on the understanding that non-harmonized management, even by traditional donors, requires no less effort from the second donor, in terms of complexity managing each initiative, in attempting to harmonize bilateral procedures that can be more ‘readily’ adapted to this setup of three or more partners.

A developed partner, if involved, must perceive that working with a developing country provides an increased incentive in terms of “efficiency”, in line with the declared intentions of this agenda, whose final milestone will take place in Mexico City. The reasons are varied: reduction of institutionalization and bureaucratic costs, typical of ODA-funded projects, as traditional donors resort to local human resources, greater awareness of local circumstances, and shared idiosyncrasies of partner countries; lower risks of “tied aid”; experts from the South can use their familiarity with the local situation; Cultural links; and, proven locally developed best practices.

The involvement of developed partners, therefore, must go beyond the mere provision of funding, focusing instead on a meaningful participation in process management and project formulation. There are examples of some experiences in cooperation based on trust and mutual understanding, e.g. with AECID¹⁷, GIZ¹⁸ or JICA¹⁹, the outcome of a long-term, joint venture, rooted in Cultural, economic and political bilateral relations.

The economy-based asymmetries in other areas, which inevitably replicate existing inequalities, may be precluded by engaging more deeply in multilateral and regional contexts anchored in the legitimacy of belonging, rather than in the accrual of power attributes (GNI, military, financial, and commercial resources, commodities, etc.).

Meanwhile, the triangular partnerships surveyed in each edition of the report reveal a potential for expansion. South Korea and the United States have recently joined the group of traditional partners comprised of Germany, Spain, Canada and Japan.

As already stated, in most cases, bilateral political relations lead to a partnership. Moreover, successful

¹⁷ Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

¹⁸ German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation.

¹⁹ Japan International Cooperation Agency.

bilateral projects lead to Triangular Cooperation when a triangular partner is added. There is currently interest and potential for systematizing and evaluating information under existing rules, making replication of the information easier for new partners, thereby avoiding the need to deal with issues on a “case by case” basis, which not only inflates the cost of transactions, but also gives priority exclusively to political allegiances. Accordingly, the parties involved must engage in genuine dialogue.

Despite the crucial role played by triangular cooperation in engaging all participants in a consistent and sound practice, the process of developing the “*Guidelines for the Management of Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*” confirmed that there are as yet no far-reaching Triangular Cooperation programs.

This does not mean that we must rely and apply external agendas to South-South Cooperation without further consideration. All political forums agree that this is a different paradigm. A meaningful dialogue requires not only instruments which enable an evaluative approach, moving beyond the quantitative emphasis of recent years, but also indicators that summarize qualitative achievements, real changes and lessons learnt, which cannot be measured in percentages of “actions” or economic classifications.

Our region now faces the challenge of developing frameworks for this form of cooperation, without resorting to exogenous patterns that would debase it or modalities that have been applied to a different reality. The most recent Secretary General’s report on South-South Cooperation notes ²⁰: “*Given the different modalities of South-South Cooperation, current policy frameworks, based on traditional development cooperation, are considered unsuitable. It will require a South-South Cooperation-specific lexicon.*”

The “Workshops for developing Guidelines on the Management of Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America”, in which all Ibero-American countries and several traditional partners participated, reflects the need for greater evaluation and systematization of realistic and agreed-upon instruments, experiences and methodologies.

It is also necessary, in this context, to promote exchange and coordination schemes amongst different

international cooperation stakeholders, not only to exchange information, but also to build frameworks to maximize the impact of all forms of cooperation. All this on the understanding that the primary responsibility for development and cooperation policies lies in the States.

If the Ibero-American region is to address these phenomena without resorting to exogenous patterns in its path to renewed paradigms, it must first complete another task: a glossary of regional practices in which concepts that do not resonate with Ibero-American history, tradition and values are eschewed. The region must remain true to its own reality when applying certain concepts, such as access to information and promotion of effective and efficient use of public resources within the South-South Cooperation paradigm, and acknowledge the need to apply the same strict standards as any other public policy.

The latest report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on SSC lists the following “Challenges for South-South Cooperation” ²¹

- **Strengthening the sustainability of South-South Cooperation for development, given the limited funding for some ambitious South-South Cooperation initiatives, which consequently lack monitoring.**
- **Strengthen the quality and availability of information on the scale and impact of South-South Cooperation, evaluation of achievements and impact on the development of South-South Cooperation projects.**
- **Given the different modalities of South-South Cooperation, current policy frameworks, based on traditional development cooperation, are considered unsuitable. Development of a specific lexicon for South-South Cooperation.**
- **Promote South-South learning worldwide and share experiences.**

²⁰ The latest report was A/RES/69/153, “State of South-South Cooperation - Report of the Secretary General”, July 17, 2014.

²¹ E/2014/77; “Trends and progress in international development cooperation. Report of the Secretary General”, May 15, 2014, p. 15.

The outcome document of the Nairobi Conference, held in 2009, on the 30th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, notes:

“Three trends have been evident in the support of the United Nations system for South-South and Triangular Cooperation:

a) the increasingly diversified and robust nature of programs;

b) a general move towards a more strategic approach in policy and program frameworks, supported by efforts to improve data collection, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and

c) growing intra-system cooperation on South-South outcomes.²²

With the no-growth or declining aid budgets imposed on recession-hit providers of development aid in the North, there has been greater attention to the effectiveness of delivery.

The perception that triangular cooperation adds to the effectiveness of the North-South aid has made such arrangements almost routine.²³

Currently, the developed countries do not have a Triangular Cooperation strategy, opting for bilateral cooperation. Experimentation and case studies, or even proposals based on mutual interests and agendas with other regional countries, are a common practice in bilateral relations that is now spreading to other partners.

It is important to understand why developed countries' prefer to cooperate with external consultants, who for the most part are unaware of the local realities, whereas local experts are better informed and, therefore, capable of achieving better results. It is in this context that the true value of the United Nations system shines, with its analytical and regulatory capacity to identify these two phenomena.

Furthermore, within the context of its operational activities on the ground. It could be instrumental in helping advance and spread Triangular Cooperation, while promoting the specific values and comparative advantages of South-South Cooperation.

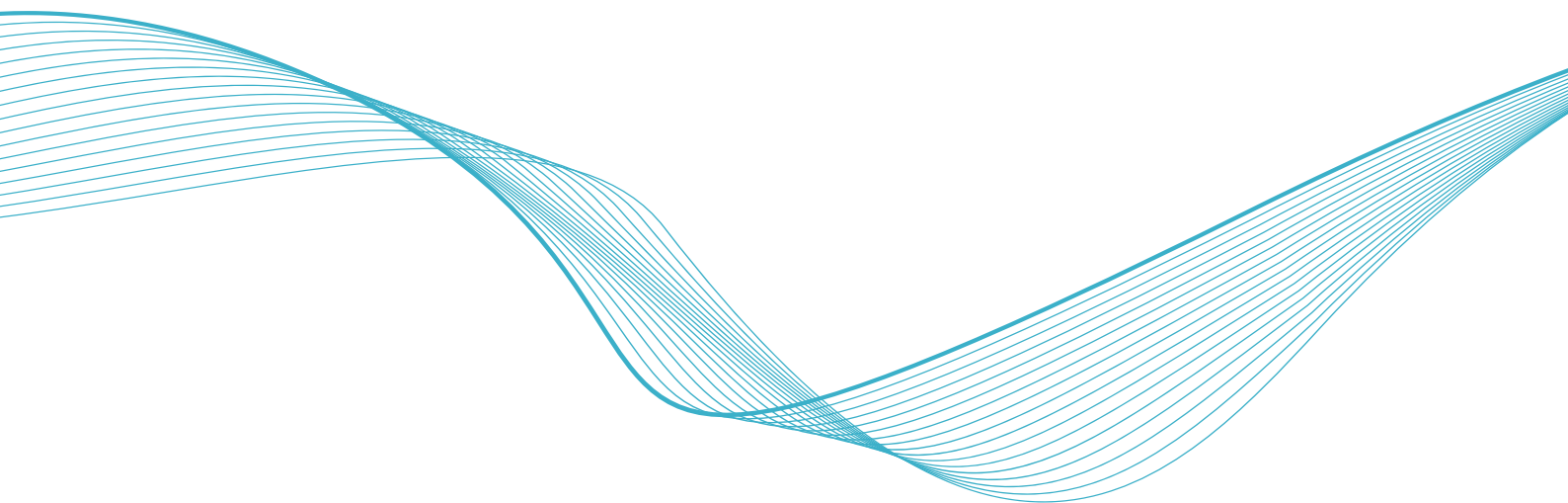
Regarding the Development Agenda, which will come to fruition in the forthcoming UNGA, the tension surrounding the issue of “means of implementation” has yet to be dealt with. Bearing in mind the far-reaching scope of the Development Financing agenda, the Ethiopia Financing Conference, which will take place in July 2015, will undoubtedly be very meaningful. Despite the progress made, Triangular Cooperation is not yet considered a Mol. We must ask ourselves whether this course of action will advance the strategic interests of our region. Continued disregard for the agreed ODA percentages has raised the question whether promoting Triangular Cooperation, without creating a new category of “emerging donors” to circumvent historical commitments, could be a reasonable and feasible mechanism for developing countries to bring their technical skills and experts to the table through a genuine global partnership.

Just as the South-South Cooperation is now sufficiently mature to be considered a valuable phenomenon in various fields, its logical outcome, Triangular Cooperation, should be taken to the next level of development, beyond the experimental stage, so that the partner we continue to call “recipient”, a carryover from North-South cooperation, can work on an equal footing with a developing or developed country, or a multilateral organization. This process must be understood as embracing debate and openness to new ideas, with “seed projects” that can generate more ambitious schemes, until a knowledge base of practices is gradually compiled.

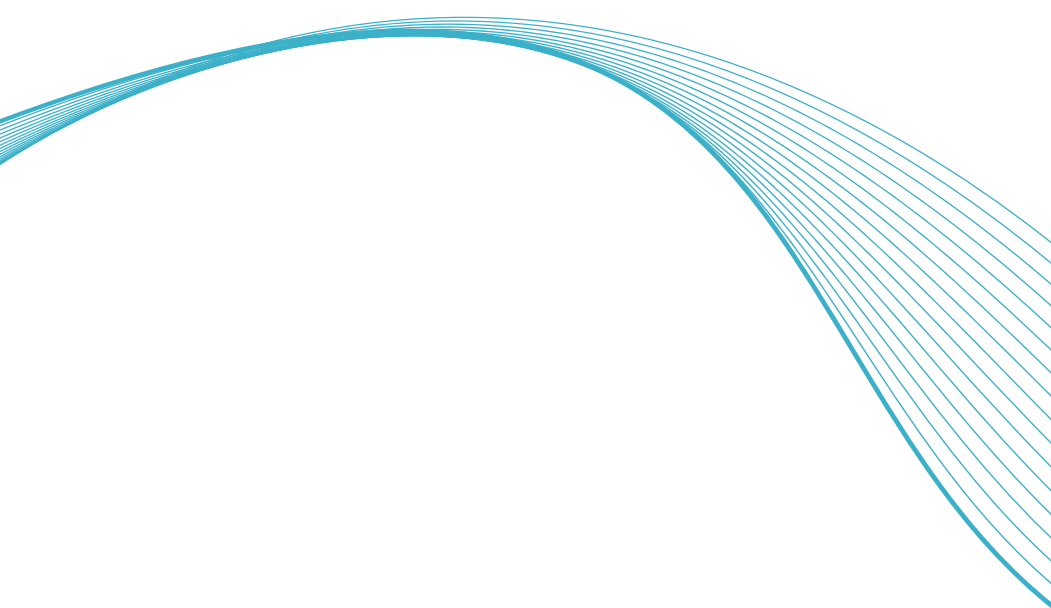
As mentioned above, this versatile concept provides a platform for growth that our Ibero-American region cannot fail to implement in all areas where we operate, with the aim of boosting cooperation amongst all its member States.

²² SSC/18/1, “Review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the new directions strategy for South-South Cooperation and the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, taking into account the role of South-South Cooperation as a complement to South-South Cooperation, in the implementation of relevant major United Nations conferences in the social, economic and related fields.”

²³ SSC/18/1, “Review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the new directions strategy for South-South cooperation and the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, taking into account the role of South-South cooperation as a complement to South-South cooperation, in the implementation of relevant major United Nations conferences in the social, economic and related fields”; p. 14.



"Yacumeño creole cattle characterization and conservation" project. National University of La Plata (Argentina) and Gabriel René Moreno Autonomous University at Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia)



Chapter II

Ibero-America and Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

Ibero-America and Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

II.1. The challenge of advancing knowledge on South-South Cooperation

Over recent years, the Ibero-American Cooperation Agencies and/or Bureaus, along with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), have worked together driven by the need to achieve a common goal: trying to understand better South-South Cooperation in our region.

Based on this challenge, the work was guided in two directions: improving the quantity and quality of data related to South-South Cooperation; and making further progress in the application of techniques for better and more comprehensive data processing. Part of the gains from this effort has been reflected in successive editions of this *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America*. This report, which always draws on contributions from Ibero-American countries, has seen data processing evolve, especially starting with the 2012 edition, when the first indicators for South-South Cooperation were applied, and in the 2013-2014 edition, when statistical techniques were implemented.

We continue to pursue these goals, aware that much remains to be done. This 2015 *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America* takes a further step towards improving data processing: the use of new graphics resources better tailored to the message we wish to convey, with more visual appeal and ease of use for the readers. Described in greater detail below, the reader will approach South-South Cooperation through, for example, the so-called *Sankey Diagrams* (ideally suited for explaining cooperation flows); *Histograms* (a better resource for analyzing continuous variables such as project costs); and, even, analysis of clusters, in a first attempt to measure the countries' share of South-South

Cooperation from a perspective that is not limited to the number of projects that each party provides or receives.

It should be noted that these developments, however, do not modify the structure of this chapter, which is specifically dedicated to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, with a similar layout to that of previous editions. Indeed:

1. This chapter includes, first, the *provider and recipient matrices* for Bilateral HSSC actions and projects in 2013. This is a basic tool for analysis of the data contained in the matrices.
2. Next, a geographic perspective is provided to better understand the role that countries and subregions (including the non-Ibero-American Caribbean) played in Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013: which countries and subregions were more active and in what capacity. This analysis is complemented by a characterization of the cooperation flows between partners.
3. A sectoral approach is subsequently applied to these same cooperation projects and actions matrices, with projects and activities grouped according to the dimension of activity with which they are related (social, economic, institutional strengthening, environmental or other). The analysis of this data provides a greater understanding of the capacities and needs for the region as a whole, and for each top provider and recipient.
4. The chapter concludes with an analysis of distinctive traits of South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, based on date- and cost-based indicators. The aim is to increase knowledge on, for example, a project's dimension, in terms of duration and cost, the *efficiency* with which it is managed or the extent to which the provider and the recipient share the *burden*.

II.2. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions and projects in 2013

As **Matrices II.1** and **II.2**¹ suggest, 19 Latin American countries executed a total of 576 BHSSC projects and 399 actions in 2013. When these figures are compared with those since 2010, there is a general annual increase in the number of projects and actions under way in the region. **Graph II.1**, which supports this assertion, tracks the annual trend in number of projects and actions registered between 2010 and 2013.²

Graph II.1 shows that between 2010 and 2013, the number of projects and actions experienced significant but inconsistent growth with a positive outcome. Although the annual growth rates moved in opposite directions³, this did not prevent an increase in the number of projects and actions at an average rate of 3.7% (from 529 projects in the first year to 576 in the last) and 19.5% (from 313 actions in 2010 to 400 in 2013), respectively.

It should be noted, however, that this continued year-on-year upward trend in the number of projects and activities is influenced by the so-called “bidirectional” projects and actions, where the two partners act simultaneously as provider and recipient, and easily identified in the matrices by parentheses. Indeed, the increase in projects and actions has been somewhat “artificially” inflated owing to the way in which each “bidirectional” project is counted and methodologically processed: i.e. each bidirectional project and/or action is counted twice and represented in a matrix “broken down” into two “normal” projects and/or actions, one for each of the two partners in their respective roles (provider-recipient and recipient-provider).⁴

The nuances that these criteria bring to the analysis are explained in **Graphs II.2** (trend in bidirectional projects and actions registered between 2010 and 2013) and **II.3** (trend in projects and actions executed between 2010 and 2013, after bidirectional and other exchanges have been broken down, double counting has been excluded, and new additions have been “recalculated”).

It reveals that:

a) According to **Graph II.2**, between 2010 and 2013, bidirectional projects tripled from 13 to 41, and bidirectional actions doubled from 6 to 13. Owing to the accounting methodology used, this increase in the share of bidirectional exchanges as a percentage of the total number of exchanges registered was both absolute and relative: bidirectionals increased from 10.2% and 10.7% of “total” projects in 2011 and 2012, respectively, to 14.2% in 2013; while the “total” number of actions increased from 3.5% and 3.9% in 2011 and 2012, respectively, to 6.5% in 2013.⁵

b) Similarly, the total number of projects and actions registered also varied when bidirectional exchanges were broken down and double accounting was excluded (**Graph II.3**). By way of example, 494 “normal” and 41 “bidirectional” projects were registered in 2013, bringing the new “total” to 535, well below the original 576 projects.⁶ Owing to this methodological change, it was found that when the average annual growth rates of projects and actions after disaggregating bidirectional exchanges (0.1% and 17.6%, respectively) are compared with the original rates (3.7% and 19.5%), the number of projects and actions finally registered are inevitably “artificially” inflated due to the double counting of bidirectional exchanges.

¹ Each cell in the Matrix reports on:

a) The number of projects/actions exchanged by each pair of partners: providers are arrayed on the vertical axis, recipients on the horizontal axis. 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.

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

² Indeed, there is data available for the period 2007-2013. However, the period should be limited to 2010-2013 for methodological reasons. Specifically:

a) The data from 2007 y 2008 are excluded because all cooperation was registered as “actions”, regardless of size. To remedy this situation, since 2009, all records must meet a different criteria which classifies interventions into two types: “projects” (larger dimension) and “actions” (smaller). Given the impracticality of breaking down (and comparing) the original data, it is advisable to exclude this series.

b) Furthermore, 2009 has been excluded because this was the last year when data on Venezuela (who no longer participates in the report) was available. The problem not only lies in feeding a stable supply of data to a series (since 2010), but also the potential distortion that Venezuela could introduce in the series, given that it accounted for 20% of the projects (179) finally registered in 2009 (out of a total of 881 projects).

³ Between 2010 and 2013, projects saw annual growth rates of 10.8% (2010-2011), 13.7% (2011-2012) and 13.8% (2012-2013). Actions had similar, or even higher rates (respectively, -26.8%, -11.4% and 96.6%).

⁴ The methodological (or accounting) treatment mentioned above was applied to the 2012 edition, and therefore affects data on projects and activities from 2011 and beyond.

Indeed, the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2012* (page 26) includes the following explanation: “The final figure was inflated by the change in method (from this year) for counting “bidirectional” projects. (...) 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. Starting from the (2012) Report, the criteria applied reversed the situation, i.e. bidirectional projects are now counted in the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation matrices. Thus, “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” (SEGIB, 2012; p.26).

⁵ As mentioned earlier, estimates for 2010 are excluded as the counting method had changed.

⁶ All columns for 2011, 2012 and 2013 have the same logical basis. The exception refers to 2010 when the methodological approach was different. In this case, 13 projects and 6 bidirectional actions registered separately were added to the 529 projects and 319 actions shown in the provider-recipient matrices (SEGIB, 2012; p.26 & 27).

Matrix II.1.

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects. 2013

| Providers | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|--------|-------|-----|
| | LMIC | | | | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | | | | HIC | | | |
| | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | | | |
| LMIC | 28 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 14 | | | | | 7+(4) | 2 | 13 | 11 | 1+(4) | | 11 | 1 | | 3 | 3+(6) | 140 |
| | 8 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 8 | | | 8 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 9+(1) | 7 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 14+(1) | 166 | |
| | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | (4) | | | | 3 | 1 | 1+(1) | | | | 1 | | | 2+(2) | 30 | |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | (2) | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | 3 | 34 | |
| | | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | | (1) | | 2 | | | (1) | | 1+(1) | | 2+(1) | 12 | |
| | 3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1+(4) | 1 | 1+(1) | 1 | 11+(2) | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1+(8) | 1+(4) | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1+(1) | 2 | | | | | | | 8 |
| | UMIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | (8) | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | 2+(4) | | 56 |
| HIC | 5 | 9 | | | | 4 | (6) | (1) | 3+(2) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6+(1) | (4) | | | | | (4) | | | 48 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 80 | 18 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 6 | 32 | 25 | 37 | 47 | 32 | 32 | 13 | 41 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 45 | | 576 |

Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of 1 July 2014. Countries classified as Lower middle income (per capita GNI of US\$1,045 - US\$4,125), Upper middle income (US\$4,125 - US\$12,746) and High income (over US\$12,746). 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 act as both provider and recipient.

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

Matrix II.2.

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions. 2013

[illegible]

Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of 1 July 2014. Countries classified as Lower middle income (per capita GNI of US\$1,045 - US\$4,125), Upper middle income (US\$4,125 - US\$12,746) and High income (over US\$12,746). b) The figures in parentheses refer to the number of action that the countries declared to be "bidirectional". In these cases, the two participating countries act as both provider and recipient. * This column displays actions implemented by a single provider that affect several recipients at the same time (for example, a workshop or seminar). It is counted as a single action because it has a single implementation period with a single budget.

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

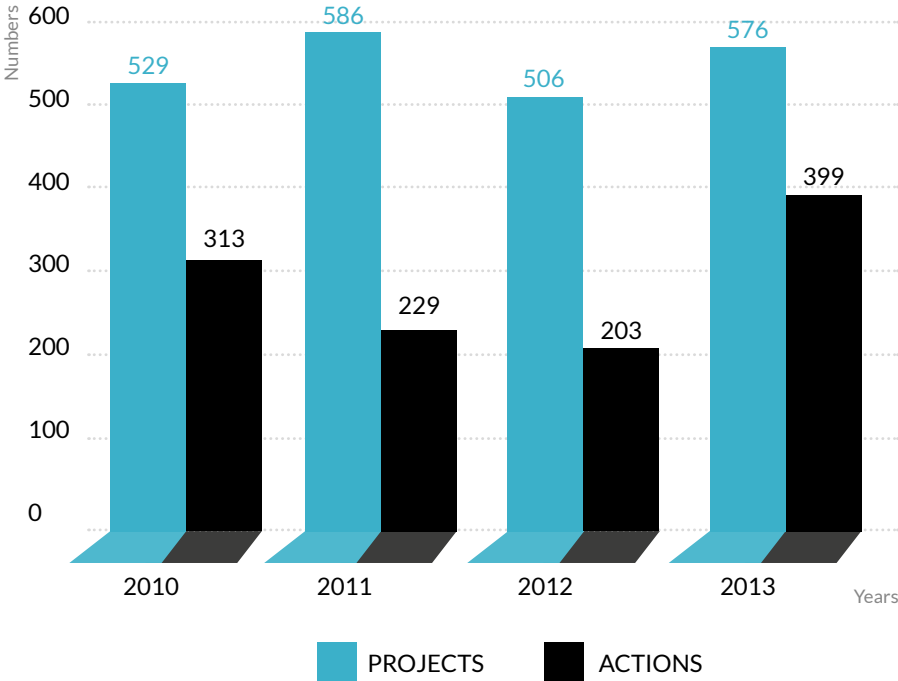
However, it should be noted that, conceptually, a bidirectional project or action can be executed through two projects or actions (one for each of the two partners in their respective roles); therefore, these changes are not relevant for calculating the total or its trend. What matters are the methodological

implications of the behavior of certain Bilateral HSSC variables. As is apparent throughout this document, the use of this methodological approach and the subsequent exclusion of bidirectional exchanges should be taken into account, for example, in deciding which total is applied, as this may distort the interpretation of

Graph II.1.
Evolution of
Bilateral HSSC
projects and
actions.
2010-2013

Numbers

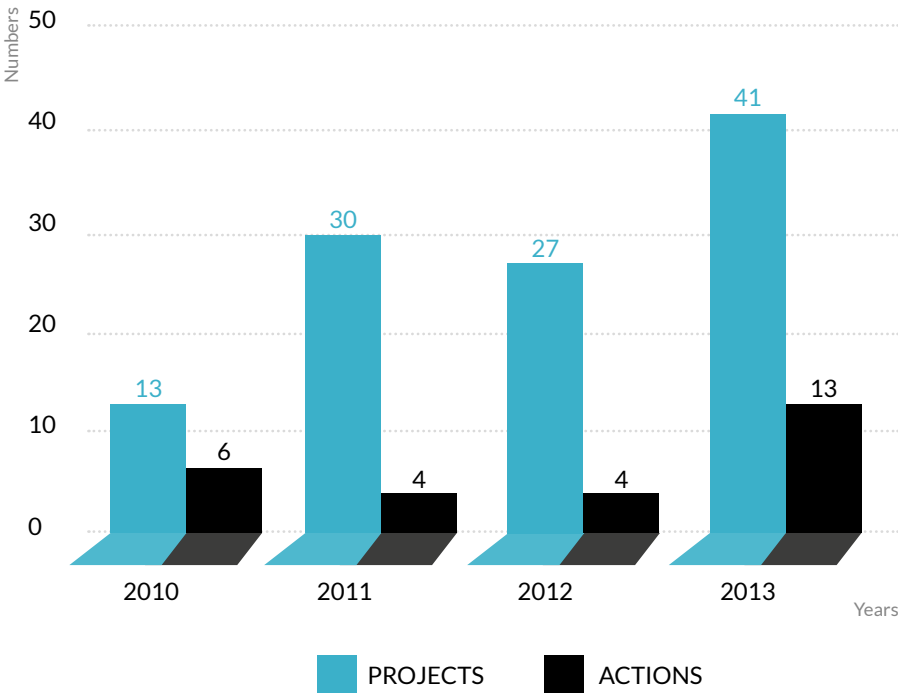
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus and SEGIB (2014, 2012, 2011)



Graph II.2.
Evolution of
“bidirectional”
BHSSC projects
and actions.
2010-2013

Numbers

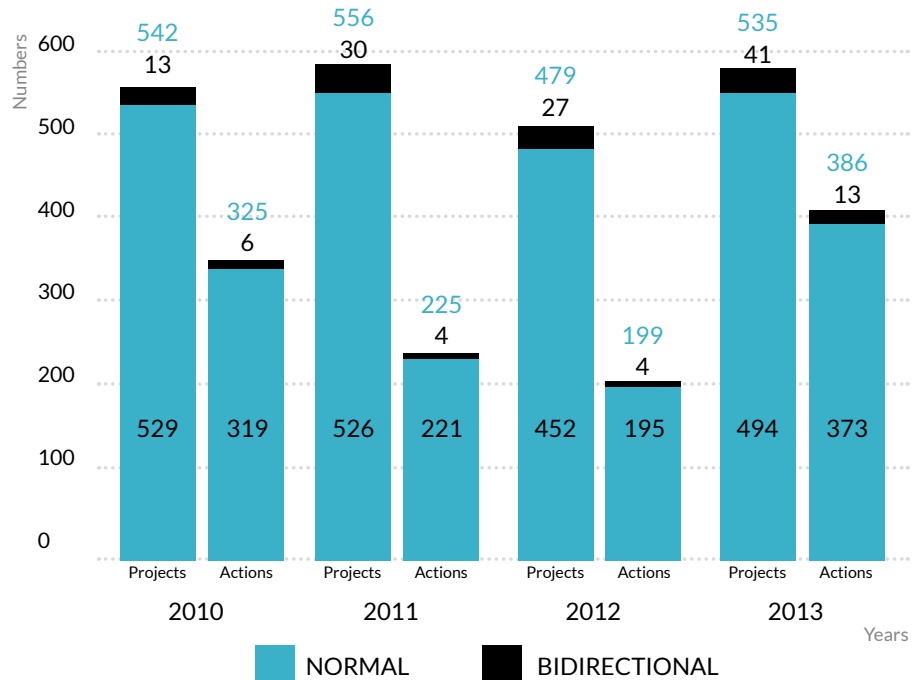
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus and SEGIB (2014, 2012, 2011)



Graph II.3. Evolution of Bilateral HSSC projects and actions, with breakdown of “bidirectional” exchanges and double counting excluded. 2010-2013

Numbers

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



results.⁷ All other calculations will always refer to the 576 projects and 399 actions originally registered.

II.3. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013: a geographic perspectivea

In 2013, Ibero-American countries participated, to varying degrees, in the 576 projects and 399 actions under way. **Maps II.1** and **II.2** illustrate the different dynamics in the region. Each country has been assigned a darker or lighter shade of color based on their relative share in the total projects and actions provided and received.

Firstly, **Maps II.1.A** and **B** summarize the role played by countries in the execution of various projects. It can be concluded that:

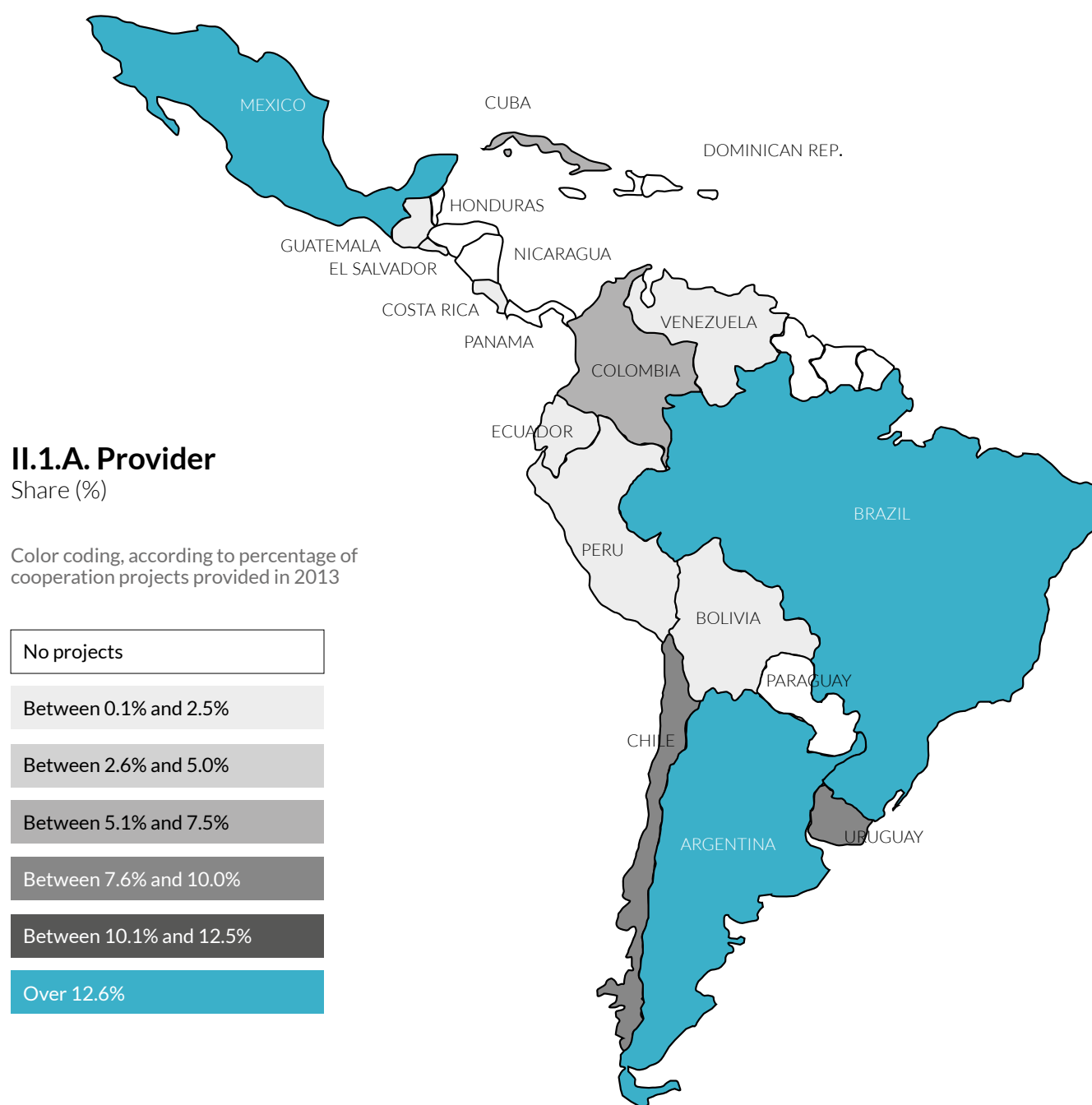
a) Five countries -Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile

and Uruguay- stood out as providers, accounting for 85% of all projects provided in 2013. Yet even with this group, the intensity in participation varied widely among countries: Brazil (166 projects with a relative weight of 28.8%) and Argentina (140 projects equal to 24.3%) together accounted for over 50% of the projects in 2013; while, Mexico, Chile and Uruguay, with individual shares of around 10%, jointly accounted for another 178 (30.9%) of the 576 projects registered. Most remarkable was Uruguay's strong presence in 2013 with 48 projects (8.3% of the total provided), which stood in contrast with the figures from 2012 (16 projects, or relative weight of 3.2%).

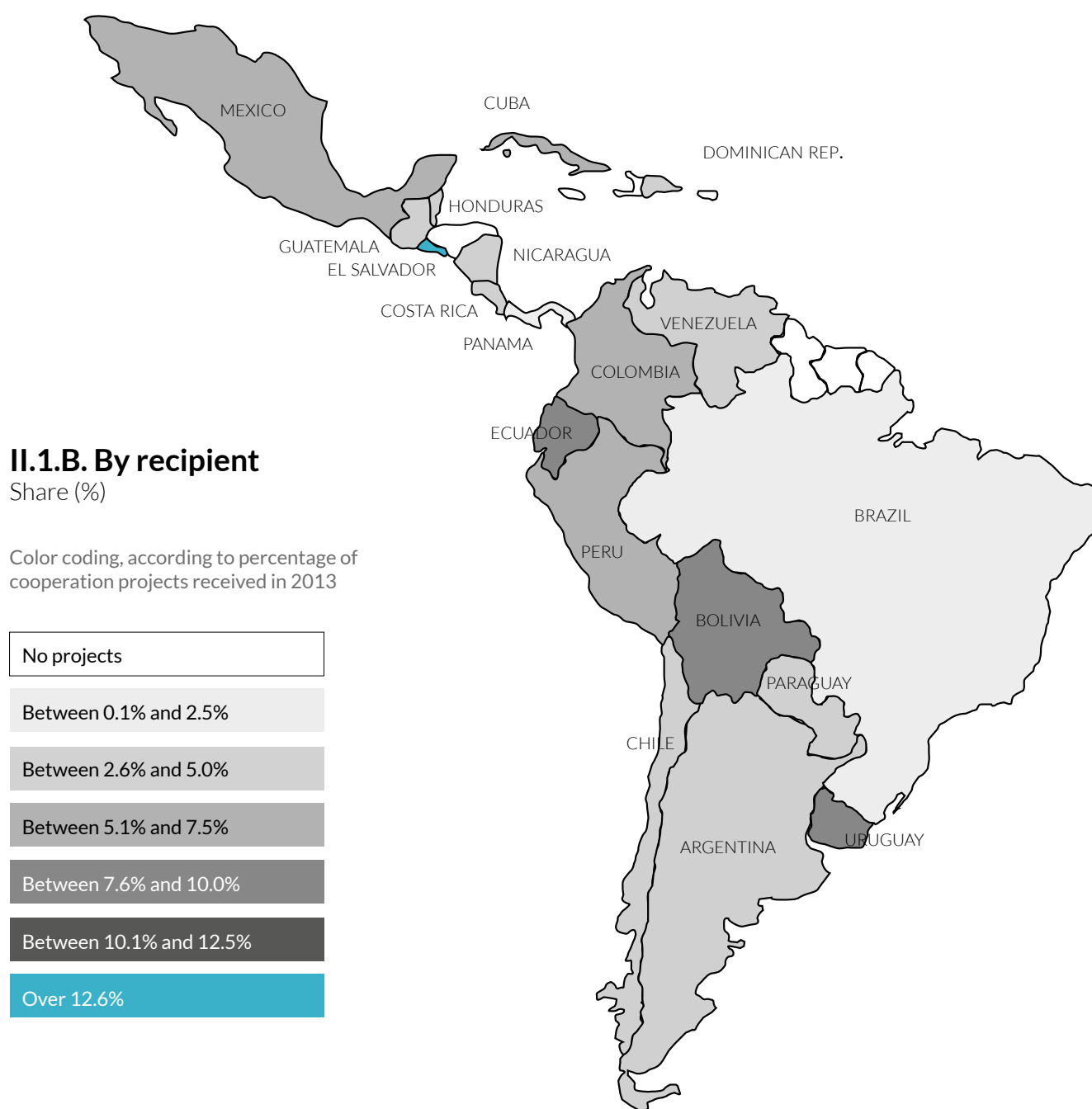
b) As **Map II.1.A** shows, the other 16% of projects provided were executed by nine countries, including the following two blocks: on the one hand, Cuba and Colombia with 34 and 30 projects, respectively, or 11.1% of projects finally registered; and, on the other, the Andean countries (Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Bolivia with 12, 8, 1 and 1 projects, respectively), and the Central American countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala and El Salvador, each with 1 to 3 ad hoc projects).

⁷ The “double counting” of bidirectional projects and actions should be avoided, for example, when calculating the relative weight certain components of the projects or actions (e.g. budgeted costs for each project or action), as these can only be counted as a single item regardless of whether the project or action is bidirectional or not.

Map II.1. Countries' share in cooperation projects, by role. 2013



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



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

c) Furthermore, to complete the analysis from the project providers' perspective, other Central American countries (Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), plus Paraguay and Dominican Republic were inactive in 2013.

d) It must be noted that all countries in the region, without exception, received projects in 2013. However, in descending order of intensity, the four main recipient countries were El Salvador (80 projects, or 13.9% of the total), followed by Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay (each with 45 to 50 projects), who together account for 38.5% of projects under way. Colombia and Peru in the Andean subregion, along with Cuba and Mexico, stood out next with 30 to 40 projects received. These four countries accounted for another 25% of the cooperation received in 2013. Similarly, another one-third of the 576 projects finally registered in the region are attributable to nine countries: from North to South: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic; Venezuela and the block of countries comprising Chile, Argentina and Paraguay. Each of these countries received at least 17, but no more than 25 projects. The remaining 3.3% was attributable to Panama (13 projects) and Brazil (6 projects), the latter also being the top provider.

“Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile and Uruguay accounted for 85% of all projects provided in 2013”

This project-based analysis may be complemented by grouping countries into five subregions:⁸ Mexico and the Ibero-American Caribbean (Cuba and Dominican Republic); Central America countries (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama); the Andean subregion (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia); Brazil (as an individual entity); and the rest of the Southern Cone (Paraguay, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay). **Maps II.2.A** and **II.2.B** show each subregion's share of total projects provided and received. Some subregions (Southern Cone, Brazil and Mexico and the Ibero-American Caribbean) stand out as providers, while others as recipients (Andean and Central American countries).

Indeed, the Southern Cone, Brazil, Mexico and the

Ibero-American Caribbean accounted for 90% of the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects provided in 2013. However, the dynamism of these three subregions as providers and their intensity of participation as recipients was characterized by very disparate performance: a remarkable 19.3% and 15.6% for the Southern Cone, Mexico, and the Ibero-American Caribbean compared to just 1% for Brazil. Meanwhile, the Andean and Central American subregions together accounted for two-thirds of the projects received (64.0%). However, as **Map II.2.A** shows, there were significant differences in share among providers (9.0% for Andean countries compared to 1.0% for Central America).

Maps A.II.2. (Annex) illustrate the intensity of the countries' participation as providers and recipients of 399 actions executed in the region in 2013. With regard to the role of the countries, it can be concluded that:

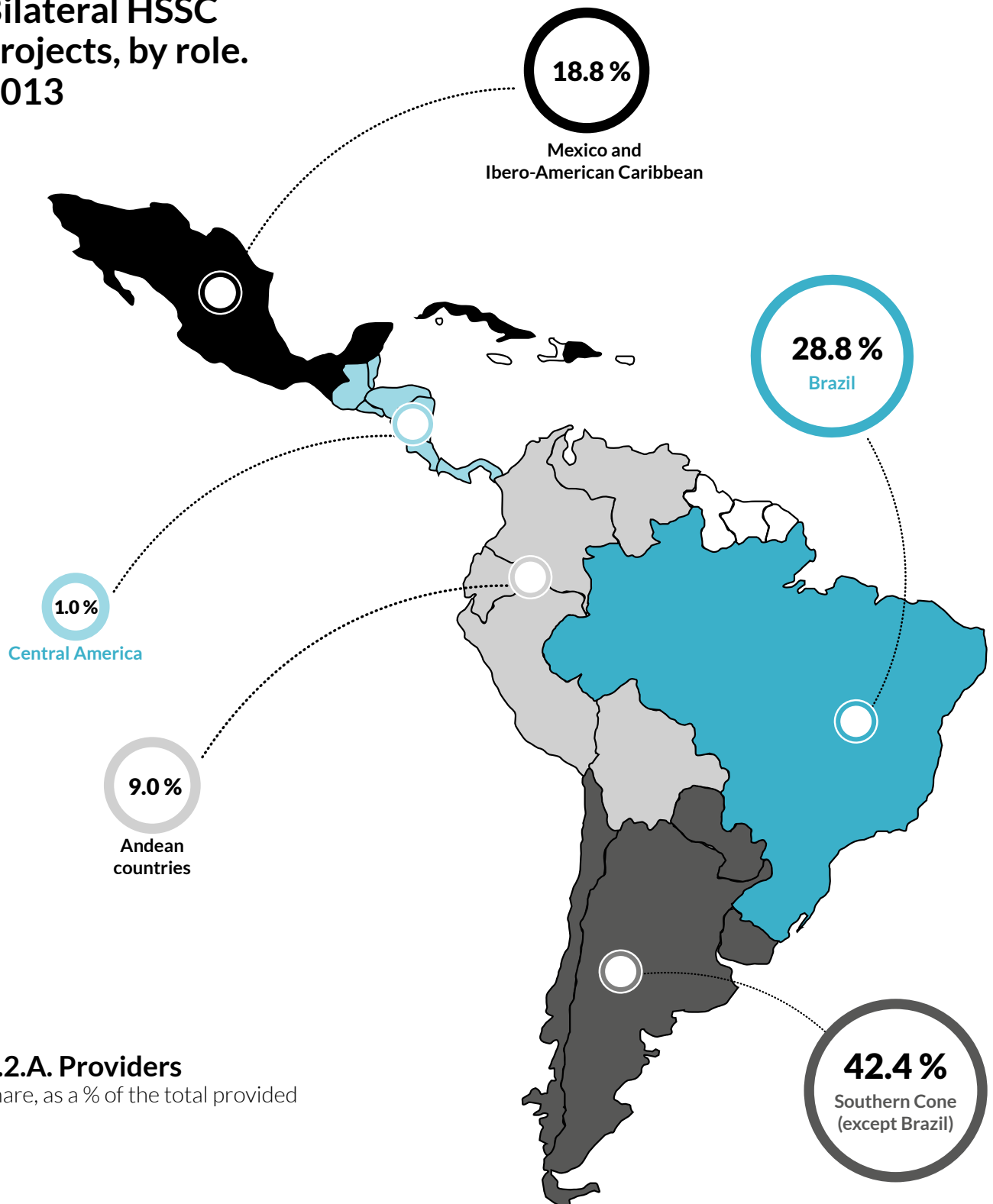
a) Colombia (93) and Mexico (56) stood out as providers. Together they accounted for slightly more than 40% of actions. Trailing closely behind are Ecuador and Chile (some 40 actions each, or, together, more than 20% of the total); followed by Argentina and Cuba, which are also quite active in projects (24 actions each -an additional 13.2%-). Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, El Salvador and Costa Rica are next, in descending order, with 10 to 18 actions each, or together, another 18.2% of the 399 actions. The other countries in the region (with the exception of Honduras, who remained inactive as provider) accounted for the remaining 6.6% of actions.

b) Meanwhile, Central American and Andean countries accounted for almost 90% of the actions received, replicating patterns identified in recipient projects. In fact, nearly 40% of the 399 actions are attributable to Panama and Guatemala (80 and 60 actions, respectively). This was followed by El Salvador, Ecuador and Costa Rica, with 42, 33 and 22 actions, respectively, or a relative share of over 25%. Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Bolivia, on the one hand, and Honduras, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic, on the other, received between 10 and 18 actions each (equivalent to another 26.5%). The remaining 32 actions (8.7%) took place in Cuba and other South American countries (Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Paraguay and Chile).

Lastly, this section's geographic perspective would not be complete without looking at the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013 between the countries in the region and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. **Box II.1** was developed to this end. Our

⁸ These five subregions are identified using the same criteria as those applied to previous editions of this report. For further detail on why these criteria and not others are used, refer to SEGIB (2012; page 41).

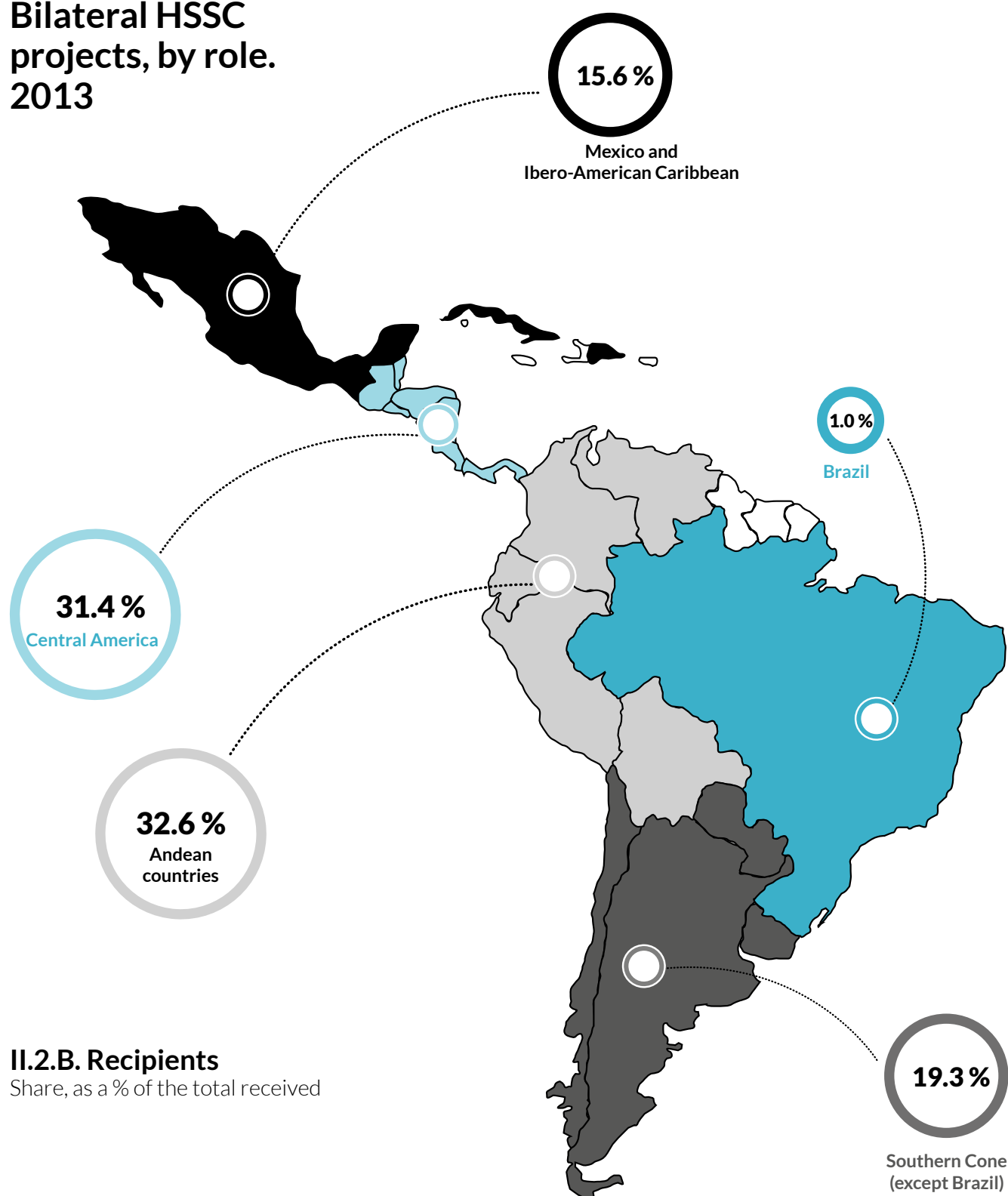
Map II.2. Subregion's participation in Bilateral HSSC projects, by role. 2013



II.2.A. Providers

Share, as a % of the total provided

Map II.2. Subregion's participation in Bilateral HSSC projects, by role. 2013



II.2.B. Recipients

Share, as a % of the total received

region seeks to continue developing preferential relations with our sister community, while furthering the systematization that begun in the first edition of this Report (2007). This issue became all the more relevant after 2010, coinciding with the outpour of solidarity and cooperation from our region in response to the devastating earthquake suffered by Haiti.

We would like to close this section with an alternative exercise, this time, however, with a new approach.

Annex II.1. explores the possibility of developing “equations for measuring” activities in BHSSC countries that go beyond just the provision or reception of more or less projects and actions. As noted at the beginning of this section, we will begin exploring cluster analysis and development of composite indices.

II.4. Cooperation flows between countries: an approximation

Diagram II.1 is an early example of the potential of Sankey diagrams to make flow behavior visible.⁹ In this particular case, the diagram was developed to bring visibility to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation flows in 2013. The figure shows:

- a) In the center are the 576 projects exchanged in 2013 which serve as a benchmark.
- b) To the left are the “source flows” (the total number of projects differentiated according to the “origin”, or the country that executed them as provider).
- c) To the right are the “destinations flows” (a new distribution of the total projects as determined by their “destination” or recipient country).

This section seeks to characterize these exchange flows based on information from **Diagram II.1**. To that end, the analysis takes a dual approach:

- a) First, the behavior of the cooperation flow is analyzed, allowing for underlying differences between “provided” and “received”.
- b) Then, the behavior of bilateral exchange flows between countries is analyzed (i.e. the analysis seeks to determine whether the exchanges between partners was particularly intense, and if this contributed to the final figures).

II.4.1. Role and concentration patterns

Diagram II.1 only adds to the trend shown in **Maps II.1** and **A.II.1**: Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation tends towards two different concentration patterns when the role played by a country is broken down and the double perspective “provider”/“recipient” is applied. This is corroborated in **Chart II.1**, which compares the patterns associated with the actions and projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2012 and 2013, depending on whether these were “provided” or “received”. The indicator used is an adaptation of the Herfindahl Index, applied to BHSSC, and commonly used to measure the potential concentration of international trade.¹⁰

Indeed, **Chart II.1** compares the values estimated using the Herfindahl indices for actions and projects provided and received in 2013 (top) and 2012 (bottom). The values are interpreted as follows: under 0.1000, the distribution and concentration is diversified; between 0.1000 and 0.1800, it is moderately concentrated; and over 0.1800, it is the most concentrated.¹¹ This confirms that the concentration and dispersion levels between 2012 and 2013 were indeed higher in projects “provided” than “received”. In particular:

- a) In 2013, the Herfindahl index for projects “provided” (0.1819) reflect a high level of concentration, as opposed to projects “received” (0.0683) with the highest diversification values. Meanwhile, actions “provided” and “received” were in the same range of

⁹Sankey Diagrams are a specific type of flowchart, in which the width of the arrows is proportional to the size of the flow. Named after the Irish captain Matthew Henry Phineas Riall Sankey, who in 1898 used this diagram in 1898 in a publication on the energy efficiency of a steam engine, they are very useful to visualize material, energy or cost flows. (Schmidt, M., 2006).

¹⁰The Herfindahl index is used to measure the degree of concentration of global trade or a country's trade. It uses the export and/or import performance to identify if this trade depends on many or few products, many or few partners, or even a combination. It is obtained by summing the squares of each product and each partner's share of a country's total trade with the rest of the world. The mathematical formula yields an index of between 0 and 1, and the range of values indicates: diversification when values are below 0.10; moderate concentration when they are between 0.10 and 0.18; and high concentration when values exceed 0.18. Modified here to measure the degree of concentration or diversification of the provision and reception of BHSSC, the formula used is $n \sum_{i=1}^n (Pof-i / Pof-T)^2$, which is the sum of the squares of each country's share of final projects provided by or received (PIFCSS, 2013).

¹¹In “concentration and dispersion patterns, concentration, understood as the potential accumulation of projects and actions in a few providers (or recipients), is associated with the level of dispersion of values for the number of projects and actions provided (or received) per country. Thus, in more diversified patterns, there is greater distribution amongst participants and less difference between values; and vice versa when there is greater concentration.

Box II.1. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. 2013

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Projects with Haiti and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. 2013. (Numbers)

| Projects | | Haiti | Rest of the non-Ibero-American Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|--|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| | | | Antigua and Barbuda | Barbados | Belize | Dominica | Grenada | Guyana | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Saint Lucia | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago | |
| Ibero-American countries | Argentina | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 6 | 5 | | 1 | 21 |
| | Brazil | 6 | | | 5 | | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | 9 | | 29 |
| | Chile | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Colombia | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | 8 |
| | Cuba | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | Ecuador | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Mexico | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 7 |
| | Total | 16 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 73 |

| Actions | | Haiti | Rest of the non-Ibero-American Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|--|---------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| | | | Antigua and Barbuda | Bahamas | Barbados | Belize | Dominica | Grenada | Guyana | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Saint Lucia | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago | Total |
| Ibero-American countries | Chile | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Colombia | | 1 | | | 11 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 14 |
| | Cuba | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| | Ecuador | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | El Salvador | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Mexico | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| | Total | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 53 |

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

As the table shows, in 2013, Latin American countries executed 73 projects and 53 actions in the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. These figures are significantly higher than in the previous year (51 projects and 42 actions), a remarkable growth of 43.0% and 26.2%, respectively.

The increase in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean was driven by intense activity between several countries and nations of both regions. In this regard, it is worth noting that:

a) Haiti and Suriname were the top and second-largest non-Ibero-American Caribbean recipient countries with 16 and 11 projects, respectively. Both nations together accounted for 37.0% of total projects in the region in 2013. Another 37.0% was evenly distributed (6-7 projects per nation), between Belize, Guyana, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and Grenadines. Dominican Republic, Grenada and Jamaica, each with 4 projects, together accounted for another 16.4% of the projects finally registered. Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and St. Kitts and Nevis accounted for the remaining (9.6%), distributed in small shares (equivalent to one or two projects per country).

b) Again, two countries stood out as recipients of actions: Belize (top recipient with 17 actions) and Haiti (second with 7), together accounted for 45.3% of the total registered in 2013. The remaining twelve non-Ibero-American Caribbean nations accounted for 54.7% of the actions. However, as shown in the Table, their individual participation was relatively low, with none exceeding 4 actions.

c) In the role of providers, Brazil and Argentina were responsible for over two-thirds of the 73 projects finally registered in 2013: respectively, 29 and 21, or 39.7% and 28.8% of the projects under way in the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. Another one-fifth of the projects (8 and 7 projects each) are attributable to Colombia and Mexico. Ecuador, Chile and Cuba account for the remaining 11.0%, which focused on 2-3 specific projects.

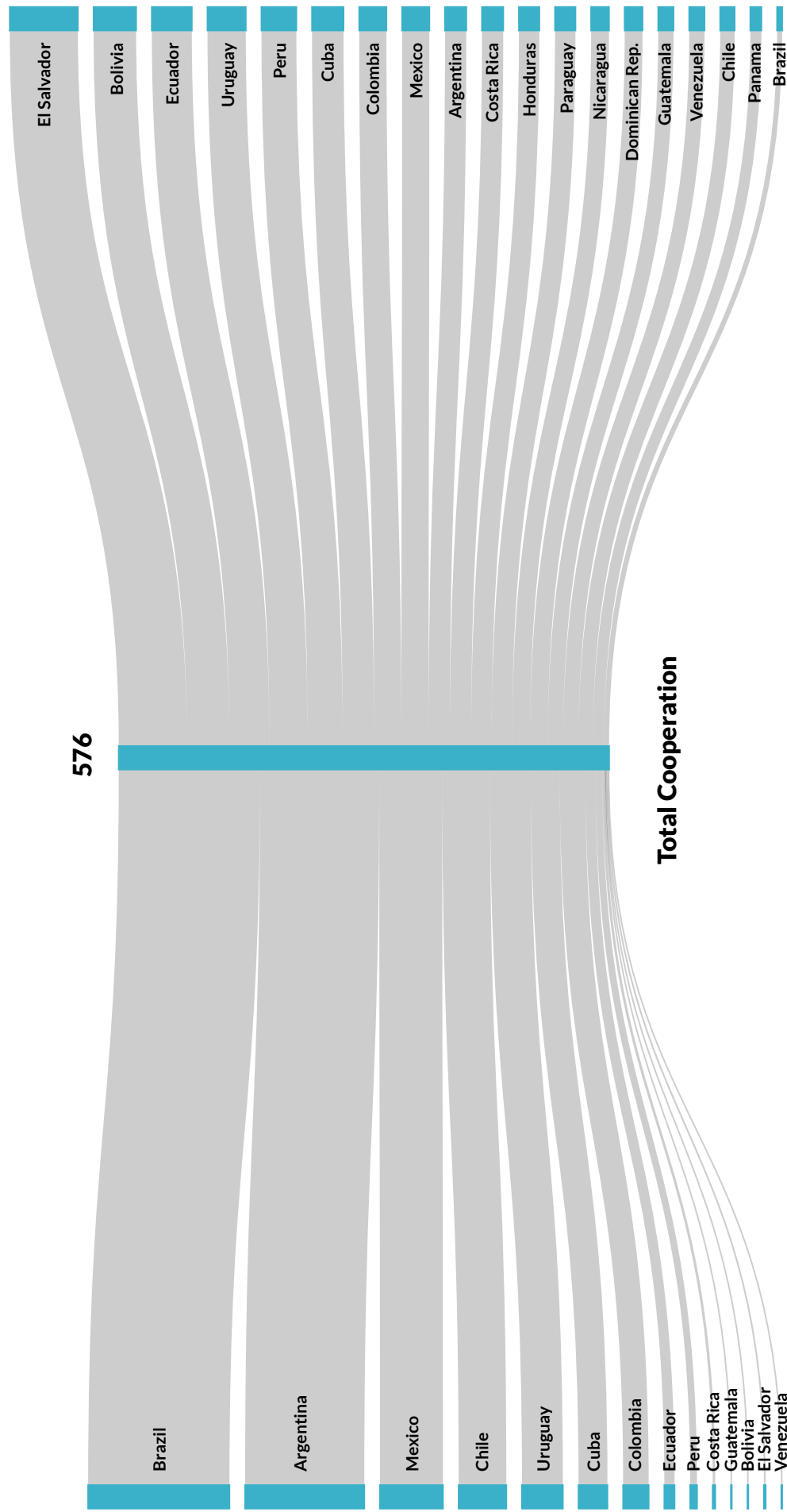
d) The single largest providers of actions were Mexico (19), Colombia (14) and Cuba (14). These three countries together accounted for almost 90% of the

actions finally registered. In fact, the role of these three countries is intrinsically linked to the cooperation programs that each of them has in this region. These bilateral actions take place within the framework of Mexico's **Technical Cooperation Program with CARICOM**, Colombia's **Caribbean Regional Strategy**, and Cuba's **Grant Programs**. The remaining countries (Chile, Ecuador and El Salvador) engaged in sporadic exchanges (3, 2 and 1 actions, respectively).

Some bilateral relations are worth noting for their special intensity. This was particularly true for projects between Brazil (top provider) and Suriname (second recipient), who together engaged in the maximum number of bilateral exchanges (9 projects). Other interesting exchanges involved Brazil and Haiti (6 projects), Guyana (6) and Belize (5), and between Argentina and St Vincent and Grenadines (6 projects) and St. Lucia (5). The exchanges between Colombia and Belize (11) were especially relevant from the standpoint of actions. The intensity of this relation was again justified by the execution of bilateral actions under a regional program (in this case, the **Mesoamerican Cooperation Program -Colombia axis-**). It is worth noting that Cuba was the only country to engage in cooperation with all non-Ibero-American Caribbean nations. This ties in closely with Cuba's grant policy, as a Caribbean country, to assist other countries in the region.

Finally, it should be added that Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in the non-Ibero-American Caribbean was very focused on Agriculture and institutional strengthening, as well as social issues (education, health and public policies). In particular, it concentrated on projects and activities designed to strengthen food security, e.g. through support for crops such as rice, beans, corn and soybeans, and training in plant health issues, including pest control and animal health and/or plant health management. Meanwhile, cooperation for institutional strengthening had a very strong bias towards improving data management processes, i.e. generating indicators, statistical development, mapping, land records, geographic systems, amongst others. Lastly, whilst cooperation in education concentrated on the struggle against illiteracy, the interests of children took center stage in social partnerships on health and public policies, including a number of projects related to newborns, infancy and early childhood.

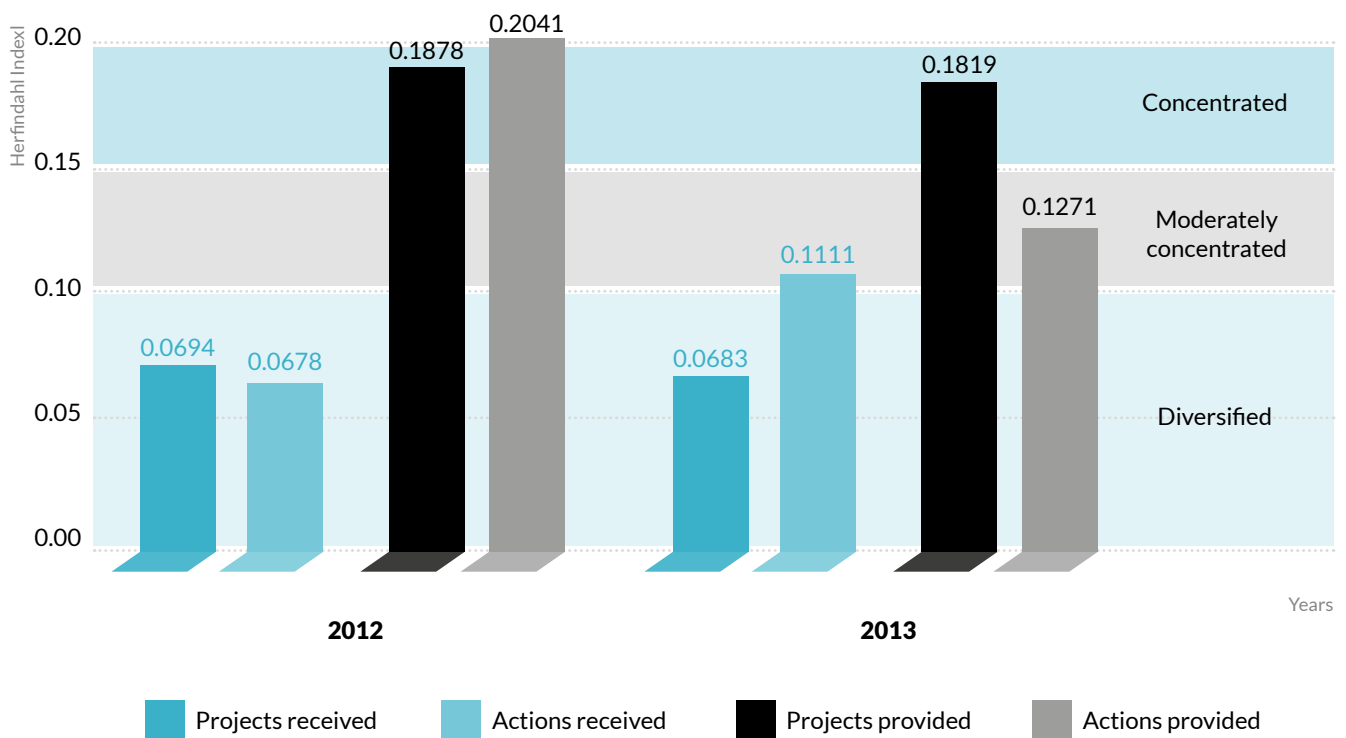
Diagram II.1.
Distribution of BHSSC projects provided and received, by country and role. 2013
Projects (numbers)



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

Chart II.1. Concentration of BHSSC, by Herfindahl Index

Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places



Source: SEGIB, based on PIFCSS (2013) and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

values (moderate concentration), but with different and higher values for “provided” (0.1271) than “received” (0.1111).

b) By 2012, the variations in the two patterns became even clearer, with “recipients” consistently reaching values between 0.0678 and 0.0694 for actions and projects (more diversification), whereas “providers” saw higher concentrations (0.2041 and 0.1878, respectively).¹²

It should be noted that the Herfindahl Index always correlates positively with other concentration indicators, e.g. the percentage of Bilateral HSSC in which the top, top two and top three providers (recipients) have participated each year. **Table A.II.1 (Annex II.2)** shows the Herfindahl index for actions and projects provided and received in 2011, 2012 and 2013, as well as the share of the total BHSSC of the top, top two and top three partners for each of those years. The comparison of only two indicators between 2012 and 2013 reveal that, in both cases, the values vary in the same direction and, even at the same intensity, which confirms the above correlation. Indeed:

a) Between 2012 and 2013, the Herfindahl Indices of projects (provided and received) declined (from 0.1878 to 0.1819 in the former, and from 0.0694 to 0.0683 in the latter). Other concentration indicators followed the same trend: in particular, the top provider’s share of the total BHSSC dropped from 29.4% (2012) to 28.8% (2013). The same occurred with the share of the three top recipients, which declined moderately from 31.4% in the first year to 30.7% in the second.

b) The Herfindahl indices of actions “provided” fell from 0.2041 (2012) to 0.1271 (2013), including the top provider’s share, which declined by 10 percentage points, from 35.5% to 25.4%. Meanwhile, the actions “received” saw a twofold increase in the Herfindahl index (from 0.0678 to 0.1111) and, therefore, the top recipient’s share (from 11.8% to 21.9%).

This same positive correlation is shown in **Graph II.4**. The Herfindahl indices of the actions provided and received in 2011, 2012 and 2013 are associated with

the share of total BHSSC exchanges in which the top providers (or recipients) engaged in each of these years. The result is a 12-point dispersion graph, with an upward trend line, typical of this type of correlation. The outliers (shown in red) are values for projects in 2011 (**Table A.II.1**). Thus, the lowest values observed in projects received in 2011 are located closest to the axes (Herfindahl index of 0.0660, with 11.1% share for the top recipient), and the highest values for this same year can be found in the farthest point from the axes (Herfindahl index of 0.2095 and 35.9% share). This Graph also illustrates the combinations of values from BHSSC projects provided and received in the last year.

II.4.2. Relations between countries

Table A.II.2 brings together the existing information on several indicators that could be used to measure the concentration of exchanges between providers and recipients. In the case of providers, **Table A.II.2.A** matches each country with the share of the top, top two and top three recipients, as well as the Herfindahl index (used here as an indicator of how concentrated was the relation with the partners as a whole). **Table A.II.2.B** shows similar information but, in this case, applied to recipient countries. In both cases, for the results to be meaningful, the indicators were estimated for countries that were active as providers in at least 30 projects in 2013, and as recipients in at least 20. **Graph II.5** (a “bubble graph”) illustrates and analyses the information contained in these tables. This type of graphs uses different size bubbles to display information along the horizontal and vertical axis. This enables the simultaneous display of information on three variables regarding each country as provider (**Graph II.5.A**) and recipient (**Graph II.5.B**):

a) The Herfindahl index, whose value appears on the x-axis (horizontal).

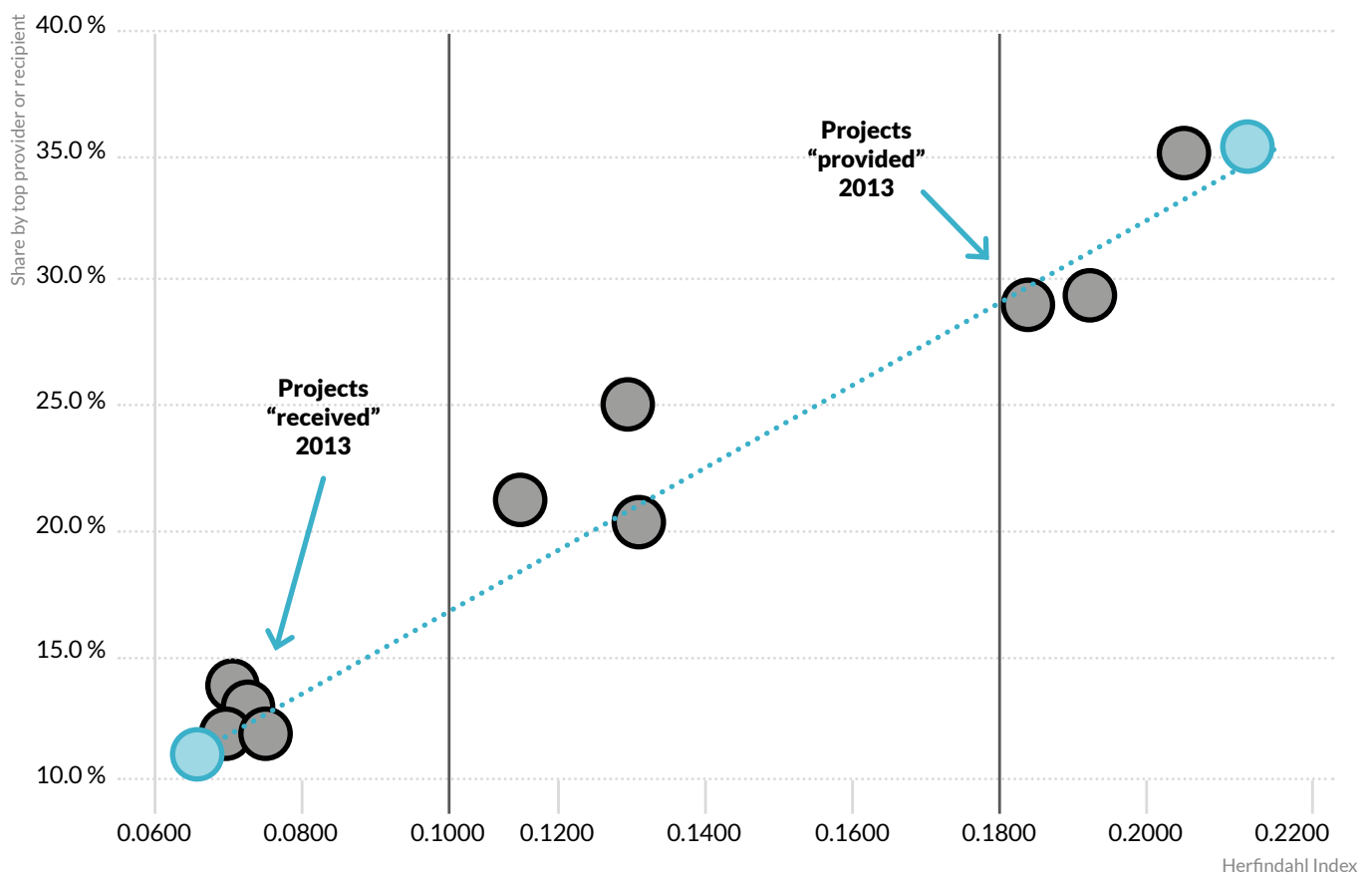
b) The relative share of the top three recipients (or providers) on the y-axis (vertical).

c) The number of projects provided (**Graph II.5.A**) or received (**Graph II.5.B**), according to the size of the bubble (for each country).

¹² Methodology may have contributed, though not exclusively, to the fact that the gap between the values for actions “received” and “provided” was narrower in 2013 than in 2012. Indeed, the records of actions in 2013 include an option (Matrix II.2) by which “miscellaneous” countries could simultaneously be the recipients. This would mean that the actions (i.e. workshops, seminar, training, etc.) provided by a single provider, with a single budget and executed at a given time, would be counted only once, even if the capacities are transferred to various countries. However, these values (“miscellaneous”) are excluded from certain calculations, such as the Herfindahl index. As a result, the value of actions “received” increased (from a hypothetical 0.1003 to 0.1111), whilst the value of actions “provided” declined (from 0.1392 (raw data from “miscellaneous”) to 0.1271 (raw data excluded)). Consequently, the concentration in actions received “increased”, whereas provided “declined”.

Graph II.4. Relationship between the Herfindahl Index and the top provider (or recipient) of all projects and actions. 2011, 2012 and 2013

Relative share, by role and % Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places



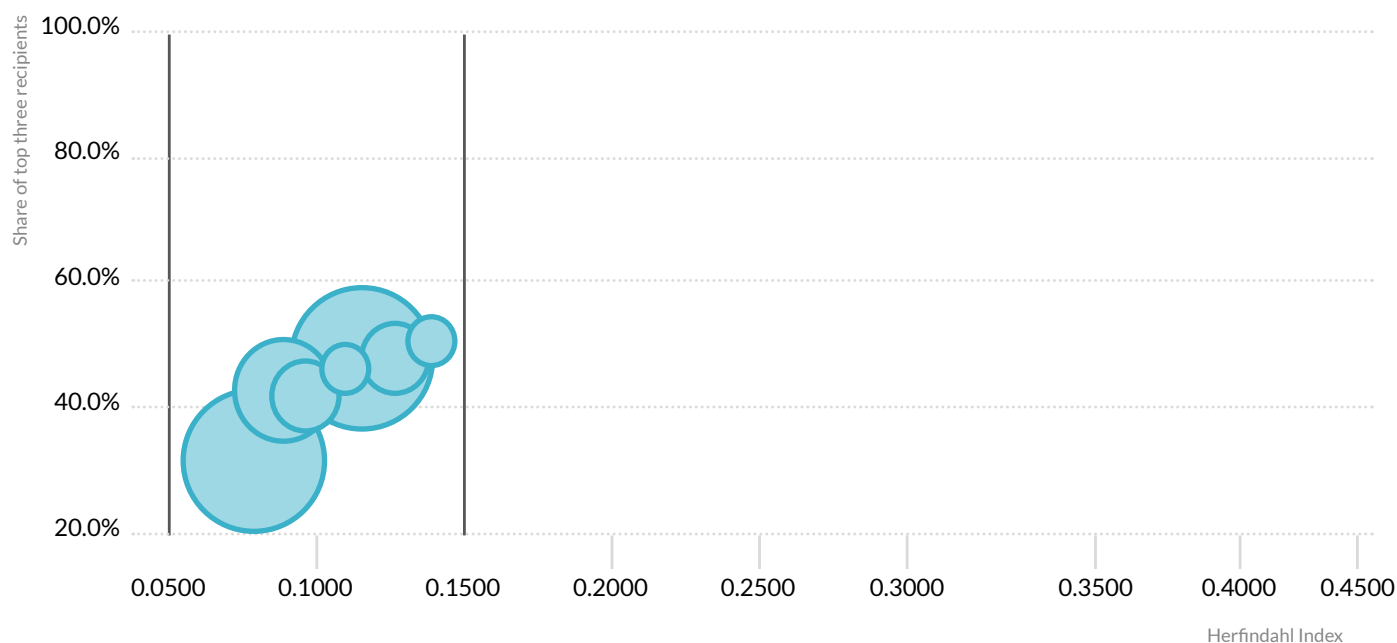
Source: SEGIB, based on PIFCSS (2013) and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Graph II.5.

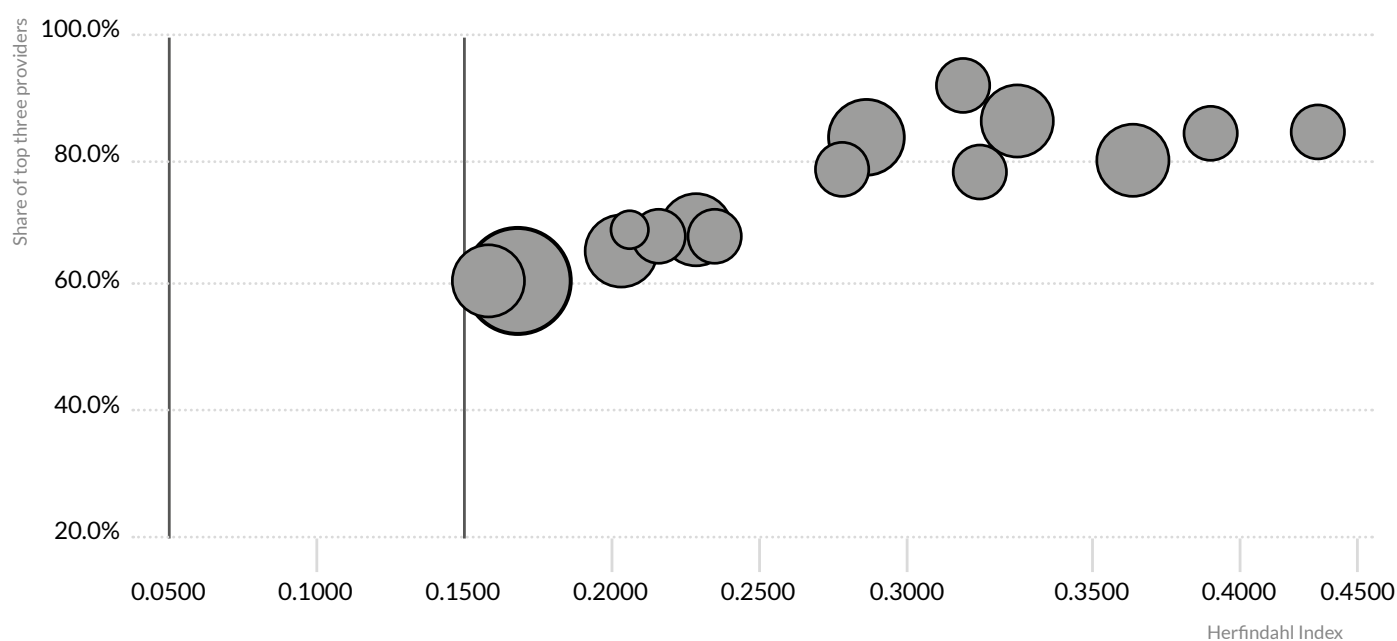
Relationship between top providers and top recipients in terms of number of projects, share of top partners and level of concentration (Herfindahl index). 2013

Projects (numbers); share (%); Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places

II.5.A. Top providers



II.5.B. Top recipients



Note: Each bubble is a country and the size indicates the number of projects provided or received.

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

According to **Graphs II.5** and **Table A.II.2**:

a) Regardless of whether the countries acted as providers or recipients, there was a positive correlation between the Herfindahl index and the share of the top three partners. Furthermore, in both cases, the highest concentration was associated with lower volume of projects provided and received. There were, however, two notable exceptions:

“The degree of concentration of bilateral relations is higher when the country acts as a recipient rather than a provider”

- From the provider standpoint, Argentina executed 140 projects in 2013, a large volume, second only to Brazil (166), and significantly higher than Mexico, the third most important country with 74 projects. However, concentration levels for bilateral relations were much higher. Argentina had a moderate concentration of bilateral exchanges, with a Herfindahl index of 0.1103 (compared to 0.0732 for Brazil and 0.0880 for Mexico). Furthermore, 20% of its 140 projects were concentrated in its top recipient (Bolivia), a percentage higher than that of Brazil (12.0%) and Mexico (17.6%).

- Bolivia (the second largest recipient with 50 projects) saw similar concentration levels of bilateral exchange, higher than in countries with a similar share of bilateral exchanges (El Salvador, first recipient with 80 projects, and Ecuador, third with 47). In fact, El Salvador and Ecuador had a moderate concentration with Herfindahl indices below 0.1800, while Bolivia had one of the highest (0.3576). This is consistent with the relative weight attached to each of these countries by the top provider, i.e. El Salvador and Ecuador (27.5% and 23.4%, respectively) vs. Bolivia, twice as high (56.0%).

b) Both this information and the distribution of the bubbles in **Graph II.5**, suggest that the concentration level of bilateral exchanges between countries is higher when countries act as recipients rather than providers. Indeed, both **Graph II.5.A** (countries participating as providers) and **Graph II.5.B** (countries participating as recipients) have the same scale and same quadrant-based structure. The Graphs reveal that the concentration levels of providers (bottom leftmost quadrant) varied with a Herfindahl index that never exceeded 0.1500 nor 50% of the share of the top three

providers, whilst recipient countries (top rightmost quadrant) had higher Herfindahl indices (always over 0.1500) and higher concentration levels (above 60%) in respect of the top three providers.

Diagrams II.2 and **II.3** illustrate how some of the bilateral relations were established. Whereas the former shows the distribution of projects executed by the top two providers in 2013 (Brazil and Argentina); the latter represents the distribution of projects received at origin by the two largest recipients (El Salvador and Bolivia). In particular:

a) Brazil (**Diagram II.2.A**) stood out as a provider in 2013, not just because of the number of projects executed (166), but because of higher diversification. Indeed, Brazil cooperated with all potential partners (18); each partner's share was relatively low (from 0.6% for Chile and Paraguay to 12.0% for Peru); the top three recipients (Peru, El Salvador and Uruguay) accounted for less than one-third (31.9%) of all projects; and the Herfindahl index (0.0732) was the lowest among all registered exchanges.

b) In contrast, Argentina was an exceptional case (**Diagram II.2.B**). Although it was the second largest provider (140 projects), its bilateral relations were more concentrated. Indeed, it cooperated with 15 potential partners; the exchanges ranged between 0.7% (Honduras and Dominican Republic) and 20.0% (Bolivia); nearly half (45.7%) of the projects were concentrated in just three recipients (Bolivia, El Salvador and Paraguay); and its Herfindahl index (0.1103) was consistent with a moderate concentration pattern.

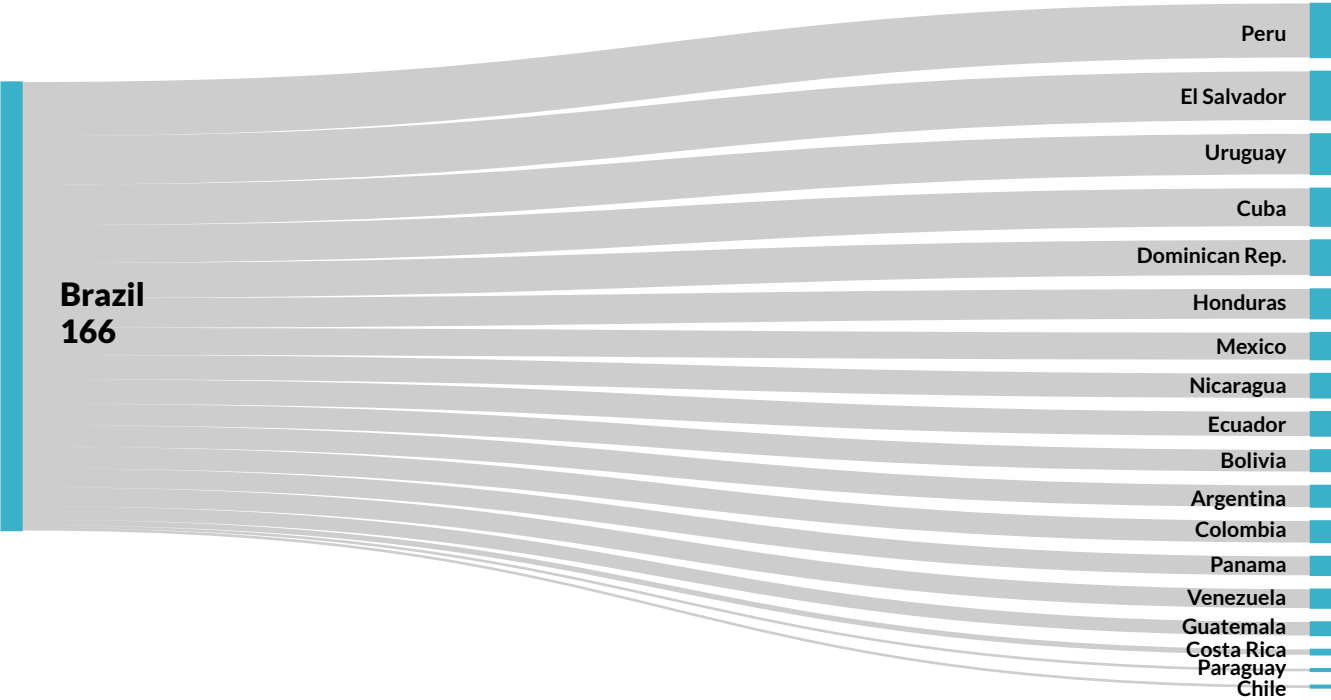
c) Meanwhile, the 80 projects executed in El Salvador, as recipient, showed a moderately concentrated distribution (**Diagram II.3.A**). The projects originated in 10 of the 18 potential countries, with relative shares ranging between 1.3% (Costa Rica) and 27.5% (Argentina). The top three providers (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay) together accounted for less than two-thirds (61.3%) of the projects. It should be noted that, nonetheless, this distribution was the most diversified recipient profile, after Ecuador; a fact supported by its Herfindahl index (0.1669 vs. 0.1598 for the Andean country).

d) Lastly, as indicated previously, Bolivia (**Diagram II.3.B** and the second largest with 50 projects received) had a highly concentrated distribution, engaging with only 7 of the 18 potential partners, three of which (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay) accounted for over 80% of the

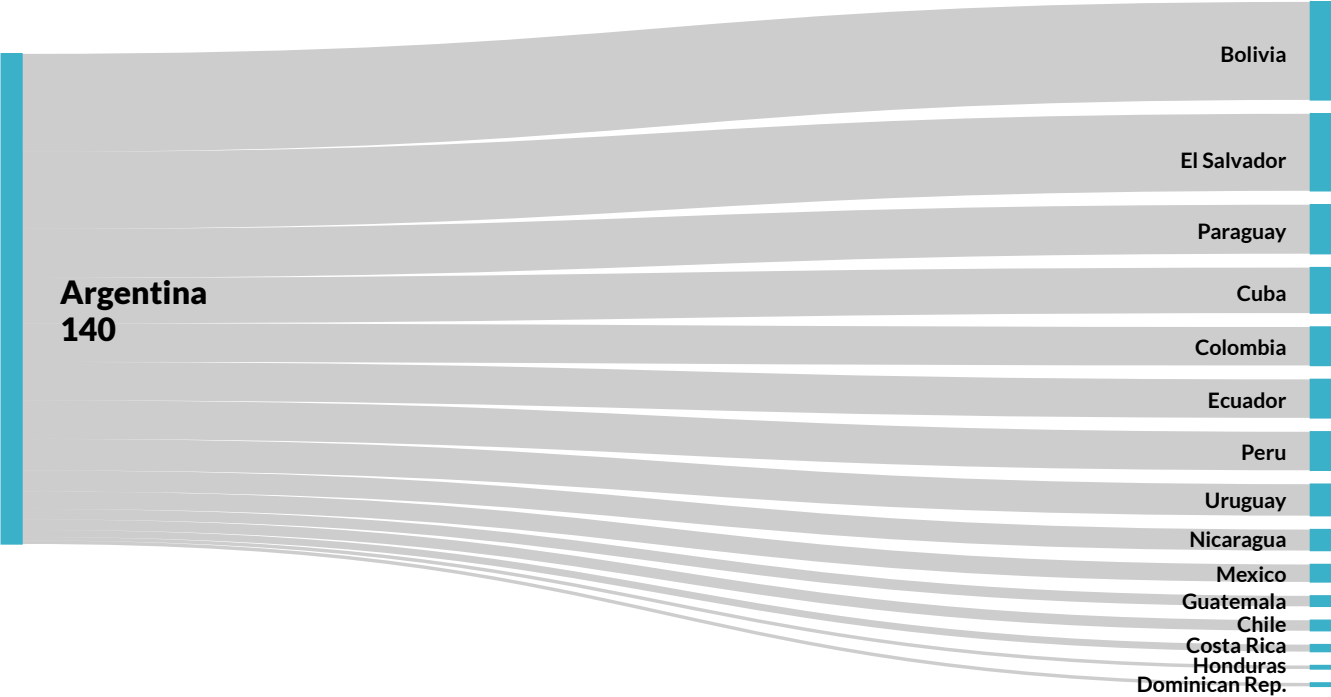
Diagram II.2. Distribution of BHSSC project flows of the top providers, by recipients. 2013

Projects (numbers)

II.2.A. Brazil



II.2.B. Argentina

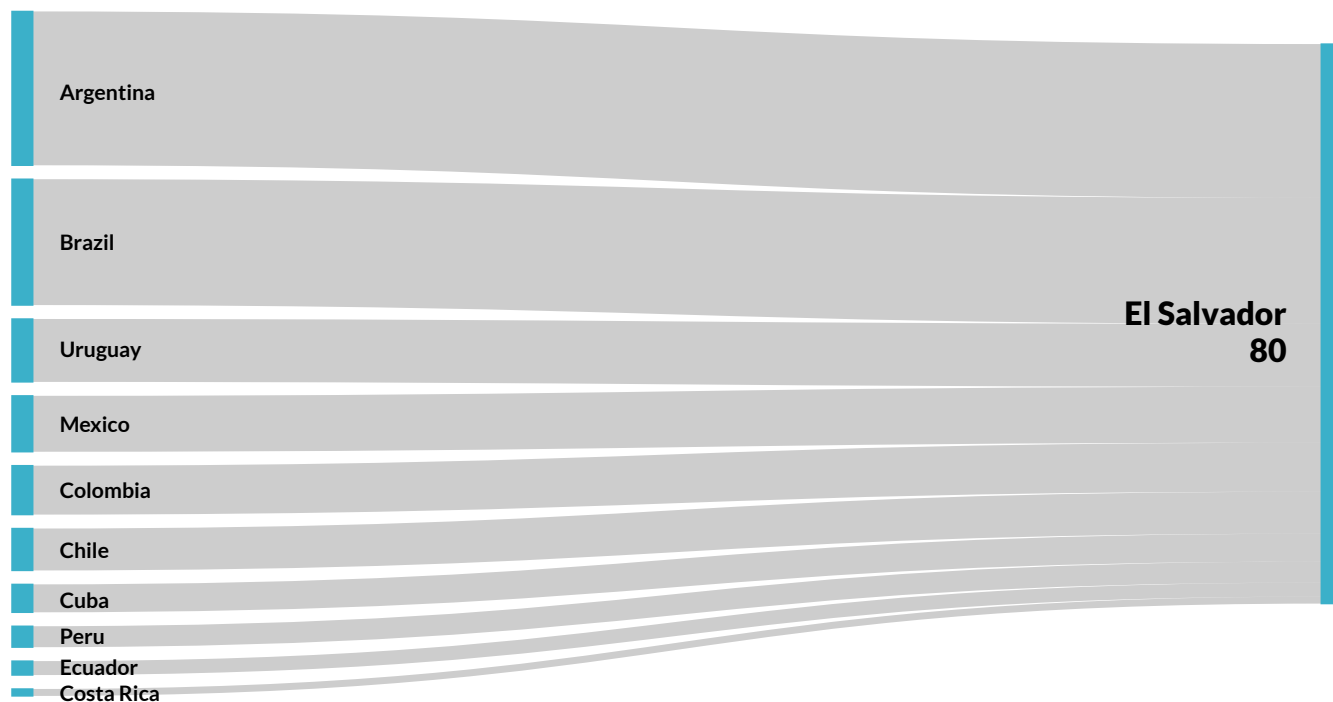


Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

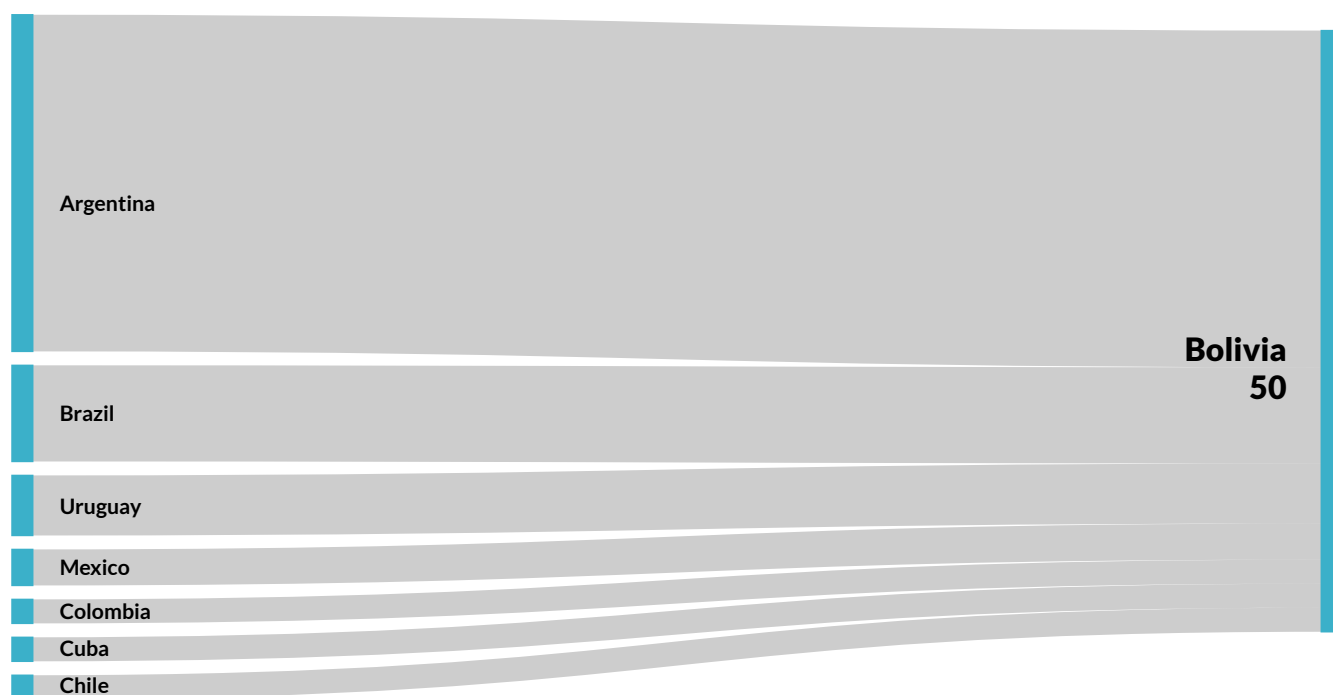
Diagram II.3. Distribution of BHSSC project flows of top recipients, by providers. 2013

Projects (numbers)

II.3.A. El Salvador



II.3.B. Bolivia



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

projects received. Furthermore, its Herfindahl index was the second highest (0.3576), only below the Dominican Republic (with a very different profile and barely 21 projects received).

II.5. Sectoral analysis of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. 2013

This section analyses the sectoral profile of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation between Ibero-American countries in 2013. The aim is twofold: first, it seeks to determine the skills that were strengthened across the region through cooperation; then, identify what was the role of the providers and recipients' profile of capacities and needs in achieving this goal.

However, the classification applied in Ibero-America to activity sectors must be kept in mind. **Table A.II.3** describes this classification (a variant of the one created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) adapted to the region). In short, this classification distinguishes a total of 27 sectors, grouped around the following dimensions:

- a) Social**, which includes Education, Health, Reproductive Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, as well as Others services and Social Policies;
- b) Economic**, broken down here into two subgroups of sectors: *Infrastructure and Economic Services* (focused on the creation of conditions for the functioning of the economy, which includes Energy, Transport, Communications, Science and Technology, Finance, Employment and Enterprise); and *Productive Sectors* (those involved in strengthening the Extractive Industries, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Construction, Industry, Tourism and Trade);
- c) Institutional strengthening**, a heading which covers all activities whose final objective is the support of Governments and Civil Society;
- d) Environment**, refers to everything related

to measures and policies in connection with Environmental protection and preservation and Disaster prevention;¹³

e) Other multisectoral, which includes activities related to Culture, Gender, and "others" related to alternative development models.

Finally, before moving on to the next two sections, it should be noted that **Matrices A.II.1** and **A.II.2** serve as the basis for the analysis. The first matrix provides information on each country in each role, indicating how much cooperation was exchanged and with which countries. **Matrix A.II.1** focuses on the dimension of activity targeted by the project, and breaks it down into six sub-matrices (one per sector). As for **Matrix A.II.2**, although the approach is similar, it concentrates on the actions exchanged within the region in 2013.

II.5.1. Profile of cooperation projects and actions

Diagram II.4 shows the distribution of the 576 Bilateral HSSC projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2013 with a double sectoral perspective: dimension (first group of flows) and activity sector (second group).¹⁴ The following regional priorities are addressed:

- a)** In 2013, over one-third of the projects exchanged (35%) focused on strengthening social capacities. This was followed, by order of importance, by projects focusing on certain productive sectors (29%), and *Institutional strengthening* (13.6%). The number of projects biased towards creating and improving conditions for the functioning of the national economy (11.4%) through new *Infrastructure and economic services* was also significant. Finally, the activities that focused on *Other multisectoral* (Culture, Gender and Alternative Development) and the *Environment* accounted for a relatively smaller share (6.7% and 4.3%, respectively).
- b)** By sector, the economic -*Agricultural*- rather than the social dimension saw a greater concentration of efforts. Indeed, 90 projects finally registered (16.8%)

¹³ Disaster Prevention was under Environment until the 2013-2014 edition of this report. As of this edition, and as explained in Table II.4, the broader concept of Disaster Management, which is more appropriate to the Latin American context, will be used.

¹⁴ In order to avoid the double counting of bidirectional exchanges, the number of projects broken down into sectors is 535. Furthermore, this same figure (535) was the total used in calculating the percentage of participation in this section. The same logic applies to actions.

focused on strengthening this sector. The priorities were varied: support for alternative irrigation and farming techniques; Agricultural diversification; technical assistance for families to meet food security needs of the population; procurement processes; and strengthening and ownership of the earliest stages of processing of farm produce (in particular, fruit and dairy products). Collaborations were also established on highly technological and scientific issues such as health and reproductive management, genetic improvement or traceability. Although the main focus was Agriculture, there were also many other projects on livestock, especially cattle.

“More than one-third of the projects exchanged in 2013 sought to build capacity in the social sector; however, a sectoral analysis, showed that more efforts were directed to Agriculture, an economic sector”

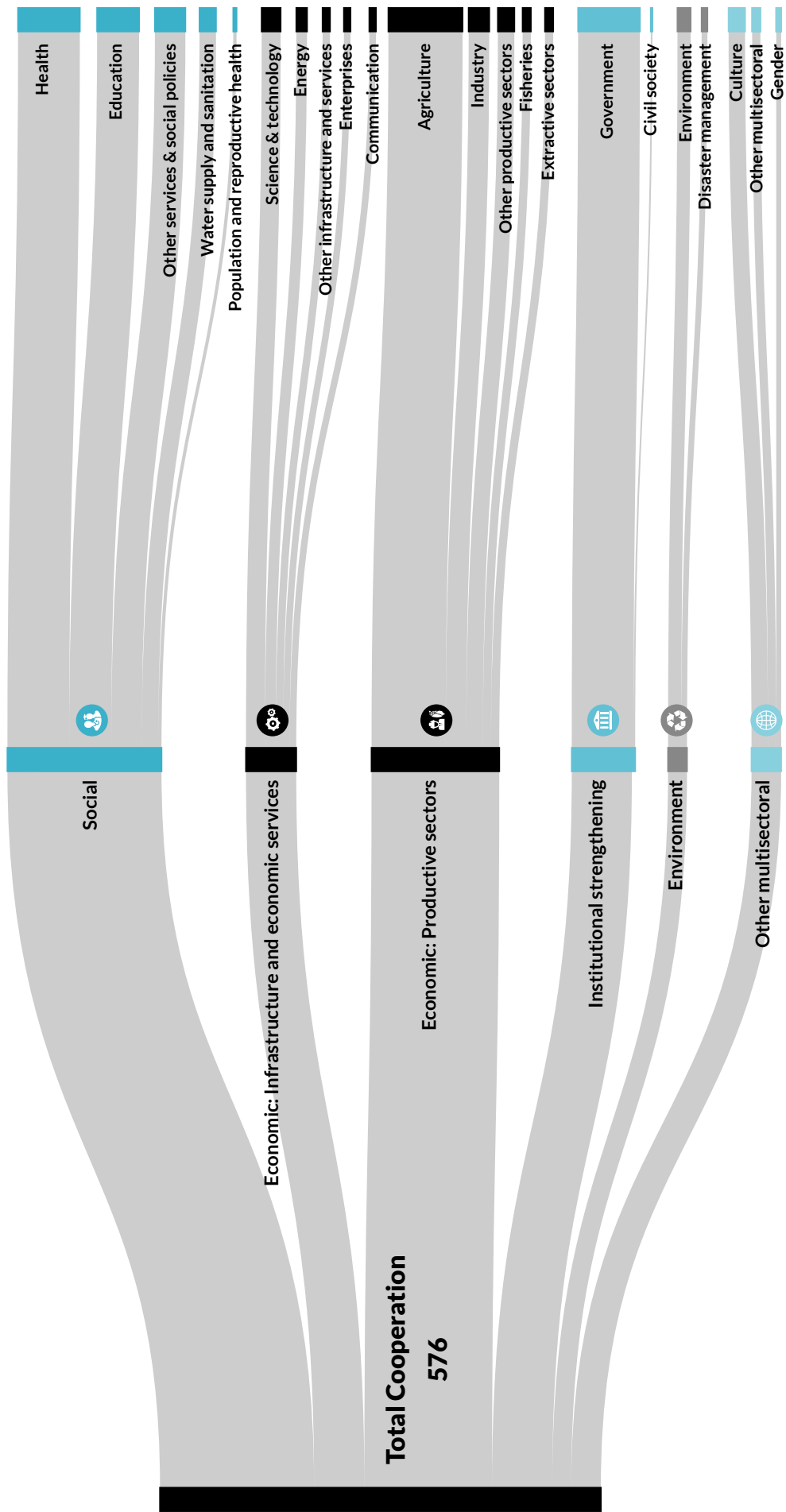
c) The second most important sector (75 projects, or 14.0% of the total) had a social profile, i.e. *Health*. Among the projects registered in this sector, worth noting are those which can be grouped under different headings, especially, institutional aspects of the system, drugs and medicines or maternal and child health. A large proportion of projects, sought to strengthen, in particular, sectoral institutions (National Institutes, ministries, networks of city authorities, health communities) or their management models and health care. Meanwhile, collaborations on quality control, accreditation and regulation, use and consumption, pre- and post-authorization of medicines also abounded. Notable were some projects carried forward to improve the health of two priority groups (mothers and children), through support for breastfeeding (in particular, Human Milk Banks) and nutrition programs, as well as projects to reduce maternal and infant morbidity.

d) A similar share (13.3%) of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation focused on institutional strengthening of governments. What truly stands out is the enormous heterogeneity of the goals pursued. In fact, **Box II.2** was created to better identify these goals. This Box was used to breakdown further the Government sector into seven new subsectors. This classification was applied to all projects (and actions) aimed at strengthening governments. This exercise revealed that, the goals pursued in these projects vary widely and address different aspects, most notably: support for public policies and administrations, development of legal and judiciary frameworks, spreading of human rights or issues related to national security and defense.

e) The sectors described above (Agriculture, Health and Government), together accounted for almost 45% of the projects registered in 2013. Another 25% is attributable to four social and economic sectors: Education and Other Services and Social Policies (9.5% and 6.9%, respectively), Industry (4.7%), and Science and Technology (4.3%). Specifically, digital tools were used in literacy and primary education support efforts, transfer of teaching techniques, spreading of occupational training, and different types of teaching. A main recurring theme in social policies and services was the strengthening of social inclusion, in particular, of the most vulnerable groups, i.e. children, young adults and the elderly, and people with disabilities. To that end, the institutional structure was strengthened (integration centers and induction programs), and other activities, including sports, were promoted. Industrial projects played an important role in supporting the various stages of processing derived products, in particular, from Agriculture, livestock, textile and footwear. The transfer of Industrial technology with proper environmental management was also encouraged. Through Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, the countries contributed towards the popularization of sciences, wider use of biotechnologies in production, and the development of new measurement, metrology and evaluation systems.

f) The remaining 30% of projects (about 160) had very heterogeneous objectives in 21 activity sectors, with Banking and Finance and Civil Society accounting for only 0.2% and 0.4%, respectively, while Culture and

Diagram II.4.
Distribution of Bilateral HSSC project flows, by dimension and by activity sector. 2013
Projects (numbers)



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

Box II.2.

Exploring a breakdown of the Government sector

Government: subsectors

| Code | Subsector | Description |
|----------|---|--|
| A | Policies and Public Administration | Institutional strengthening of the public sector, its management and policy proposals. This includes all matters relating to improving and modernizing public and state management system, either through planning, capacity-building and human resource management, or development of tools for monitoring and evaluating their performance, amongst others. Also in terms of management of cooperation (as a public policy) and generation of statistics and indicators to inform decisions on policy and public management. |
| B | Management of Public Finances | Management of public budgets and spending; revenue (in particular, taxation and fiscal system); improving financial management systems, fiscal policies, public audits, public debt, control and management of public enterprises and assessment of their performance, amongst others. |
| C | Decentralization and support for different levels of government other than the central government | Support for decentralization processes in all their dimensions (policies, administration and fiscal); strengthening of regional and local governments; relations between non-central government agencies and institutions and their state-level counterparts. |
| D | Legal and judicial development and public security | Measure to strengthen legal frameworks, constitutions, legislation and regulations. Support for judicial institutions, systems and procedures, as well as other non-mainstream legal practices (traditional, indigenous, etc.). Due to its connection with justice, public security issues on prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes against people (criminal code, law enforcement agencies, police, prisons, etc.) are included. |
| E | Political participation | Everything related to political participation, voting processes, strengthening of democracy, and citizen's control of elected officials, amongst others. |
| F | Human Rights | Support the defense and extension of first, second and third generation human rights (civil and political; economic, social and Cultural; solidarity or peoples (rights) to peace, development, environment and peaceful coexistence); fight against impunity; protection of minorities (ethnic, religious, language, sexual, migrants, children, trafficking and torture victims, etc.). |
| G | National security and defense | Capacity building for national security and defense. Including: fight against corruption, money laundering and drug trafficking, support for military training, cooperation for peacekeeping missions, arms control, demobilization and reintegration into civilian life, etc. |

Source: SEGIB, based on information from <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>

The “Government” sector’s activities are biased towards strengthening the public sector, which according to the Royal Academy of Spanish Language (RAE), are “*all the public organizations and related bodies, entities and enterprises.*” This includes all activities

aimed at improving the management of government institutions and certain public policies.

However, the range of activities that are classifiable under this “umbrella” is undoubtedly varied and

diverse. For this reason, it was decided that a preliminary breakdown would be carried out to identify more clearly which activities are in this sector. A variant of the classification created by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), adapted to the Ibero-American practices and contexts, was used as a starting point.

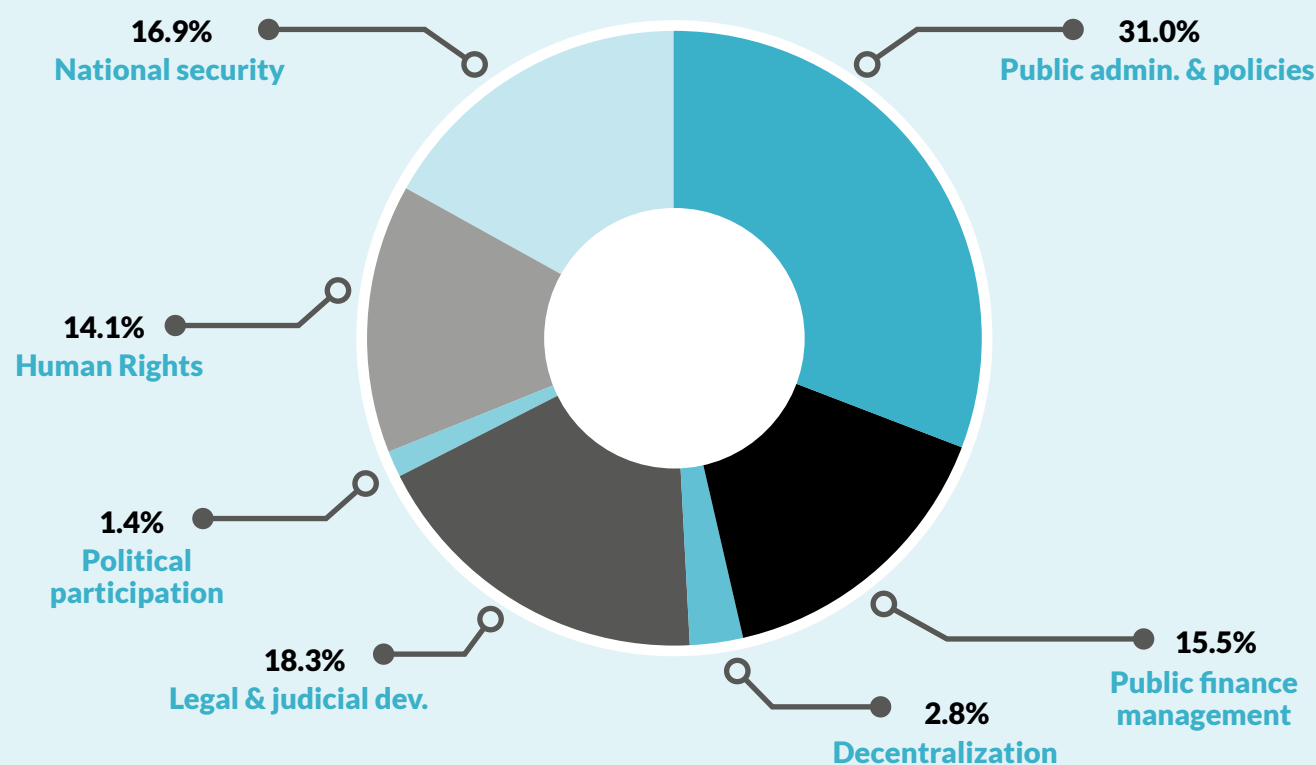
The result is shown in the table. According to this table, the "government" sector was reorganized into seven activity-related subsectors: strengthening of *Policies and Public Administration*; improving performance in the *Management of Public Finances*; support for *Decentralization processes*; *Development of the legal and judiciary framework*, including *Public Security* to prevent, investigate and prosecute crimes against people, and contribute to the development and implementation of the legal and judiciary systems; all aspects of *Political Participation*; safeguarding defense and extension of first, second and third generation *Human Rights*; and finally, strengthening *National Security and Defense capacities*.^{1,2,3}

This breakdown was used to develop a new distribution of projects and actions exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2013 in the "government" sector. Accordingly, this new classification was applied to 71 projects and 159 actions, which accounted for 12.3% and 39.8% of the total cooperation registered in 2013. The result is shown in the graph below, which reveals that:

a) In the framework of project-based cooperation, these were biased towards the strengthening of *Public Policies and Administration* (31.0% of the 71 projects registered). The common objective in many projects was to strengthen government planning and development procedures, create and use indicators, manage knowledge and support better use of institutional resources.

b) These were followed, in descending order of importance, by projects biased towards *Legal and judicial development and Public security* (18.3%); strengthening of *National security* (16.9%); *Management*

Bilateral HSSC projects by subsectors (%)

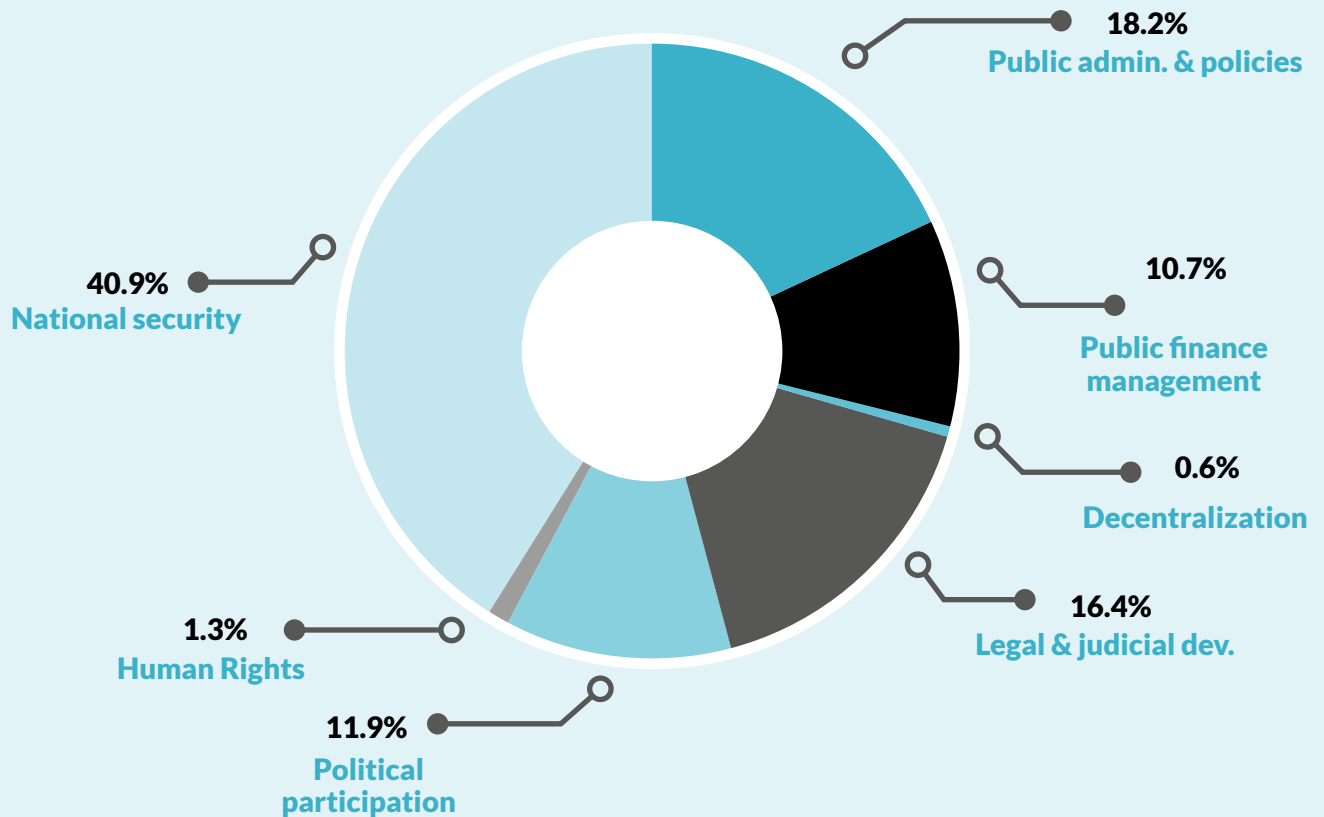


¹ <http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/doc/articulos/regino1.html>

² <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Publicaciones/CDs2011/CDCISEN/pdf/CJ3.pdf>

³ <http://www.juridicas.unam.mx/publica/librev/rev/derhum/cont/30/pr/pr20.pdf>

Bilateral HSSC actions by subsectors (%)



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

of Public Finances (15.5%); and promotion of *Human Rights* (14.1%). They mainly involved cooperation in police training (in particular, at community and local level); crime prevention; institution building (e.g. Ombudsman offices); military training and arms control; support for improving tax management system and better control and governance of public enterprises; extension of policies to prevent violence and promote social inclusion of victims of violence, exploitation or any form of human trafficking, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups (children, young adults and women). In contrast, the projects focusing on promoting *Decentralization and Political participation* were a minority (4.2%).

c) Meanwhile, 40.9% of actions were aimed at strengthening *National Security*, including a large military training and capacity-building activity, involving marine interdiction and security actions off the coast, as well as aircraft piloting and intelligence work. The bulk of the remaining actions (57.2%) focused on strengthening *Public Policies and Administration, Legal and judicial development, Political Participation and Management of Public Finances*. These actions are primarily linked to international, South-South and Triangular Cooperation; strengthening of statistics and management skills; promoting tax management and performance budgeting; creation of Ombudsman offices and local police forces; and, electoral cooperation actions. In this case, the actions focusing on *Human Rights* and *Decentralization* (1.9%) were a minority.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from Royal Academy of Spanish Language (RAE) (www.rae.es) and OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>)

Water supply and sanitation had the highest shares (3.7% in both cases). Although less representative than others, two types of projects have been gaining presence in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation owing to the critical nature of the issues addressed: disaster management (1.3% of total) and strengthening gender issues (0.9%), in particular, the fight against violence towards women. **Boxes II.3** and **II.4** show the cooperation carried out in these sectors in 2013.

It is also worth noting which proposals were prioritized in 2013 through exchange of actions. **Graph II.6** represents the relative share of the total number of actions exchanged in the different dimensions and sectors.¹⁵ It reveals that:

a) Some 42.5% of the actions were biased towards *Institutional Strengthening*. Projects focused on capacity building in the *Social* sphere (27.2%) and *Infrastructure and Economic Services* (16.1%) accounted for similar percentages. The remaining 14.2% corresponded to actions implemented in the *Productive sectors* (6.0%), *Other multisectoral* (6.0%) and the *Environment* (barely 2.3%).

b) In keeping with the above, **Box II.2** reveals that 42.5% of the actions focused on strengthening governments, in particular national security. Education (16.6%) and support for Enterprises (7.3%) accounted for a significantly smaller share. The remaining sectors (up to 20) registered fewer actions, ranging in ascending order from Gender Issues and Forestry (0.3% and 0.5%, respectively) to Culture (4.4%), and Other services and social policies (4.9%).

II.5.2. Profile of countries' capacities and needs

Tables II.1 and **II.2** were elaborated to better understand the profile of countries' capacities and as providers and recipients, respectively. The so-called Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) Index proposed by Béla Balassa was used to estimate the profiles. This index, which is traditionally used in

international trade,¹⁶ has been adapted and used in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation¹⁷ in the last couple of years. This alternative indicator calculates a sector's importance (or dimension) in relation to the total offered (or received) by the country, keeping in mind the country's share of the total cooperation exchanged in the region. Bearing in mind the way in which the final result is calculated (considered to be significant if its RCA exceeds 0.9), the indicator must always be interpreted in terms of "relative" sectoral "strengths and weaknesses", as it "depends" on how "strong or weak" the other sectors are.

Accordingly, **Tables II.1** and **II.2** reveal the following:

a) There were two types of provider (**Table II.1**) profiles: one with greater sectoral diversification (Brazil, Mexico and Colombia), and, another with high degree of specialization (in particular, Cuba and Argentina). Indeed, the type of profile is determined by the number of sectoral dimensions with a value significantly greater than 0.9. By way of illustration, Brazil's indices were high in four out of six possible dimensions: in descending order, Brazilian cooperation was particularly strong in sectors related to *Institutional strengthening* (1.3), *Infrastructure and economic services* (1.2), *Productive sectors* (1.0) and **Social** (0.9). In contrast, Cuba was strong in projects linked to *Other dimensions of activity* (0.9), and, above all, *Social*, with an index that was threefold the required value (2.7).

b) Similarly, countries that mainly acted as recipients had diversified and specialized profiles (**Table II.2**). In the more extreme cases, the profiles of countries such as El Salvador, Ecuador and Colombia (with five out of six dimensions with values higher than 0.9) were in sharp contrast with Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and, once again, Cuba, with just two sectoral dimensions. In other words, El Salvador strengthened capacities focused on *Institutional Strengthening* (RCA 1.7), *Other dimensions of activity* (1.5), *Social* (1.1), *Infrastructure and economic services* (1.0), and the *Environment* (1.0) thanks to the Bilateral HSSC projects received. In contrast, Cuba clearly received economic cooperation, aimed at both strengthening *Infrastructure and economic services* (1.2) and the *Productive Sectors* (2.0).

¹⁵ It should be noted that, in order to avoid the double counting of 13 bidirectional actions, the percentage calculation has been made on the basis of the new total (384) and not the 399 actions.

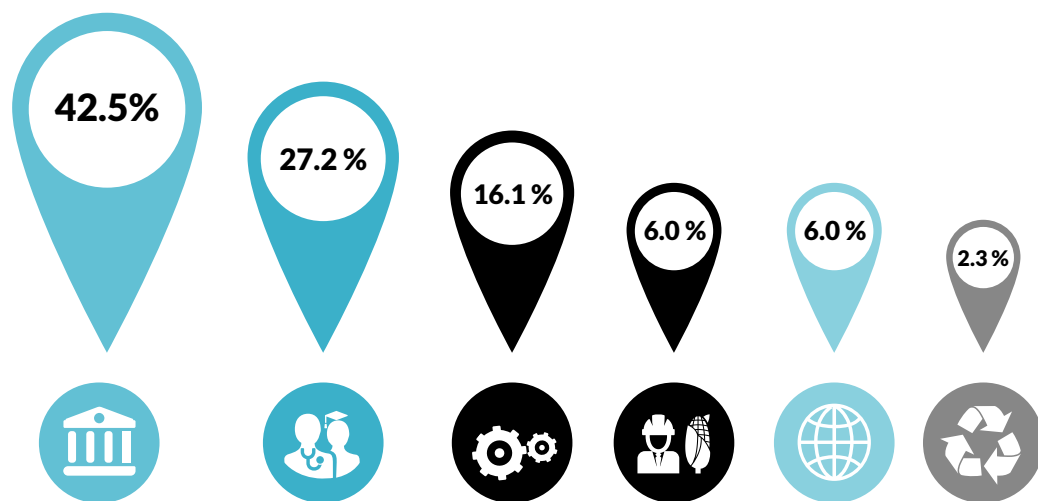
¹⁶ The Revealed Comparative Advantage index (RCA) put forward by Béla Balassa is used in international trade to determine a country's specialization profile. This index is used to calculate the relative advantage or disadvantage of a certain country in exports of a certain class of product. In this case, the most common equation is $RCA = (X_{ia} / X_{iw}) / (X_{ta} / X_{tw})$, where X_{ia} / X_{iw} refers to the share that country *a* exports of product *i* represent out of total world exports of that product; and X_{ta} / X_{tw} measures country *a*'s total exports as a share of world exports. 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 (SEGIB, 2012).

¹⁷ When applying this reasoning to Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, certain variables and targets must be changed: exports can be replaced by the supply of projects, products by sectors of activity, and the world total by Ibero-America as a whole (SEGIB, 2012).

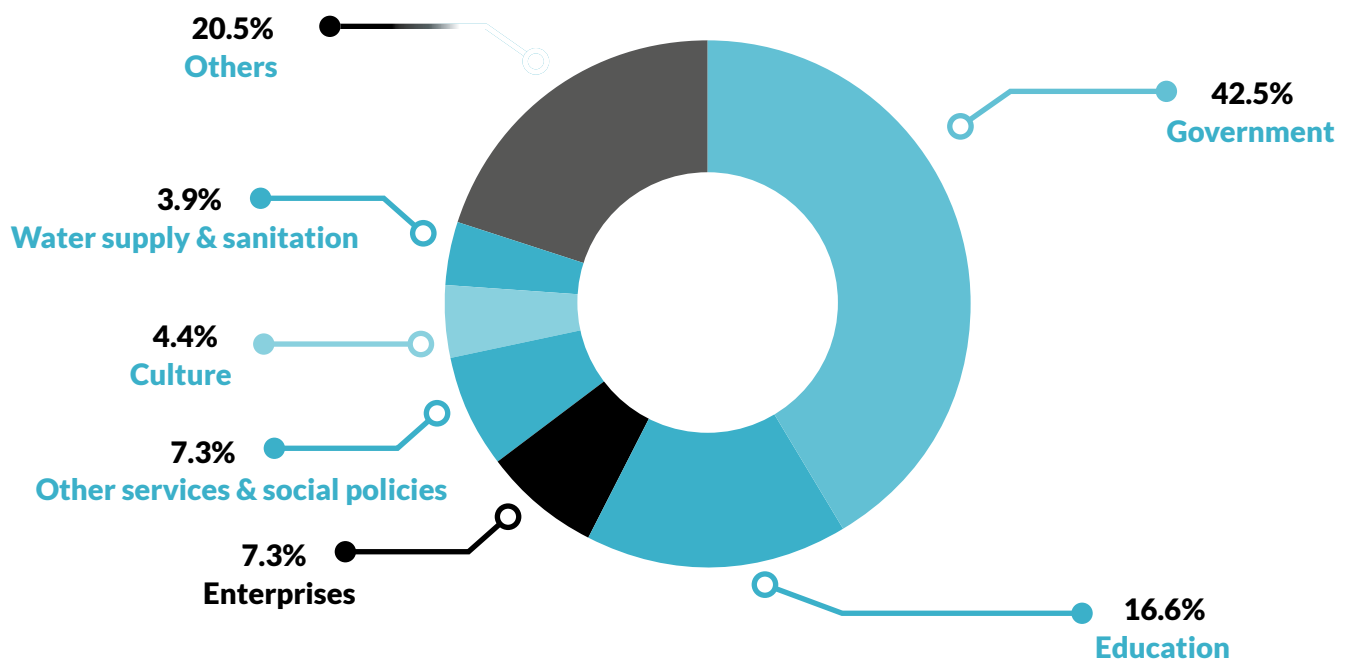
Graph II.6. Bilateral HSSC projects, by dimension and activity sectors. 2013

Share (%)

II.6.A. Dimensions of activity



II.6.B. Activity sectors



Social
 Economic
 { Infrastructure & services
 Productive sectors
 }
 Institutional strengthening
 Environment
 Other multisectoral

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

Box II.3.

Strengthening the capacities of countries to manage disasters

According to HEGOA's Humanitarian Aid dictionary, which reproduces the definition of disaster as it appears in the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA), a disaster is *"serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society, involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources"*. In this regard, a disaster involves the simultaneous occurrence of several factors or circumstances:

- a)** A disruption concentrated in space and time.
- b)** A (human, social, economic) crisis triggered by a disaster (i.e. a natural event - drought, flood, hurricane; or human-instigated - armed conflict, nuclear accident).
- c)** The prior vulnerability of the affected community and their lack of capability to cope with the crisis.¹

Accordingly, disaster prevention is designed to prevent the emergence of a crisis scenario. It may include many measures tailored to *"provide permanent protection against disasters, preventing the occurrence of a triggering catastrophe and/or reducing its intensity"*.² Disaster preparedness enables effective response in countries in case of an emergency. However, one must go a step further should it occur: it must be managed.

Disaster management refers to a type of intervention that goes beyond prevention. In fact, Disaster Management is *"the set of political and administrative decisions and operational actions carried out in different stages of a disaster to anticipate and give response of the situation"*. Although there is as yet no consensus, intervention covers the stages before, during and after the disaster. More specifically, management affects the following stages:

- a)** Prevention (already described above, consists of activities designed to provide permanent protection).

- b)** Preparedness (various mechanisms for both the prediction of disasters and rapid and effective response).

- c)** Mitigation (measures that are already in place when a disaster is starting to take shape).

- d)** Emergency assistance (exceptional measures to find and rescue the survivors and meet their basic needs).

- e)** Rehabilitation (actions and decisions taken after the disaster to improve the living conditions of the population. It often lasts weeks or months).

- f)** Reconstruction (medium- and long-term actions taken to fully restore a community. Unlike rehabilitation, it usually requires several years).³

A review of the experiences exchanged by Latin American countries through Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013 suggests that the bulk of the projects and actions executed went beyond the mere prevention of disasters to include disaster management.

- a)** Although some interventions specifically referred to Disaster Prevention (e.g. a project between Argentina and El Salvador, and an action between Chile and Central America countries), it went beyond this stage to embrace a more comprehensive approach to the whole disaster management cycle (explicitly, in the case of the action, and through a Civil Defense System, in the project).

- b)** This comprehensive approach was combined with actions and projects more focused on particular project management stages. This is the case of various projects between Argentina and Guatemala, or the bidirectional exchange between Ecuador and Peru, which aims to strengthen the disaster preparedness stage; or the projects (Brazil and Dominican Republic) and actions (Ecuador and Guatemala) to improve the country's preparedness for emergency assistance, primarily through building of search and rescue capacities.

¹ <http://www.dicc.hegoa.ehu.es/listar/mostrar/72>

² <http://www.dicc.hegoa.ehu.es/listar/mostrar/177>

³ <http://www.dicc.hegoa.ehu.es/listar/mostrar/119>

Bilateral HSSC projects and actions in Disaster Management. 2013

| Provider | Recipient(s) | Project/Action | Name |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Argentina | El Salvador | Project | Strengthening the National Civil Defense, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System |
| | Guatemala | Project | CONRED Volunteer System |
| Brazil | El Salvador | Project | Technical and professional training for firefighters |
| | Dominican Rep. | Project | Technical Training in Incident Command, Search and Rescue, Collapsed Structures and Pre-Hospital Care |
| Chile | Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama | Action | Emergency prevention and management systems for disasters |
| | Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama y Dominican Rep. | Action | Maritime Safety and Emergency Management (coastal management) |
| Ecuador | Guatemala | Action | Ninth National and First International Diving and Search and Rescue Course |
| Ecuador/Colombia | Colombia/Ecuador | Bidirectional project | Binational drill (Ecuador-Colombia) |
| Ecuador/Peru | Peru/Ecuador | Bidirectional project | Deployment of the Cross-border Early Warning System |
| El Salvador | Ecuador | Project | Collaborative risk management of geological hazards |
| Mexico | Dominican Rep. | Action | Civil Defense and Disaster Risk Management Course |

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

c) It also revealed that Andean countries (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru) and South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile), as well as Mexico and El Salvador mainly acted as providers; while Central American countries, the Dominican Republic and, once again, Colombia and Ecuador acted as recipients.

Amongst the cases reviewed in the table, the experience exchanged between Brazil and the Dominican Republic on “Technical training in Incident Command, Search and Rescue, Collapsed Structures and Pre-hospital Care” is worth noting. As the project document points out, the aim is to “support the Dominican government in issues related to search and rescue in collapsed structures, incident command system

and pre-hospital care, with a view to improving the disaster response actions implemented by the Dominican Republic Civil Defense”, in order to prevent and respond to any type of disaster, and, ultimately, reduce the number of potential victims and minimize damage. Accordingly, Brazilian specialists trained Dominican Republic Civil Defense technicians. Interestingly, this project also seeks to enable the Dominican technicians to replicate this training at the National School for Risk Management in the Dominican Republic in order to multiply its potential benefits.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus and HEGO's Humanitarian Aid Dictionary (<http://www.dicc.hegoa.ehu.es/>)

Box II.4.

Cooperation on gender: joining efforts in fighting violence against women

As shown in the table below, Ibero-American countries exchanged various Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects and actions in 2013, whose main objective was to strengthen capacity in gender issues. Although diverse topics were touched, including promoting equal integration of women into the labor market, furthering gender equality and equity, and improving the statistical treatment of data to enable effective action on gender issues, the overarching objective was to strengthen the fight against violence towards women.

According to the latest report of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (2014; p.22), adopted on December 20, 1993 at the UN General Assembly, violence against women was defined as *“any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”*. Several years later (2006), the UN recognized different forms of violence: in the family, within the community, perpetrated or condoned by the state, in the context of armed conflicts, or due to the compounded discrimination.

Therefore, and given that *“acts of violence against women constitute a violation of human rights and give rise to specific obligations of States”*, in recent years, *“violence against women has become a public concern, generating the obligation for the States to promote the conditions for a life without violence. The Latin American and Caribbean countries have made commitments to the international community”*, which have been complemented both *“with an increasing body of jurisprudence on gender violence”* at the regional level (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights), and the development of national public policies explicitly aimed at tackling this serious problem (Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2014. p. 22).

In fact, there is particular concern in the region for violence against women within the family. According to the latest data in the report, derived from surveys dating back to 2008 (which confirms how difficult it is to gather

information), the percentage of women who reported having suffered physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner or ex-partner ranged between 17% in the Dominican Republic and 53% in Bolivia. The shares of other countries were 40% (Colombia and Peru), 32% (Ecuador), 29% (Nicaragua), 28% (Guatemala), 26% (El Salvador) and 20% (Paraguay).

Accordingly, there are experiences and initiatives in Latin America that ratify the countries' commitment towards solving this problem. As shown in the list of Bilateral HSSC projects and actions in 2013, some experiences are shared between countries. Worthy of special note, due to its interest, are the actions developed in the project *“Sharing and learning experiences on implementation, protection and safeguarding of rights and elimination of all forms of violence against women”* which involved Peru and El Salvador. Despite the fact that *“a life free of violence for women”* is a recognized right in both countries, 40% (Peru) and 26% (El Salvador) of women have suffered some form of domestic violence and where. Thus, in a bid to join efforts and give greater priority to this right, the countries have engaged in two experiences within the framework of the above-mentioned project:

a) National Plan to Combat Violence against Women 2009-2015 (Peru).

b) Masculinity Program at Bartolomé de las Casas Center (El Salvador).

In particular:

a) Owing to the high proportion of women victims of domestic violence in its last survey, Peru decided to implement a six-year National Plan to Combat Violence Against Women (2009-2015). This Plan seeks to achieve three major goals:

- Ensure the adoption and implementation of public policies to address violence against women;
- Ensure the access to quality public services by women victims of violence; and

Bilateral HSSC projects and actions in gender issues. 2013

| Provider | Recipient(s) | Project/Action | Name |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--|
| Argentina | Cuba | Project | Shaping a gender-based culture of criticism: towards equitable relationships between men and women |
| Brazil | El Salvador | Project | Support for setting up the Professional Mobile Unit in El Salvador |
| Brazil | El Salvador | Project | Transferring the Brazilian methodology of the "Brazil Talents Program" to El Salvador |
| Brazil | Peru | Project | Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation Management at the Ministry of Women and Social Development |
| Colombia | Peru | Action | Strengthening preventive actions and knowledge management on family, sexual and gender-based violence |
| Peru | El Salvador | Project | Sharing and learning experiences on the implementation, protection and safeguarding of rights and elimination of all forms of violence against women |
| Peru | Mexico | Project | Implementation of New Technologies and Methodologies for the Operation and Improvement of Equity Statistics |

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

- Identify and encourage changes to sociocultural patterns that legitimize, tolerate and exacerbate violence against women.

A variety of activities were planned to achieve these goals. These included: actions to promote this same struggle in regional government plans; creation of databases to enable access to healthcare by victims; implementation and spread of these services, including specialized care; inclusion of a "Gender and women's rights" course in the curricula of public institutions that play a key role in cases of this type (National Police, Armed Forces, Academy of the Judiciary and Public Prosecutors), and in the National Curriculum for Education Institutions; introduction of a shelter model and free public assistance services for women; and realization and dissemination of studies on media coverage of violence against women (MIMDES. 2010)).

b) Meanwhile, El Salvador's most notable experience has a more local character and puts particular emphasis on the importance of addressing the local value system, in particular, of men. Accordingly, the Masculinity Plan, supported by the Centro Bartolomé de las Casas, seeks

to prevent violence against women through actions that link "*men, gender and violence*". To this end, a variety of complementary activities are combined, including: continued effort to raise awareness of men; outreach through local cultural references, which are broadly accepted and lead to less abandonment, thus ensuring that process of raising-awareness is not confined to sporadic actions; promoting local monitoring of authorities and institutions committed to preventing gender violence and peer interaction, given that education in gender and masculinity are viewed with greater acceptance when delivered by men for men; engaging specific local communities; and, identifying adult men, youth and, even, public figures (teachers, health workers, police) whose message as community leaders carry more weight.¹

¹ <http://www.escuelaequinoccio.org/>

Source: SEGIB based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus, the Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIMDES) (2010) and the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (2014)

Table II.1. Sector profile of the main providers, according to RCA or Béla Balassa. 2013

Revealed Comparative Advantage Index or Béla Balassa, to one decimal place

| Providers | Sectoral dimensions | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Social | Economics | | Institutional Strengthening | Environment | Other dimensions |
| | | Infrastructures and econ. serv. | Productive sectors | | | |
| Brazil | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Argentina | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Mexico | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Chile | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Uruguay | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Cuba | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Colombia | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| Others | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 |

Note: To be meaningful, the profile was calculated only for those providers who provided at least 30 projects.

Source: SEGIB, based on PIFCSS (2013) and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Table II.2. Sector profile of the main recipients, according to RCA or Béla Balassa. 2013

Revealed Comparative Advantage Index or Béla Balassa, to one decimal place

| Recipients | Sectoral dimensions | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Social | Economic | | Institutional Strengthening | Environment | Other dimensions |
| | | Infrastructures and econ. serv. | Productive sectors | | | |
| El Salvador | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Bolivia | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Ecuador | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Uruguay | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Peru | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Cuba | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Colombia | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| Mexico | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Costa Rica | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Argentina | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Paraguay | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Honduras | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Nicaragua | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dominican Rep. | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Others | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 |

Note: To be meaningful, the profile was calculated only for those countries who received at least 20 projects.

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

A new approximation to the profile of countries' capacities and needs may be made based on the various dimensions and sectors share of the total provided (or received) by each country. **Graphs A.II.1** and **A.II.2** plot the shares for the six main providers and recipients in 2013, revealing the following profiles:

a) From the provider standpoint, Brazil (**Figure A.II.1.A**) stood out with a markedly socioeconomic profile. Indeed, close to 75% of projects executed were biased towards building Social (31.9%) and *Economic* (43.4%) capacities. In the latter case, the *Productive sectors* (30.1%) prevailed over *Infrastructure and Economic Services* (13.3%). Brazil's profile was primarily driven by the importance of the projects aimed at promoting *Institutional Strengthening* (16.9%) in partner countries.

This combination of sectoral dimensions was determined by the relative importance of some sectors. Indeed, the share of projects in the Social sector, which focused on strengthening the health sector (primarily through actions in nutrition, maternal and child health, medicines and health monitoring) accounted for 20.5% of the total finally registered, while water supply and sanitation accounted for another 6.0%. In the *Economic* sector, Agriculture accounted for 22.3% of the projects, which were heavily biased towards the transfer of skills to improve farming and processing of produce, as well as plant health. This was complemented with projects supporting Energy and Science and Technology (8.4%). Finally, *Institutional Strengthening* was geared towards support for other national governments (16.3%), in particular, public safety and national security.

b) Meanwhile, Argentina and Mexico (second and third providers in relative importance) followed a very similar pattern, in terms of dimensions; however, the decisive sectors in each country differed. **Graphs A.II.1.B** and **A.II.1.C** suggest that:

- In both cases, the socioeconomic profile accounted for 75% of the projects, in particular, the *Social* and *Economic* sectors. Furthermore, they had similar percentages in *Institutional Strengthening* (9.3% for Argentina and 12.2% for Mexico). The difference was visible in the other cooperation dimensions targeted: Argentina: Other multisectoral (10.0%) and Mexico: Environment (8.0%).

- Indeed, 12.1% of *Social* projects in Argentina focused on Health, in particular the promotion of medical research, controls on drugs and strengthening of health institutions. Meanwhile, Mexico focused on Education (24.3%), mainly through strengthening of primary schools.

- Argentina's cooperation in *Economic* projects was biased towards transfer of capacities in the Agricultural and Industrial sectors (one-third of the total projects), especially interventions related to livestock farming and strengthening processes for transforming derived products (dairy, textiles and footwear). These priorities stood in sharp contrast to Mexico's, more inclined towards Agriculture, especially promoting high-tech capabilities, including plant health and genetic management.

c) Still from the recipient's standpoint, cooperation between Chile, Uruguay and Cuba (respectively, **Graphs A.II.1.D, E and F**) was clearly biased towards *Social*. However, this dimension of activity's share of total projects for each country varied widely: Chile (37.5%), Uruguay (41.7%), and Cuba (91.2%). Whereas Cuba's "exceedingly specialized" profile left no room for *Economic* cooperation, this type of projects was meaningful in two other countries, Chile (30.4%) and Uruguay (37.5%). *Institutional strengthening* was also important in both countries, although the share for this specific dimension varied more widely (23.2% and 10.4%, respectively).

By sector, both Chile and Uruguay focused on the Social dimension, with projects supporting Health and Social Policy: institutional strengthening of the sector, specific health treatments and policies for children and youth (Chile; and, public health, transfer of experience in transplants and social protection (Uruguay). Meanwhile, Cuba was biased towards Education (61.8% of projects), in particular, its widely acknowledged literacy and mainstream education programs. Chile showed a highly diverse profile in the *Economic* dimension, with Agriculture accounting for only 8.9% of projects. This pattern contrasts with that of Uruguay, where cooperation projects focused on Agriculture (plant health and traceability) and Science and Technology (16.7% and 8.9%, respectively). The remaining cooperation in both countries was geared towards supporting public policy and its management, albeit with a larger share in Chile (23.2% of the projects focused on the government sector compared to 10.4% in Uruguay).

d) El Salvador stands out among the countries acting as recipients. Almost 4 out of 10 projects received (37.5%) by El Salvador focused on capacity building in the Social sector. The projects focusing on Other social services and policies (17.5% of the total registered) and Health (10.0%) were crucial for the Social dimension (**Graph A.II.2.A**), while water supply and sanitation and education (respectively, 5.0%) were simply complementary. The strengthening of the social protection system and social inclusion policies (especially for children and youth), the promotion of nutrition and support for the implementation of public health institutions emerged as the key drivers of this cooperation.

“42.5% of the actions taken in 2013 were aimed at institutional strengthening, while capacity building in the Social sector accounted for 27.2% and Infrastructure and Economic Services for 16.1%.”

The projects targeting *Institutional strengthening* (22.5% of total), which almost entirely focused on supporting government bodies, were also notable, together with the *Social* dimension. This heterogeneous sector spans a variety of actions aimed at not only strengthening public administration and policies as well as its management, but also human rights. In the latter case, particular emphasis was placed on projects that dovetail with previous actions implemented in the social area, i.e. projects geared towards the rights of children and youth. Finally, the projects with an Economic profile accounted for one-fourth of the total (25.1%). However, the exchanges were extremely heterogeneous, with only Agriculture (8.8%) worthy of mention. The other sectors (e.g. Energy and Industry) never exceeded 3.8% of the total.

e) Bolivia and Peru (second and fifth largest recipients) shared a profile highly biased towards strengthening

the social and economic areas (82.0% and 70.7% of projects, respectively), (**Graphs A.II.2.B** and **A.II.2.E**). However, the sectoral determinants of the profiles differed. Indeed:

- Whereas the proportion of Bolivian projects in the *Social* and *Economic* dimensions was 34.0% and 48.0%, respectively, the ratio was reversed for Peru (46.3% and 34.2%).
- In *Social*, both countries invested efforts to strengthen Health and Education, with projects of similar profile, biased towards institutional support for the health sector and literacy programs. In the case of Peru, almost one out of 10 projects focused on strengthening Other social services and policies, especially inclusion.
- The most significant differences were in the *Economic* sector. In the case of Bolivia, Agriculture (with actions geared to fostering and expanding Agricultural and livestock production, thereby improving food safety), accounted for almost one-third of all projects received. In contrast, only 7.3% of total Agricultural projects (aimed at strengthening the early stages of processing of certain products) were attributable to Peru. All other economic projects supporting Energy, Extractive industries, Industry and Forestry were highly diversified, with relative shares of 5%.

f) Two other countries, Ecuador and Uruguay (third and fourth main recipients), shared project profiles. Moreover, the differences in sectoral determinants were less significant in this case. In particular:

- As shown in **Graphs A.II.2.C** and **A.II.2.D**, the composition of the projects by dimensions of activity was very similar, in descending order, *Social* (36.2% and 40.0%, respectively), *Economic* (27.7% and 26.7%) and *Institutional Strengthening* (around 17% each country). This profile was complemented by *Other dimensions* (between 10 and 11%) and the “compensatory” effect of small percentile differences in the *Environment*, which were more significant for Ecuador (8.5% of all projects) than Uruguay (4.4%).
- In terms of sectors, the differences in Social were due to Health’s greater weight in total projects in the Andean country (21.3%), which, in the case of Uruguay, was shared with Other services and social policies, especially on disability and integration issues (13.3%

Box II.5.

Labor laws and regulations in the cooperation between Argentina and El Salvador

Actions and projects exchanged between Argentina and El Salvador on labor laws. 2013

| Code | Sector | Title | Project/Action |
|------|-------------|--|----------------|
| 26 | Employment | Training in labor law applied to labor relations | Action |
| 26 | Employment | Bilateral exchange of institutional knowledge on labor inspections | Action |
| 26 | Employment | Bilateral exchange on occupational safety and health inspections | Action |
| 26 | Employment | Strengthening Public Employment and labor relations management (rescheduled) | Project |
| 26 | Employment | Training on workers' associations | Action |
| 26 | Employment | Labor inspection's role in assessing psychosocial risk | Action |
| 2B | Agriculture | Mechanisms for Persuasion in Animal and Plant Health Inspections | Project |
| 31 | Government | International labor justice mechanisms | Project |
| 31 | Government | Management Skills Development Program | Project |

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

Throughout 2013, Argentina and El Salvador had a remarkably intense exchange of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. Suffice it to recall that El Salvador was the second largest recipient of Argentina (15.7% of 140 projects), and Argentina was the top provider of El Salvador (27.5% of 80 projects received). As shown in the table, a significant part of this exchange had one objective, i.e. the strengthening of rights, rules and techniques to improve labor laws and Industrial relations.

Indeed, all actions and projects listed in this table refer to cooperation requested by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare of El Salvador to various Argentine institutions through the Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (FOAR). The purpose of these exchanges was to acquire the technical and legal expertise and instruments required to better fulfil their obligations, including facilitating the creation of trade unions; harmonizing relations between employee and employer; and supporting labor inspections (in general or in specific sectors such as Agriculture); to improve, inter alia, occupational safety and health and psychosocial risk assessment, preferably with a preventive, rather

than disciplinary approach. Actions and projects to strengthen the Ministry's management skills (enhanced management of human resources and distribution of tasks), and provide mechanisms that enable El Salvador to adapt its national legislation to fulfil international commitments on labor justice were also executed.

Indeed, as Goldin (2007) points out, labor standards in Latin American countries have been built on two pillars: the international framework and commitments adopted by the States in this area, and the interpretation made thereof on a purely internal or domestic basis. From this double perspective, Argentina's strengths are a benchmark for countries like El Salvador, whose standardization processes began much later. The dates on which the workers' rights were enshrined in their respective constitutions (1949 in Argentina and 1983 in El Salvador) (MTE and SS; s/f); and, the decades in which both countries adopted core labor conventions and protocols would appear to suggest as much (1950's and 60's in Argentina, and the mid-90's and 2000's in El Salvador, according to the table below based on information from the International Labor Organization -ILO-).

Ratification by Argentina and El Salvador of core labor conventions and protocols, by year

| Topic | Convention or protocol | Year of ratification | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------|
| | | Argentina | El Salvador |
| Freedom of association | C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) | 1960 | 2006 |
| | C098 - Convention No. 98 (1949) on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining | 1956 | 2006 |
| Forced labor | C029 - Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29) | 1950 | 1995 |
| | Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (No. 105) | 1960 | 1958 |
| Discrimination | C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) | 1950 | 2000 |
| | C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) | 1968 | 1995 |
| Child labor | C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) | 1996 | 1996 |
| | C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) | 2001 | 2000 |

Source: SEGIB, based on NORMLEX (Information System on International Labor Standards) of the International Labor Organization (ILO) (<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/es/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:1:0::NO::>)

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; Goldin (2007); Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security (MTEySS) (s/f); and International Labor Organization (ILO) (<http://www.ilo.org>)

Box II.6.

Uruguay and Ecuador: strengthening mutual capabilities in the social field

In 2013, Ecuador and Uruguay exchanged 8 projects, one bidirectional and one action. The majority (over two-thirds of the total) are listed in the table below. The common element being their objective: strengthening capacities in the social area. Although these projects and actions primarily focused on nutrition, reproductive health, care for the sick and migration, they also looked at two other issues (regulating tobacco consumption and treatment for the disabled). The latter experiences are of particular interest, as both projects were approved in 2012, and due to be completed in 2014 and 2013, respectively. However, the deadlines have been extended by the partners.

a) The project to strengthen tobacco control came in the wake of both countries' interest in making progress towards the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, of which both are signatories. This implies, inter alia, a commitment to implement a national law regulating its consumption. Through these and other

measures, the Convention (adopted by the World Health Assembly on 21 May 2003 and came into force on February 27, 2005) seeks to ensure that the changes implemented in the signatory countries will help find a global solution to a health problem described by the WHO as an "epidemic".¹ The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) notes in its website that tobacco kills 6 million people (one million in America) every year; that one-half of smokers die an average of 10-15 years prematurely because of different diseases; and, that the costs of treatment of tobacco dependence for the world economy is 200 billion dollars.²

b) Indeed, Uruguay is considered a pioneer in the fight against tobacco. Uruguay organized presentations and workshops for its exchanges with Ecuador, describing individual programs and activities on which it had built its regulatory strategy. This has contributed to the successful implementation in Ecuador of the Organic Law for the Regulation and Control of Tobacco (RO

¹ <http://www.who.int/fctc/about/es/>

² http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=1281&layout=blog&Itemid=1187&lang=es

497), adopted by the National Parliament on July 22, 2011 (Government of Ecuador. 2011). The recognition of Uruguay's contribution to this matter is manifested not only by the extension of the project with Ecuador (focused more closely on working with the media since 2014), but also in the requests for cooperation from other countries (Colombia, Bolivia, Costa Rica, to name a few) and the opening of the International Centre for International Cooperation for Tobacco Control (CCICT) in 2014, with the support of civil society, the Foreign Ministry and AUCI. This institution seeks to coordinate efforts and strengthen national institutions across several Latin American countries to ensure the implementation of their respective strategies to regulate and control the harmful effects of tobacco.

c) Meanwhile, the Bio-Psycho-Social and Clinical-Genetic Treatment for People with Disabilities

project, rooted in the Manuela Espejo Mission in Ecuador, was inspired by a previous cooperation with Cuba and Venezuela. This Mission carried out the first Bio-psycho-social and clinical-genetic survey of people with disabilities in Ecuador. An analysis of the data obtained from a sample of 294,000 people yielded additional information on poverty-related disability, and enabled the identification of the real needs of a traditionally invisible population. The findings helped

make informed decisions and design public policies, which, through intersectoral participation, will lead to quick and comprehensive solutions for the problems identified.³

Collaboration with Uruguay began to take shape in 2012. Following several meetings and exchange of visits by delegations from both countries, this collaboration was taken one step further with a pilot project called "Artigas without barriers", developed in the department of Artigas (Uruguay). Ecuador transferred its expertise in various areas, including information gathering, development of logistics, identification of inter-institutional agreements that make possible the adoption and implementation of a communications strategy. The good results obtained and Uruguay's strengths in this area (especially in georeferencing and the Ministry of Social Development -MIDES-), have led to an extension of the project in 2014, more focused on further exploring accessibility, development of joint awareness materials, and reconceptualization of disability policies, based on the concepts of autonomy, self-determination and dependence, amongst others.

Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in the social area between Ecuador and Uruguay. 2013

| Provider | Recipient | Project/Action | Title |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Ecuador | Uruguay | Project | Bio-Psycho-Social and Clinical-Genetic Treatment of Disabled People |
| | | Action | Technical visit to the National Program for Disabilities (PRONADIS) of the Ministry of Social Development |
| Ecuador/ Uruguay | Ecuador/ Uruguay | Bidirectional project | Best practices in migration, experience and enforceability |
| Uruguay | Ecuador | Project | Breastfeeding section of the Nutrition Unit |
| | | Project | Bilateral cooperation to strengthen tobacco control |
| | | Project | Care for the caregiver |
| | | Project | Strengthening services and capacities for comprehensive treatment of domestic violence, sexual health, reproductive health and mental health |

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

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus, the Technical Secretariat for Disabilities (SETE-DIS). Ecuador (<http://www.setedis.gob.ec/>), the Official Register of the Government of Ecuador (RO 497, 22 July 2011) and the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (<http://www.who.int/>)

³ <http://www.setedis.gob.ec/?cat=7&scat=6>

and 11.1%). In Economic, despite the difference in proportions, both countries received cooperation that combined support for Agriculture and Science and Technology (respectively, 6.4% and 8.5% for Ecuador, and 15.6% and 6.7% for Uruguay).

- The most significant difference was in the share of Disaster Management projects (6.4% of the total) in Peru, especially with regard to seismology and implementation of Early Warning Systems (EWS). Uruguay geared the cooperation towards strengthening Culture (another 6.7%), with projects focused on the conservation and Othersration of national heritage.

“Brazil, Mexico and Colombia focused more on sectoral diversification, whereas Argentina and Cuba were characterized by a high level of specialization”

g) Still from the recipients' standpoint, the analysis of Revealed Comparative Advantage Index (RCA) shows that Cuba's profile was clearly oriented toward the *Economic* (3 out of 4 projects received), in particular, it was biased toward strengthening the productive sectors (almost 60% of total cooperation registered). It comes therefore as no surprise that the three main sectors in this profile are Agriculture (one out of three projects), Extractive industries (16.2%) and Science and Technology (10.8%). The majority of projects focused on strengthening the mechanization and use of technology in farming and processing of Agricultural products, as well as matters related to the mining and steel sector.

Lastly, each country's sectoral profile is relevant not only in terms of its role, but also in some bilateral exchanges. Indeed, some activities accounted for a significant share of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation exchanged between several pairs of partners. This was the case of the projects and actions exchanged between Argentina and El Salvador in 2013, as well as between Uruguay and Ecuador. In the former, the activities geared towards strengthening aspects relating to labor law and regulations accounted for a greater share, whereas in the latter, there was an intense exchange of activities to strengthen mutually

capacities in Social issues. **Boxes II.5** and **II.6** provide greater detail on this cooperation.

II.6. Other aspects Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

In order to build on the work delivered in recent years in Ibero-America, this chapter closes with a section on other aspects of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. The aim is to gain new insights, e.g. the “economic dimension” of South-South Cooperation or the “efficiency” with which the projects and actions were implemented. This is done through indicators for South-South Cooperation, and the use of simple applied statistics techniques.¹⁸

There are two large blocks of indicators depending on the variable: those generated from project approval, start and completion dates, on the one hand, and budgeted and executed costs, on the other. However, the fact that the basic information required for calculating these indicators is still partial and incomplete works like a “bottleneck” for the analysis, and more importantly, for their interpretation.

Given the above, this section is structured as follows:

- a)** Two large blocks with data-based indicators, on the one hand, and cost-based on the other.
- b)** Each block with possible indicators (with their definition, equation and potential use) as well as available data and information used in the calculation.
- c)** Finally, some indicators, with sufficient data to yield meaningful results, are calculated. These results will provide, for example, more information on “dimension” (duration or budgeted cost) and “efficiency” (time lapse between approval and commencement of the project or the degree of execution of the budgeted cost) of the Bilateral HSSC under way in Latin American countries in 2013.

¹⁸ The PIFCSS document (2013) gives a detailed description of the work conducted jointly between the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) within the framework of South-South Cooperation Indicators.

II.6.1. Using date-based indicators

Countries have the possibility to report approval, start and completion dates for projects and actions in the context of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation.¹⁹ **Chart II.2** characterizes two of these indicators, which can be obtained by combining some of these dates, with its corresponding equation and potential use. In particular:

a) By combining the start and completion dates it is possible to calculate the “average duration of cooperation projects and/or actions”. The result gives an idea of the “dimension” of the instruments through which cooperation aimed at strengthening capacities is implemented.

b) Also, by combining approval and start dates, it is possible to ascertain the average time lapse between approval of projects and/or actions and when they actually commence”. In this case, the result is an approximation to the “efficiency” with which they were implemented (PIFCSS, 2013).

However, as noted above, the lack of data limits the extent to which the indicators could be calculated. Indeed, **Chart II.3** shows the percentage of projects and actions exchanged in Latin America in 2013 for which information on the approval, start and completion dates was available, as well as their possible combinations.²⁰ Based on the above, it can be said that:

a) The volume of data actually available for projects and individual dates ranged from a minimum of 65.4% for completion dates to a maximum of 85.0% for commencement and 75.7% for approval.

b) In addition, by combining data items, it is possible to ascertain simultaneously the approval and start dates of almost three out of four projects (73.3%) and the start and completion dates of nearly two out of three projects (64.5%). By contrast, the percentage

of exchanges for which all three dates are available is lower (56.4%).

c) The data available for actions is even less than for projects, except in three cases: completion dates (75.6% vs. 65.4%); combination of start and completion dates (three-fourths of actions vs. less than two-thirds of projects); and all three (62.2% vs. 56.4%).²¹ These percentages show that the “samples” used to calculate the South-South Cooperation indicators are not fully representative of the larger “universe” of potential projects and actions. Nonetheless, these samples are far more representative than in previous years. In other words, the efforts made by the Latin American countries to improve their data logging systems has paid off, i.e. compared to the previous year, there are significantly more data items available in all their forms.²²

Keeping in mind both the progress made and the remaining challenges, we need more information on Bilateral HSSC in 2013, including:

a) The period in which projects “tended” to be approved, start and be completed.

b) The average time lapse between approval and commencement of the activity as a measure of “efficiency”.

c) The average duration, i.e. the time elapsed between the start and completion dates, as a measure of “dimension”.

II.6.1.1. Approval, Start and Completion dates

Table A.II.4 was drawn to better understand when the approval, start and completion stages tended to occur in Bilateral HSSC projects exchanged between countries in 2013. Accordingly, the projects²³ were organized, grouped and distributed based on the

¹⁹ Those dates are defined as follows: 1. Approval date. A project is considered to be approved when there is a project document and it has been formalized, regardless of 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. 2. Start date. A project is considered to have started when the first activity commences. The start date is the date of first activity, disregarding preliminary management work. 3. Completion date. A project is considered to be completed when the last activity is deemed to have been completed, not including the final report, which is not a necessary condition in all projects. The date is that of the conclusion of the last activity (PIFCSS, 2013).

²⁰ As seen in the sectors, percentages of participation were calculated avoiding the double calculation of “bidirectionals”. For that reason, 41 out of the 82 so-called bidirectional projects were subtracted in Matrix II.1 (576), using only 535 projects to estimate the percentage. The same applies to actions, whose percentages of participation were estimated using 386 of the 399 actions included in Matrix II.2, after 13 of 26 “bidirectional” actions were subtracted.

²¹ These higher percentages are consistent with the nature of “smaller” actions, whose completion date is generally known, a fact that is key in the three previous records. This availability contrasts with “larger” projects, whose completion is often an estimate and not exact, since the project is under way when the data was collected.

²² By way of example, in just one year, the availability of start dates increased by 20 percent (from 64.8% to 85.0%), and another 20 percent (from 36.4% to 56.4%) for all three dates.

²³ Only for those for which the corresponding dates are available.

Chart II.2.

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

| | Indicator | Equation | Potential use |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| Approval, Start and Completion dates | Average duration of projects and/or actions | $\frac{\sum (\text{completion date} - \text{start date})}{\text{Total number of projects for which both data items are available}}$ | DIMENSION |
| | Average time lapse between approval and commencement of an activity | $\frac{\sum (\text{completion date} - \text{start date})}{\text{Total number of projects for which both data items are available}}$ | EFFICIENCY |

Source: PIFCSS (2013)

Chart II.3.

Date information available for projects and/or actions registered in 2013

Number of projects and actions, by units and as a % of the total

II.3.A. Projects



II.3.B. Actions



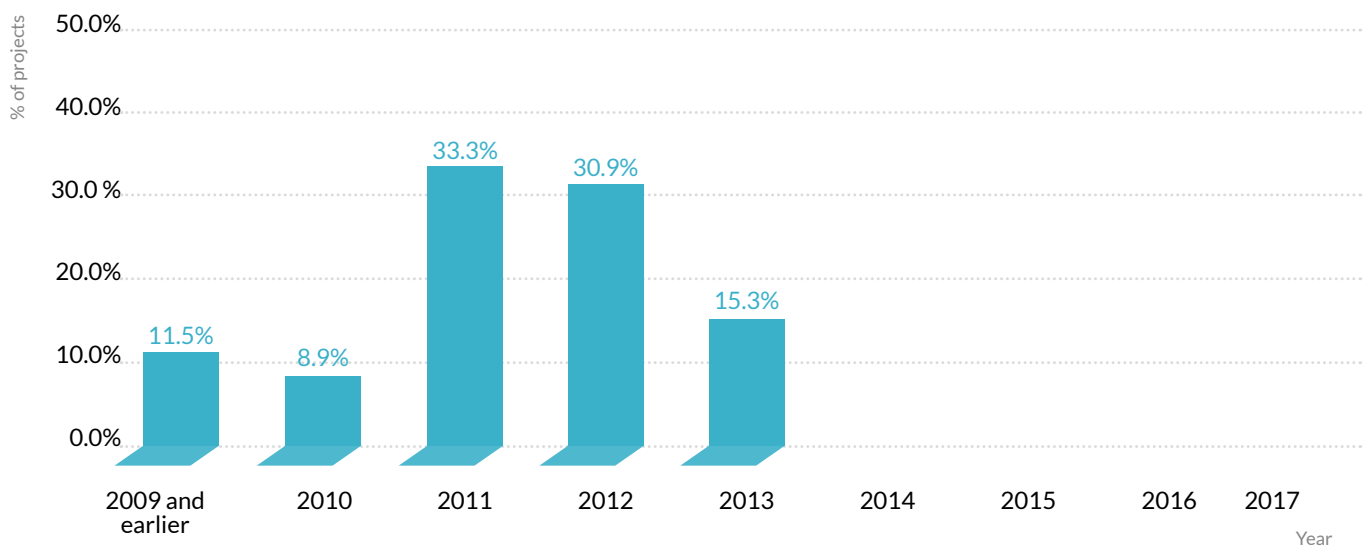
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Graph II.7.

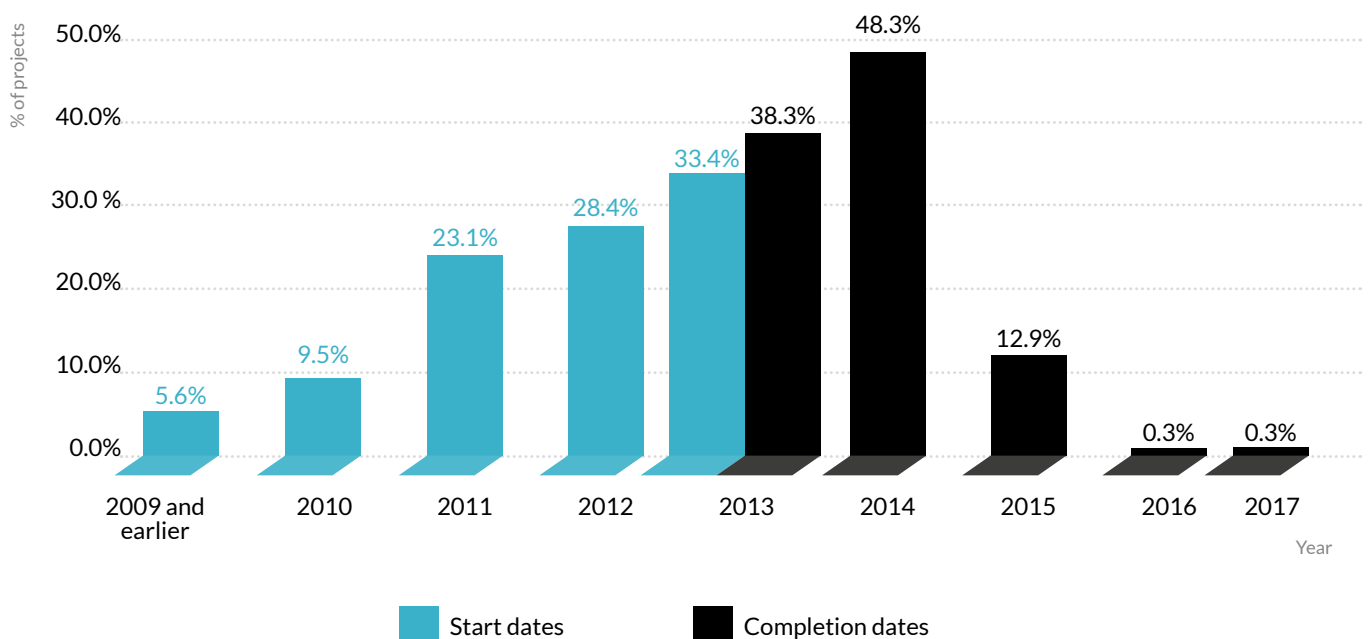
Histogram of Bilateral HSSC projects under way in 2013, by approval, start and completion date

Relative frequency, by % of total projects

II.7.A. Approval dates



II.7.B. Start and completion dates



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

period (years) to which the dates relate. As was the case in the previous edition, the available data is plotted in terms of absolute and relative frequencies, both simple and cumulative. **Graph II.7**²⁴ illustrates the results by plotting the periods in which the bulk of project approval, start and completion dates were concentrated.

Table A.II.4 and **Graph II.7** together reveal that:

a) The bulk (88.4%) of BHSSC projects under way in 2013 were approved between 2010 and 2013. Indeed, almost three out of four projects were approved in 2011 and 2012, while the other 25% was distributed between 2010 and 2013, with 15.3% of all projects approved in the latter. The approvals between 2003 and 2009 amounted to 11.6%.²⁵

b) Meanwhile, one-third of the projects (33.4%) started sometime in 2013. The start date of the remainder (two out of three) was 2002 and 2012. Only 15.2% of projects commenced before 2010, while the start date of the majority (51.4%) was in 2011 (23.1%) and 2012 (28.4%).

c) Almost 4 out of 10 projects (38.3%) were completed in 2013. Although some projects are due to be completed in 2016 and 2017, most have their completion date in 2014 and 2015 (48.3% and 12.9%, respectively).

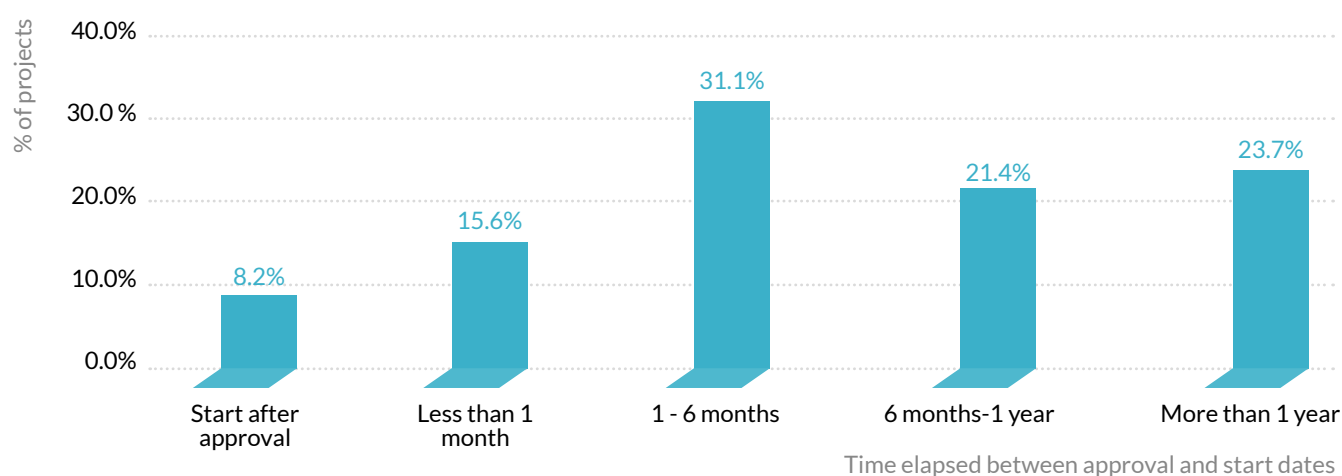
It is worth noting that, in light of the information available, most of the actions were approved (67.6%), started (95.7%) and completed (90.0%) in 2013. As will be discussed later, the actions that were approved and started earlier (in 2011 or 2012) or due to be completed later (up to 2016), are usually long-term courses or grants.

II.6.1.2. Time lapse between project approval and commencement

As indicated earlier, an indication of the “efficiency” or speed with which the partners acted to implement the cooperation may be determined by calculating the time between project or action approval and commencement. **Table A.II.5**, which distributes the projects based on days lapsed between the approval and commencement dates, provides further insight into this pattern.

Graph II.8. Distribution of projects by time elapsed between approval and start dates

% of the total



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

²⁴ The graph used to illustrate henceforth the frequency distribution table is a histogram. This graph is better suited for processing continuous (and non-discrete) variables, such as time or costs. The variable (on the horizontal axis) can be related to the frequency (on the vertical axis) using this graph. As a convention, and to better convey the idea of continuity, the resulting bar for each value (proportional to the value), is wider and appears consecutively.

²⁵ Incidentally, April and May have the highest number of approvals (31.6% of the total), regardless of the year. In fact, 80% of approval dates are in April and beyond.

The relative frequency data shown in this table reveal that more than half (55.1%) of the projects analyzed started their activity in under 180 days (six months). Moreover, 3 out of 4 projects (76.0%) started in under one year, while 9 out of 10 (89.5%) started after the maximum time interval of 600 days (1 year and 8 months).

A more detailed breakdown is possible using six months as reference. The breakdown shown in **Graph II.8** reveals that:

a) Among the projects started within six months since its approval, the time lapse for more than half (31.1% of the total analyzed) was one to six months. One out of four (15.6% of total) projects in that group started within a month. Meanwhile, the remainder are projects which were formally approved after the activity started.

b) As for the projects that started their activity six months after the approval, it is important to differentiate between those with a time lapse under one year (21.4% of the total analyzed) and those that exceeded one year (23.7%).

It is worth noting that the time lapse between approval and commencement of activity was significantly reduced, leading to a change in the reference period: from six months to one month. Indeed, most of the actions (55.2%) began just 30 days after being approved; one out of four (25.9%) delayed its implementation between one and six months; and only 1 out of 5 (19.0%) started its activity within six months after the approval.

II.6.1.3. Average duration

On the basis of the facts available (in this case, start and completion dates), the “dimension” of the BHSSC projects and actions exchanged by Latin American countries in 2013 can be calculated, at least in terms of its average duration.

Firstly, according to **Table A.II.6**, and based on the cumulative relative frequencies, a quarter of the projects analyzed (24.9%) had execution periods of 540 days (one-and-a-half years) or less; another 55.4% were executed in under 810 days (two years and three months); and up to 75.1% (3 out of 4 projects) had above-average durations of 3 years (1080 days). The remainder (24.9%) were executed over longer periods (>36 months).

The reinterpretation of the data based on a reference period equivalent to one year (**Graph II.9.A**) reveals that the bulk of projects under way in 2013 (58.4%) had average execution periods between one and two years (27.5% of the total analyzed), and between two and three years (30.9% of the total). Meanwhile, nearly one in three projects (30.3%) were still ongoing for at least three years. A minimal proportion (11.3%) of the projects had a duration under one year, or under 6 months (nearly half the above percentage).

The actions had shorter durations than the projects (**Graph II.9.B**). Indeed, almost two out of three actions (66.8%) were executed within a few days (up to 10) and three in four (76.5%) in under 30 days. Moreover, 14.4% of the actions had execution periods of either one to three months (5.7%), or between three months and one year (8.7%), whereas a minority (one out of 10 actions), had durations over one year. These cases tended to coincide with courses and grants counted as actions.

The results strongly support that projects and actions belong to a different dimension. Alternatively, the average value of the time elapsed between the start and completion date of each activity may be calculated to corroborate the above. By eliminating the outliers that may distort the final result, and in light of the available data, it can be concluded that the projects executed in 2013 had an average duration of 875 days, equivalent to two years and five months. In contrast, the average execution time of actions was 92 days (just over 3 months).

II.6.2. Using indicators based on costs

As occurred with dates, Ibero-American countries have the possibility to track budgeted and executed costs for cooperation projects and actions exchanged in 2013. The availability of this data made it possible to build another battery of South-South Cooperation indicators. **Chart II.4** describes three potential indicators, each with its definition, equation and potential use. Specifically:

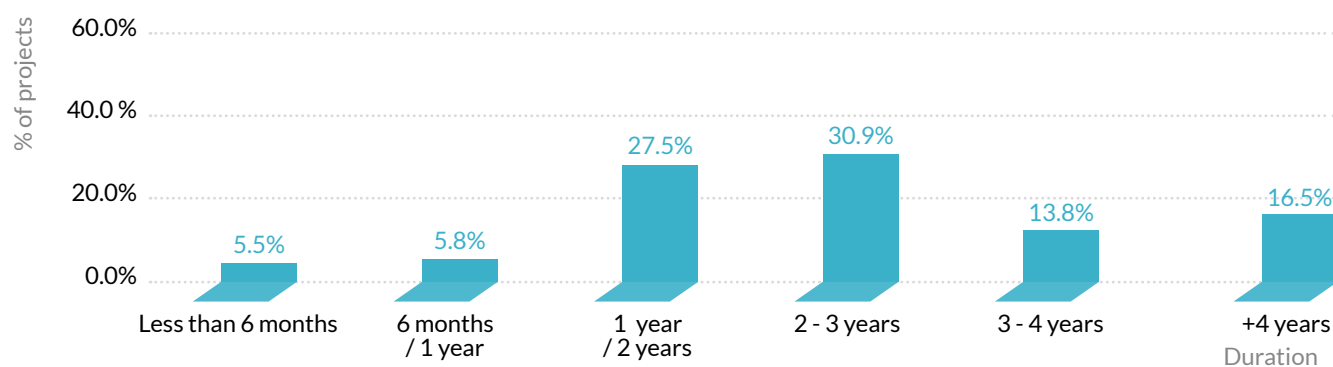
a) The total budgeted (or executed) cost of all the projects (and/or actions) implemented in the region during a given period or year. Its calculation reveals the dimension (in this case, economic) of South-South Cooperation.

Graph II.9.

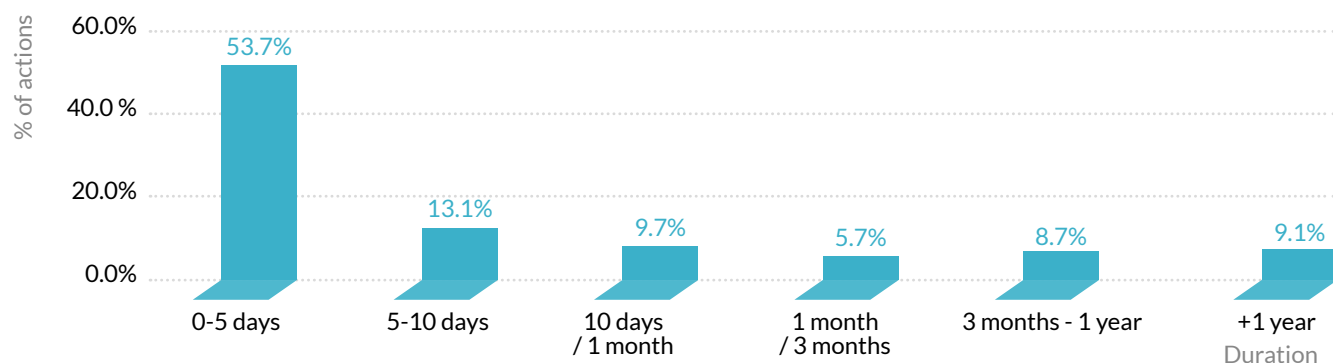
Distribution of projects and actions, by duration

Projects and actions, as a % of the total

II.9.A. Projects



II.9.B. Actions



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

Chart II.4.

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

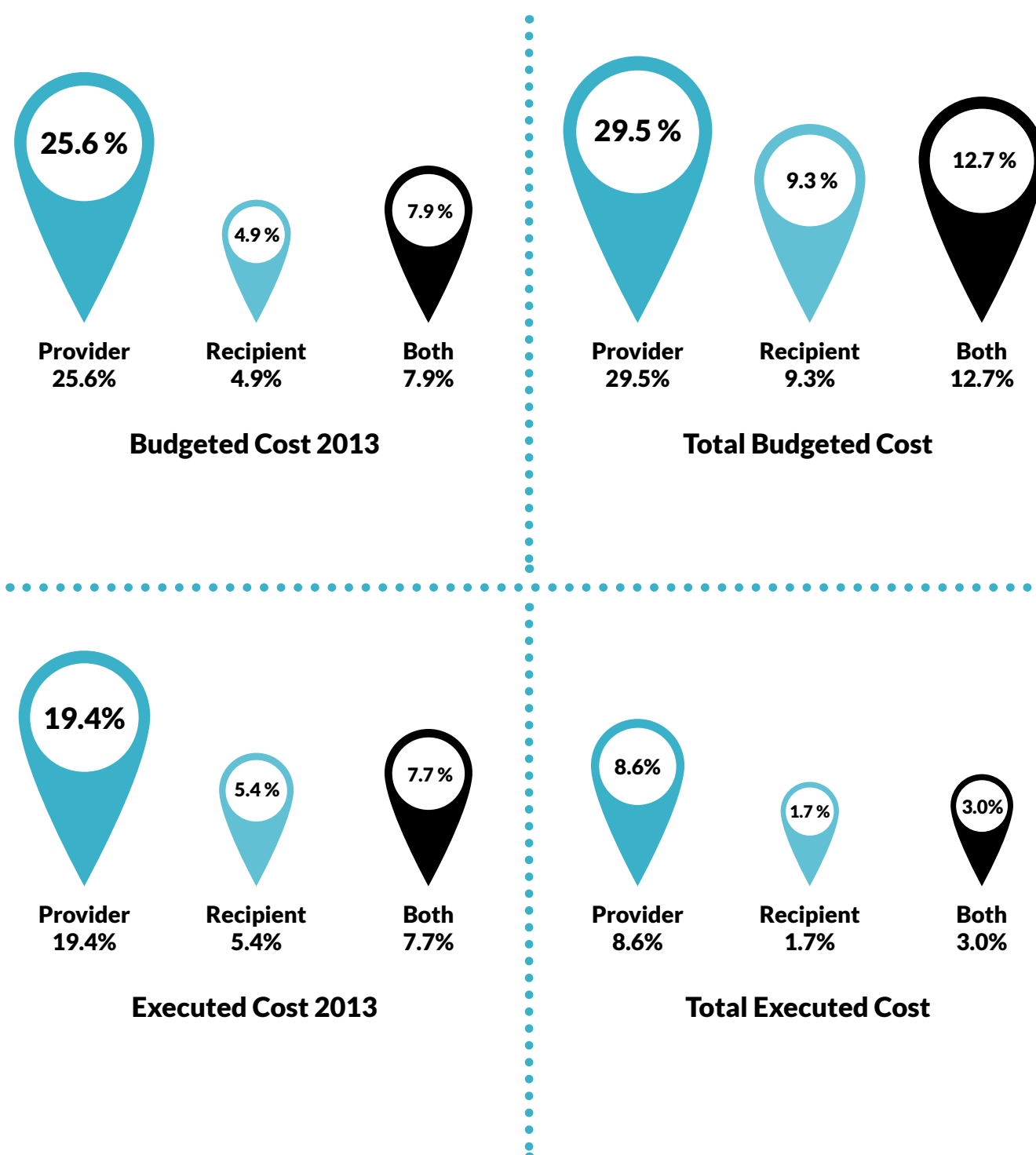
| Budgeted and executed costs, by year and totals | Indicator | Equation | Potential use |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| | Total cost budgeted/executed | $\sum_{i=1}^n \text{DCPi} \text{ ó } \sum_{i=1}^n \text{DCEi}$ $i=1, \dots, N$ Where: N: number of completed projects DCPi: direct cost budgeted for project i DCEi: direct cost executed for project i | DIMENSION |
| | Average of the ratio between direct costs executed and direct costs executed in completed projects | $\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{DCEi} / \text{DCPi}) / N$ $i=1, \dots, N$ Where: N: number of completed projects DCEi: direct cost executed for project i DCPi: direct cost budgeted for project i | EFFICIENCY |
| | Average of the ratio between direct costs executed per provider(s) and direct costs executed per recipient | $\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{DCEOi} / \text{DCERi}) / N$ $i=1, \dots, N$ Where: N: number of projects approved DCEOi: direct cost executed by provider(s) of project i DCERi: direct cost executed by recipient(s) of project i | BURDEN SHARING |

Source: PIFCSS (2013)

Graph II.10.

Projects with data based on costs, by cost type (budgeted/executed), reference period (2013 or total) and country role (provider/recipient)

Share (%)



b) The ratio between budgeted and actually executed costs of each project (and/or action). Estimated in this manner, and where the result is equal, greater or less than the unit, the interpretation, in terms of efficiency, reveals the degree of under-spending, on target or over-spending.

c) By estimating the proportion of the executed (or budgeted) cost borne by each party (provider and recipient, in this case), we obtain an indication of how the burden was distributed, at least financially. With the specific equation proposed, values over 0.5 suggest that the provider bore more of the burden than the recipient did, and vice versa (PIFCSS. 2013). However, the lack of data limited the options for calculating these indicators, and the representativeness of the findings. Indeed, the efforts made so far by the countries to improve their information systems remain to be seen in the costs. **Graph II.10** shows the percentage of projects for which cost data items are available, as well as a “bottleneck”. It reveals that:

a) The cost of the 12 items may be calculated by combining both types of costs (budgeted and/or executed), the reference period (2010 or entire execution period) and the partner bearing the cost (provider, recipient or both). As **Graph II.10** shows, only three have a minimally significant percentage. Indeed, the bulk of the information on costs affects 20% to 30% of projects: 19.4% of executed costs in 2013 per provider; and, respectively, 25.6% and 29.5% of budgeted costs in 2013 and total per the same provider.

b) As for the other items, the percentage of projects without any data was much smaller. Indeed, total budgeted cost per recipient and total budgeted per both partners were the only two worthy of note (respectively, 9.3% and 12.7% of all projects analyzed). The remainder are small percentages ranging from 1.7% for total executed costs per recipient to 8.6% for total executed per provider.

Accordingly, we need to know more about the “dimension” of the Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation exchanged in Ibero-America in 2013, as well as about “efficiency” and “burden sharing” in the projects implemented. However, given the limited data available and its overall low representativeness, the usefulness of the exercise lies above all in demonstrating the potential of the indicators to explain what really happened in 2013.

II.6.2.1. Economic dimension

In order to determine the economic dimension of BHSSC projects exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2013, two cost items for which more data are available (the budgeted costs per provider in 2013 and the total execution period) are used. Accordingly, 25.6% and 29.5% of the projects for which data are available are plotted in **Table A.II.7**. This table, along with **Graphs II.11.A** and **II.11.C**, sort projects in intervals of US\$50,000.

From **Table A.II.7** and **Graph II.11** together, it can be concluded that:

a) For most projects (77.4%), the budgeted cost borne by the country that acted as provider did not exceed US\$50,000, while 14.6% was between US\$50,000 and US\$100,000, and only a minority (5%) had a budget in 2013 that exceeded these values, but remained under US\$200,000. A minority of projects (3%) were for more extreme values in the ranges of US\$200,000 to US\$450,000.

b) However, a breakdown of cost figures into smaller intervals (US\$10,000) provides a better approximation to what actually happened in 2013. **Graph II.11.B** reveals that among the 77.4% of projects in 2013 with a budgeted cost per provider under US\$50,000, more than half did not exceed US\$10,000, and 25% were in the ranges of US\$10,000 to US\$30,000. These values are consistent with the budgeted cost per provider in 2013 which averaged US\$23,169 (eliminating outliers and working with the 92.0% under US\$100,000) or US\$29,098 (widening the range to 97.1% of projects which had a cost of under US\$200,000).

c) As shown again in **Table A.II.7** and **Graph II.11.C**, in three out of four projects, the total budgeted cost for providers were below US\$100,000. Indeed, the total budgeted cost of more than half (51.9%) of the projects fell below US\$50,000, and nearly 25% had costs between US\$50,000 and US\$100,000. Only a minority of projects had a total budgeted cost between US\$100,000 and US\$200,000 (13.9%), between US\$200,000 and US\$350,000 (5.1%), and over US\$400,000 (5.7%).

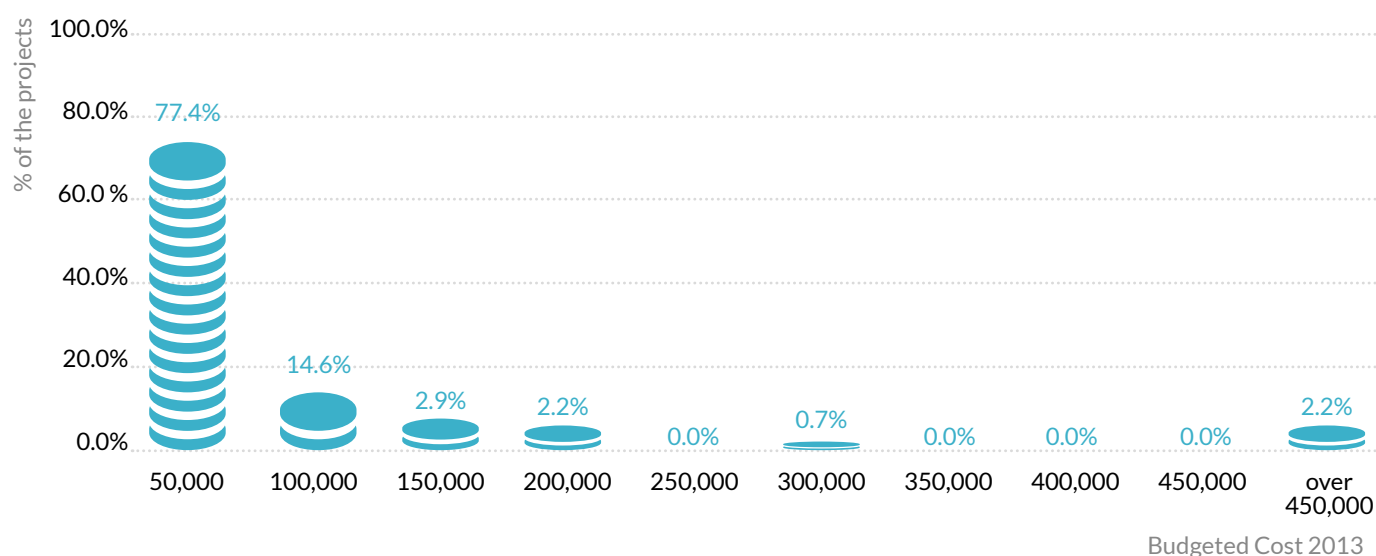
d) Finally, if the Total Budgeted Cost is broken down again into shorter intervals (US\$10,000), **Graph II.11.D** shows a fairly equal distribution of possible values across the under US\$100,000 range. Nonetheless, the bulk of total budgets did not exceed US\$20,000 (29.7%

Graph II.11.

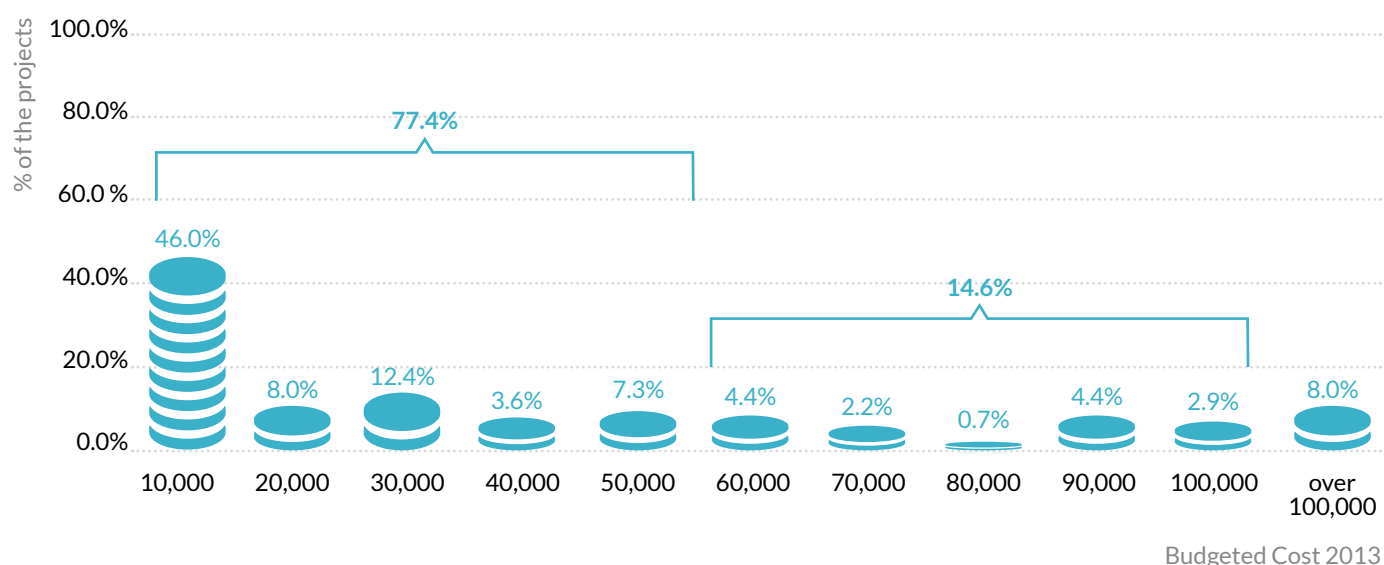
Histogram of projects, by budgeted cost per provider

Projects, as a % of total records with cost data

II.11.A. Budgeted cost 2013 (for all possible values up to US\$50,000)

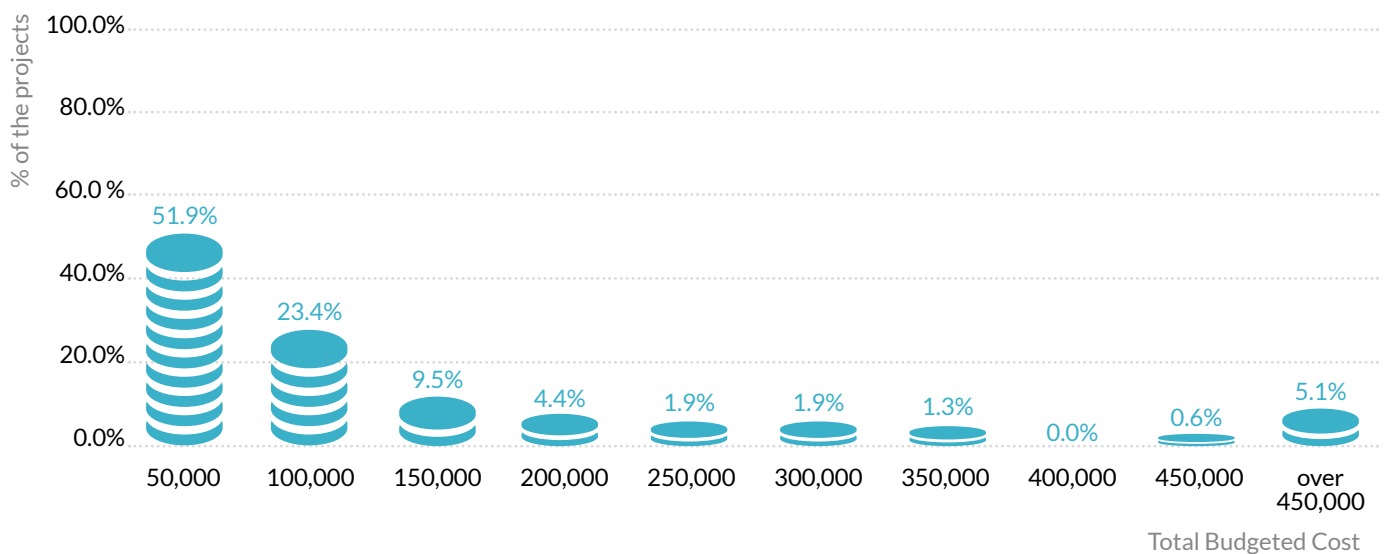


II.11.B. Budgeted cost 2013 (for values up to US\$100,000, in intervals of US\$10,000)



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

II.11.C. Total budgeted cost (for all possible values, intervals of US\$50,000)



II.11.D. Total budgeted cost (for values up to US\$100,000, in intervals of US\$10,000)

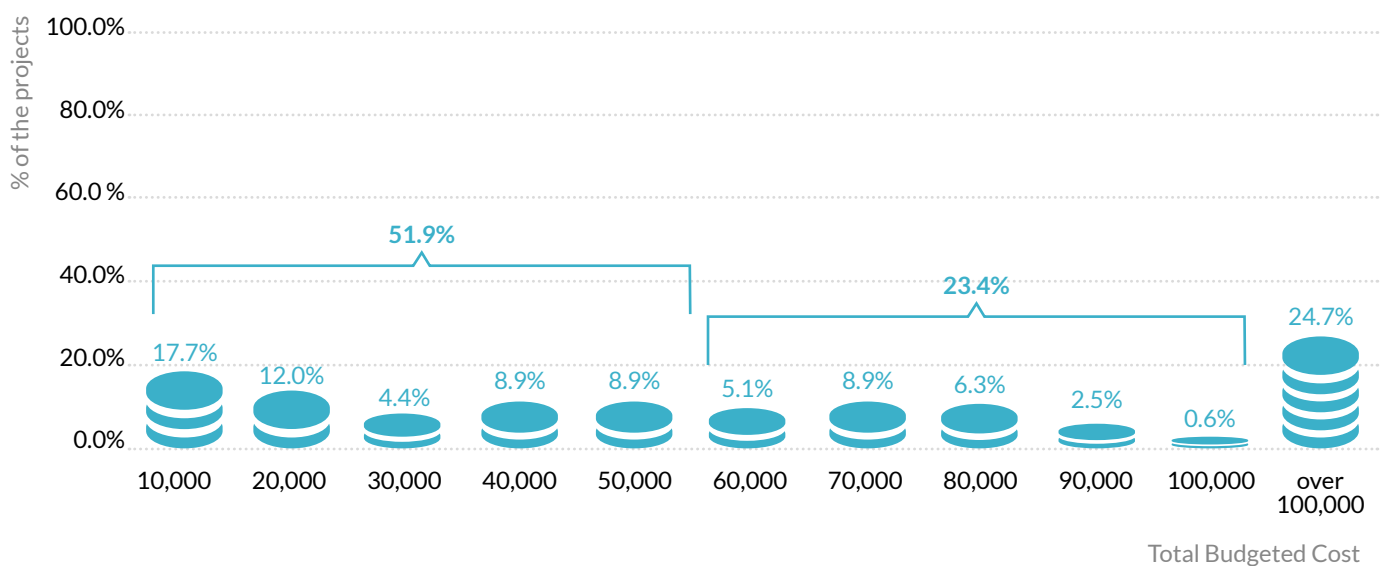


Chart II.5.

Availability of the data required to calculate cost indicators

Projects with data (number); share (% of total)

| Potential use | Indicator | Necessary and available data | Projects with data |
|----------------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| EFFICIENCY | Average executed cost to budgeted cost ratio for each project | Executed cost 2013 | Borne by provider: 108 (20.2%) |
| | | Budgeted cost 2013 | Borne by recipient: 27 (5.0%) |
| | | Total executed cost | Borne by provider: 19 (3.6%) |
| | | Total Budgeted Cost | Borne by recipient: 6 (1.1%) |
| BURDEN SHARING | Average (executed or budgeted) cost per provider to (executed or budgeted) cost per recipient ratio) | Budgeted cost 2013 (by provider and recipient) | 20 (3.7%) |
| | | Total Budgeted Cost (by provider and recipient) | 38 (7.1%) |
| | | Executed cost 2013 (by provider and recipient) | 20 (3.7%) |
| | | Total executed cost (by provider and recipient) | 5 (0.9%) |

Source: PIFCSS (2013)

of the total), while 22.2% fell between US\$20,000 and US\$50,000, and 20.3% between US\$50,000 and US\$70,000. These values are consistent with the total budgeted cost per provider which averaged US\$51,202 (reducing the sample to 89.2% of projects with costs that do not exceed US\$200,000) or US\$62,620 (widening the range to 94.3% of projects which had a cost of under US\$350,000).

II.6.2.2. Efficiency and burden sharing

To complete the analysis, a number of indicators for South-South Cooperation were applied to obtain an economic approximation to the “efficiency” and “burden sharing” with which BHSSC 2013 was executed. As shown in **Chart II.5**, these indicators require at least two cost data items to calculate the values, which tend to further reduce the availability of data. Consequently, the results obtained are scarcely representative.

Indeed, the ratio between the executed and budgeted cost, in all its forms, is required to measure “efficiency”; while “burden sharing” is measured by comparing the same two cost data items for the two participating partners (provider and recipient). Accordingly, following the analysis of projects for which both data sets are available, the indicators provide values that are as “widely representative as possible”: on the one hand, the measure of “efficiency” is based on the budgeted and executed costs per provider in 2013 (20.2% of the projects); and, on the other, “burden sharing” is given by the total budgeted cost per provider and recipient (barely 38 projects with data, a remotely significant 7.1% of the total).

Below are the final results:

a) Graph II.12 distributes the projects by degree of execution of the budgeted cost per provider in 2013.

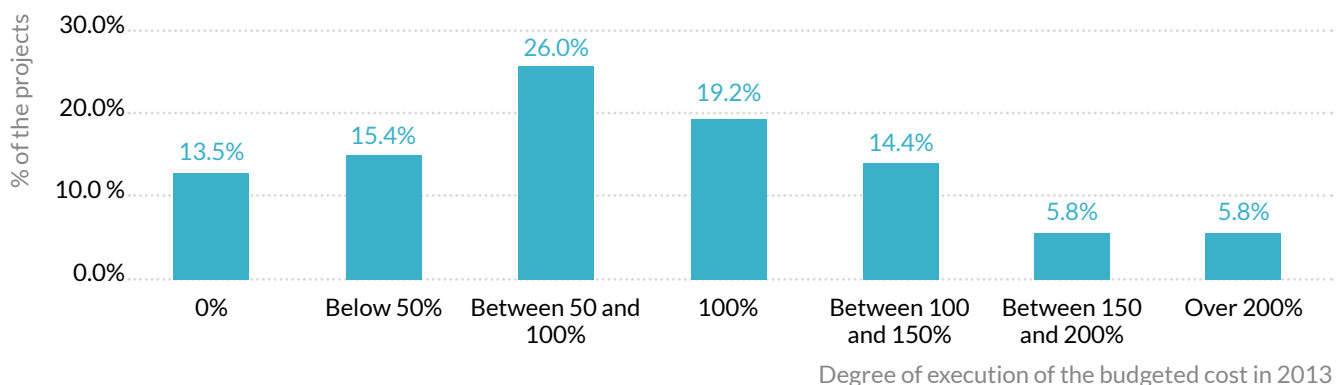
Taking as reference for comparison a budget execution of 100%, it can be concluded that one in five projects (19.2%) was on target with the budget; more than half (54.8%) underspent, and 26.0% of the projects by providers overspent. Of the projects that failed to meet the budget, half of the projects that underspent executed between 50% and 100% of the budgeted cost, and only a minority (one out of 10 projects) of projects overspent by more than 50% or even 100%.

b) Graph A.II.3 plots the 38 projects for which the percentage of total budgeted cost per provider and recipient is available. Each of the 38 projects arrayed along the horizontal axis are represented by a value bar

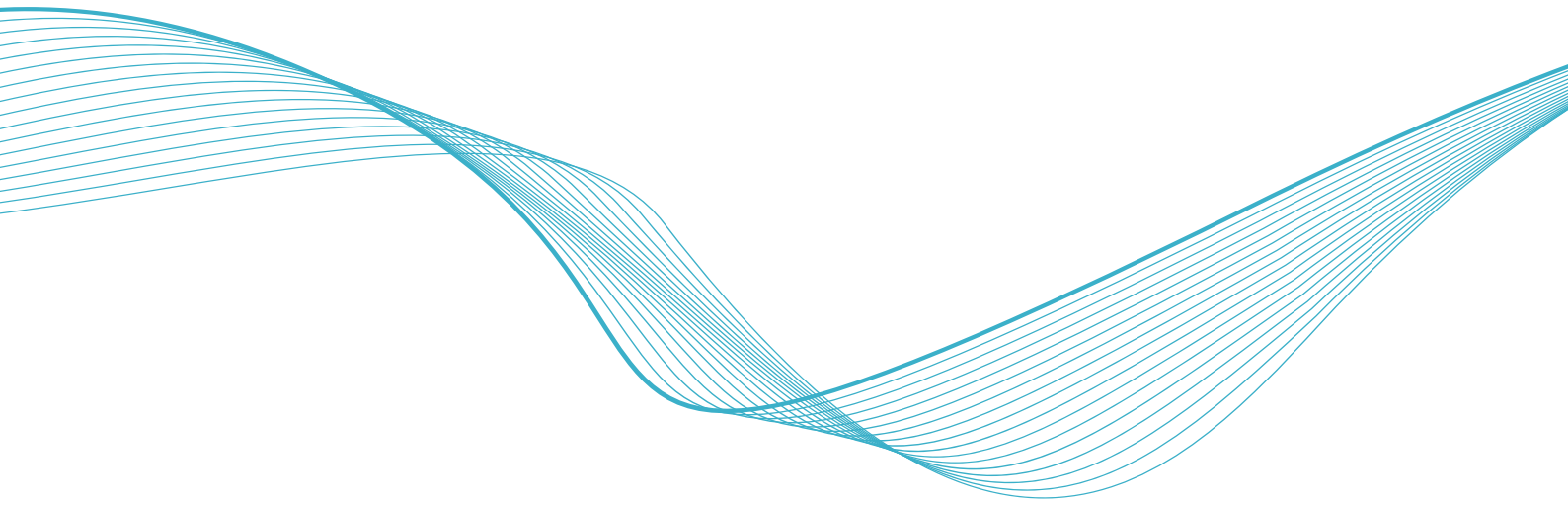
equivalent to 100%, obtained by adding the relative shares (distinguished by different colors) of each partner on the total cost. The lower part of the bar indicates the share of providers and the upper part the recipients. The projects are shown on the horizontal axis, in descending order, according to the provider's relative share of the total budgeted cost, with a dividing line at 50%. The Graph shows that the provider country tends to bear a relatively larger share of the cost than the recipient country in most projects. This is confirmed by the calculations on this sample, i.e. 58.9% of the total budgeted cost of the project was borne by the provider, while the recipient bore 41.1%.

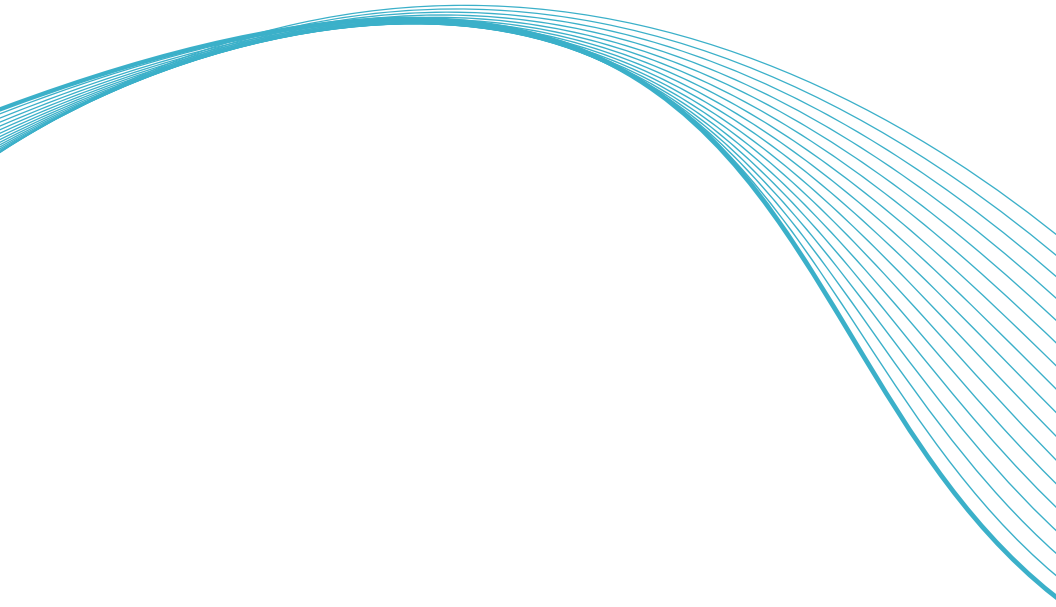
Graph II.12. Distribution of projects by degree of execution of the budgeted cost per provider in 2013

Share (%)



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





Annex Chapter II

Annex II.1

Other ways of measuring participation: Composite indices and *cluster analysis*

Since its first edition, this report has focused on trying to understand the “intensity” of participation of Ibero-American countries in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation for each year analyzed. Thus, the formula used measured “what” was each country’s share, as provider or recipient, of total regional projects and actions registered during a given year. This formula -though obviously valid- does not produce results in a “single classification”, but in two (one for each role) and, consequently, applies a dual logic analysis that categorizes countries into providers and recipients.

Indeed, there are other options to measure the countries’ participation in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. As occurred with international trade, “the total volume of exchange” could be taken into account, based on the total number of projects and actions in which each country has participated in a given year, irrespective of the role in which the country has participated. Measuring the number of countries engaging in cooperation exchange, and the (human or financial) resources mobilized could also be relevant.

It should be noted that the possibility to “participate” might be influenced by the country’s size. The “relative effort” that a country must make to provide more or fewer projects and actions varies with the size of the population, territory or economy. Given Latin America’s very heterogeneous reality, there is some supporting evidence for this view. In 2012, Brazil and Mexico’s population (199 and 119 million, respectively) stood in sharp contrast with Costa Rica and Panama (4.8 and 3.8 million), while the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Argentina (477,028 billion dollars) was 25 to 50 times that of Honduras and Nicaragua (18,564 and 10,507 billion dollars, respectively) (ECLAC, 2013).

A better understanding of each country’s level of participation in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation would involve combining and weighting multiple variables, based on the relative size of the country. This means that the *Report on South-South*

Cooperation in Ibero-America faces a new challenge: generating composite indices or indicators. According Schuschny and Soto (2009, p.13), it amounts to building a tool to “*translate*” the complex into simpler information, designing “a simplified representation that (...) summarizes a multidimensional concept into a simple or one-dimensional index (...)”.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is one of the most recognizable examples of composite indices. By combining and weighting health, education and income data, the HDI calculates for each country a value between 0 and 1 that not only reflects a country’s development level, a multidimensional phenomenon, but also enables comparison between countries, and within each country at different points in time.

Composite indices are, therefore, very useful for interpreting a reality and comparing it with another. However, the process of building the indices is not simple. Any error in the process may lead to confusing or simplified, and even misleading interpretations. Building a composite index involves well-defined steps:

- a)** A conceptual framework, i.e. a clear definition of the goals pursued and their context.
- b)** A technical framework, i.e. a set of methodological tools to build the index.
- c)** Reliable, high-quality information and/or data (Schuschny and Soto, 2009).

Without going into details, building a composite index requires first a *conceptual framework*, then the *selection of simple indicators*, followed by several intermediate stages of a more technical nature, and concludes with *information weighting*, *data aggregation* and a *stress and sensitivity analysis* to determine whether the indicator is fit to purpose.

The report is still unable to create a composite index for evaluating (in a more holistic manner) the participation of countries in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. Several statistical techniques used to build this type of indices may help unlock their potential and bring insight into other ways of measuring participation. A statistical technique known as cluster analysis, used in the third stage of the process (“descriptive multivariate analysis”), may be used.

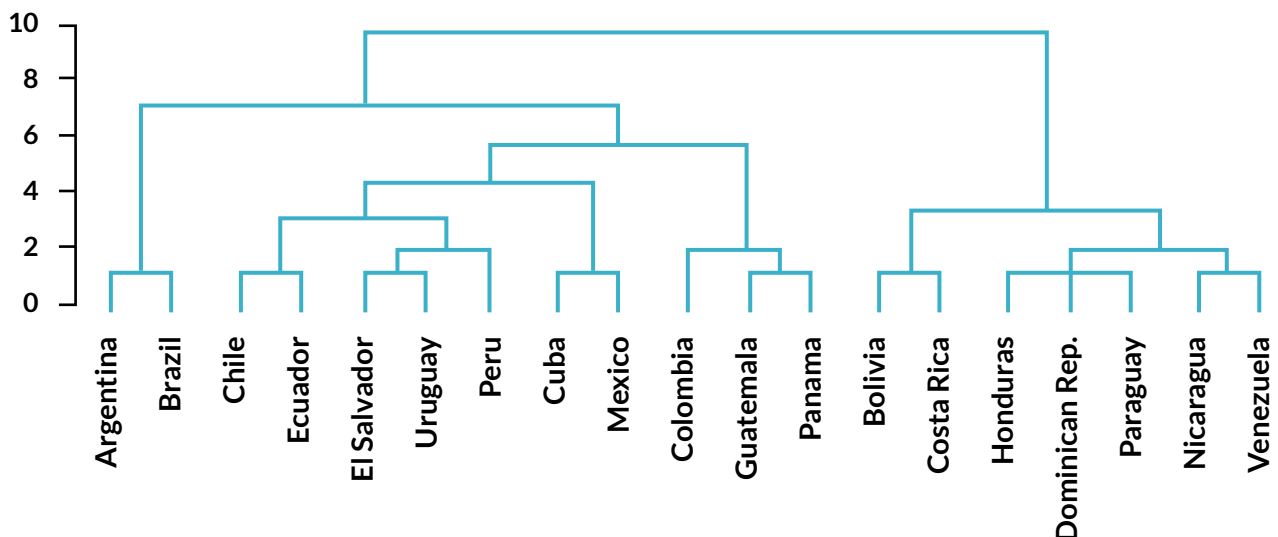
Cluster analysis is used to study the relationship between different units of analysis (e.g. countries) (Schuschny and Soto, 2009). As Natali, PM (s/f, p.1) points out, this technique allows “*partitioning data into homogeneous groups by clustering individuals who are considered similar (or exhibit similar trends)*”. When applied (for example) to the participation of countries in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, it should be possible to “identify and recognize” clusters of countries with similar trends, but different from other clusters.

The figure below shows the *cluster* analysis of Ibero-American countries’ participation in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013. Each country was analyzed using information on four variables:

- a)** Number of projects exchanged by the country in 2013, both as provider and as recipient (nptot).
- b)** Number of actions exchanged by the country in 2013, both as provider and as recipient (natot)
- c)** Number of countries with which the country exchanged projects in 2013, either as provider or as recipient (nppaises)
- d)** Number of countries with which the country exchanged actions in 2013, either as provider or as recipient (napaises).

A hierarchical agglomerative *clustering* of countries is shown below:

Clusters of countries according to their participation in Bilateral HSSC. 2013



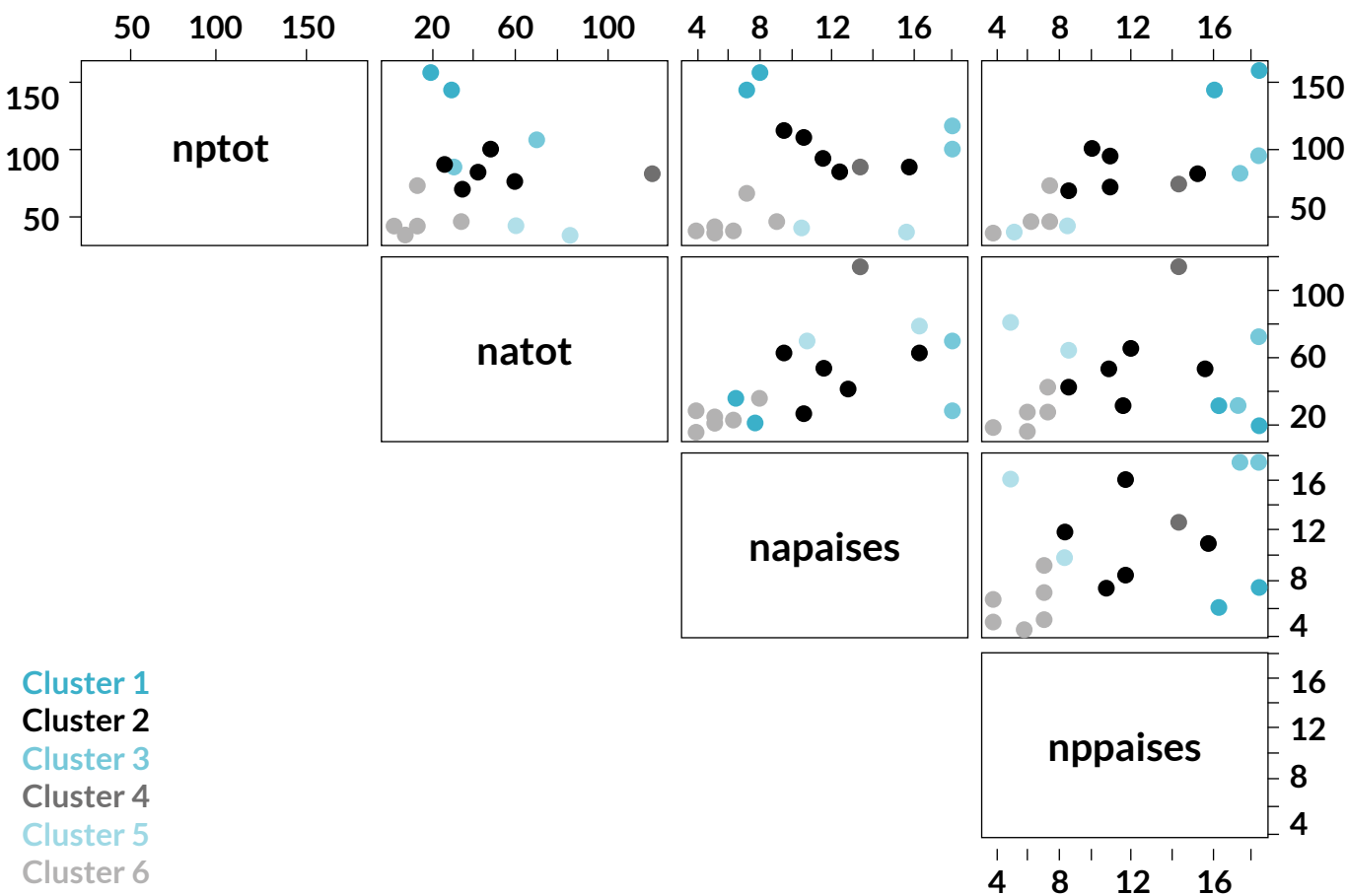
Source: SEGIB

The figure above is a dendrogram or “hierarchical tree”. It shows the countries organized by clusters. As Marin, JJ (2009) and Schuschny and Soto (2009) point out, each cluster consists of countries that are more homogeneous with each other, while one cluster is different from another based on certain behavior traits or patterns. The dendrogram groups countries into clusters, but does not provide insight into what unites or separates them. Accordingly, this dendrogram reveals that Ibero-American countries engaging in Bilateral HSSC in 2013 fit into six patterns of participation that produced six clusters:

- a) Cluster 1: Argentina and Brazil.
- b) Cluster 2: Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Uruguay and Peru.
- c) Cluster 3: Cuba and Mexico.
- d) Cluster 4: Colombia.
- e) Cluster 5: Guatemala and Panama.
- f) Cluster 6: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

Understanding why some countries belong to one cluster and not another requires using graphs, similar to the one shown below, in which the countries are classified according to the four variables.

Distribution of Ibero-American countries based on the four variables that define their participation in BHSSC. 2013.



The following should be considered to interpret this graph correctly:

- a)** Each quadrant consists of a horizontal and a vertical axis, which, in turn, represent one of the four variables described above as natot and nptot (total number of projects and actions exchanged by country, respectively) and as napaises and nppaises (number of countries with which actions and projects were exchanged, respectively).
- b)** According to available data, each variable's range (and, therefore, each axis) fluctuates between 0 and 18 (napaises and nppaises), 0 and over 120 (natot) and 0 and 170 (nptot).
- c)** Countries are distributed as follows: the top right quadrant: according to the number of countries in which a country has projects (horizontal axis) and the number of projects exchanged (vertical axis); the top leftmost quadrant: total number of actions exchanged (horizontal axis) and total number of projects (vertical axis); and the bottom leftmost quadrant: number of countries with which it exchanges projects (horizontal axis) and actions (vertical axis).
- d)** Each cluster is assigned a color: **cluster 1**, **cluster 2**, **cluster 3**, **cluster 4**, **cluster 5**, **cluster 6**.

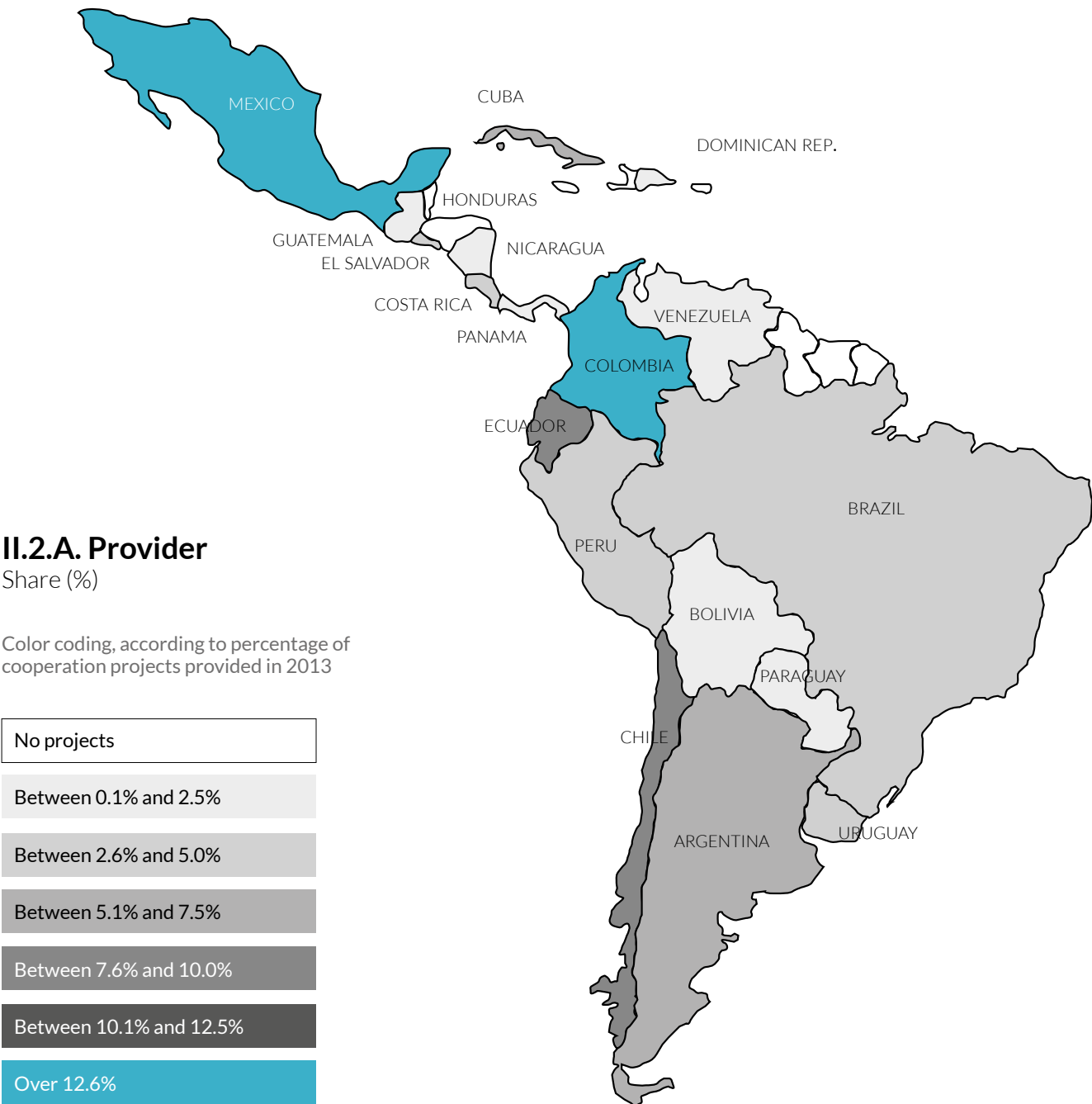
The graph reveals the following trend patterns:

- a)** Argentina and Brazil (**cluster 1**) exchanged many projects (up to 170) with a large number of countries, but few actions with few countries
- b)** Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Uruguay and Peru (**cluster 2**) exchanged an average number of projects and actions (less than 80) with a medium-to-high number of countries (between 8 and 16).
- c)** Meanwhile, Cuba and Mexico (**cluster 3**) exchanged an average number of projects and actions always with a large number of countries. In fact, they are the only two countries that exchanged cooperation with all other partners.
- d)** Colombia behaved differently from the others (**cluster 4**), with many actions (124) in many countries (14).
- e)** Guatemala and Panama (**cluster 5**) exchanged few projects with few countries, which was at odds with the number of actions it engaged in (medium-to-high in quite a few countries).
- f)** Finally, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Nicaragua and Venezuela (**cluster 6**) had relatively low values in all variables.

Annex II.2.

Tables & Graphs

Map A.II.1.
Countries' share in cooperation actions, by role. 2013



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



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

Table A.II.1. Degree of concentration/dispersion of BHSSC, by indicator. 2011, 2012 and 2013

Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places; number of countries and share (%)

| Indicators | | Projects | | | Actions | | |
|------------|---|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| PROVIDERS | Herfindahl Index for BHSSC provided | 0.2095 | 0.1878 | 0.1819 | 0.1278 | 0.2041 | 0.1271 |
| | No. of providers that concentrate 75% of BHSSC | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| | Percentage of BHSSC provided by the top provider | 35.9% | 29.4% | 28.8% | 20.5% | 35.5% | 25.4% |
| | % of BHSSC provided by the top two providers | 56.3% | 50.6% | 53.1% | 38.8% | 59.1% | 40.7% |
| | % of BHSSC provided by the top three providers | 69.5% | 69.2% | 66.0% | 52.4% | 67.5% | 51.9% |
| RECIPIENTS | Herfindahl Index for BHSSC received | 0.0660 | 0.0694 | 0.0683 | 0.0707 | 0.0678 | 0.1111 |
| | No. of recipients that concentrate 75% of BHSSC | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| | Percentage of BHSSC received by the top recipient | 11.1% | 13.0% | 13.9% | 11.8% | 11.8% | 21.9% |
| | % of BHSSC received by the top two recipients | 20.8% | 22.3% | 22.6% | 22.3% | 21.7% | 38.3% |
| | % of BHSSC received by the top three recipients | 30.2% | 31.4% | 30.7% | 31.9% | 30.5% | 49.7% |

Source: SEGIB, based on PIFCSS (2013) and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Table A.II.2. Indicators of concentration of bilateral relations between cooperation providers and recipients and their Latin American partners. 2013

Projects (numbers); share (%); Herfindahl Index, to four decimal places

II.2.A. Concentration of relations of top providers

| Total projects provided | Top providers | Share in total projects provided | | | Herfindahl index |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | ...top recipient | ...top two recipients | ...top three recipients | |
| 166 | Brazil | 12.0% | 22.9% | 31.9% | 0.0732 |
| 140 | Argentina | 20.0% | 35.7% | 45.7% | 0.1103 |
| 74 | Mexico | 17.6% | 29.7% | 40.5% | 0.0880 |
| 56 | Chile | 16.1% | 30.4% | 41.1% | 0.0938 |
| 48 | Uruguay | 18.8% | 33.3% | 45.8% | 0.1172 |
| 34 | Cuba | 23.5% | 35.3% | 44.1% | 0.1073 |
| 30 | Colombia | 23.3% | 36.7% | 50.0% | 0.1267 |

II.2.B. Concentration of relations of top recipients

| Total projects received | Top recipients | Share in total projects received | | | Herfindahl index |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | ...top provider | ...top two providers | ...top three providers | |
| 80 | El Salvador | 27.5% | 50.0% | 61.3% | 0.1669 |
| 50 | Bolivia | 56.0% | 72.0% | 82.0% | 0.3576 |
| 47 | Ecuador | 23.4% | 42.6% | 61.7% | 0.1598 |
| 45 | Uruguay | 33.3% | 53.3% | 66.7% | 0.1980 |
| 41 | Peru | 48.8% | 75.6% | 87.8% | 0.3314 |
| 37 | Cuba | 37.8% | 73.0% | 83.8% | 0.2856 |
| 32 | Colombia | 34.4% | 59.4% | 75.0% | 0.2207 |
| 32 | Mexico | 31.3% | 56.3% | 71.9% | 0.2090 |
| 25 | Argentina | 32.0% | 56.0% | 76.0% | 0.2288 |
| 25 | Costa Rica | 52.0% | 64.0% | 76.0% | 0.3184 |
| 24 | Paraguay | 58.3% | 75.0% | 87.5% | 0.3889 |
| 24 | Honduras | 45.8% | 66.7% | 79.2% | 0.2813 |
| 21 | Nicaragua | 42.9% | 71.4% | 90.5% | 0.3107 |
| 21 | Dominican Rep. | 61.9% | 76.2% | 85.7% | 0.4195 |

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

Table A.II.3. Classification of activity sectors, a variant of the one created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (November 2004)

| Sectoral dimension | Activity sector | Code | Description |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Social Infrastructure and (Social Services) | Education | (11) | Basic to university. Includes: education policies, research, teacher training, vocational training, others |
| | Health | (12) | General and basic. Health policy, medical services, basic health care, medical research, post-reproductive health care and basic nutrition, health infrastructure, health education, training of health personnel, others |
| | Population and Reproductive Health | (13) | Programs and policies on population, migration, reproductive health care, family planning, STI prevention, specific training, others |
| | Water supply and sanitation | (14) | Water resources and waste policies, supply and purification, watershed development, training, and others |
| | Other services and social policies | (15) | Social services and policies, housing policy, policies for disabled people and others |
| Economic | Infrastructure and Economic Services | Energy | (21) Generation and supply. Energy policy, energy production, gas distribution, thermal power plants, hydroelectric plants, solar energy, biofuels, energy research, and others |
| | | Transportation and storage | (22) Transport policy, road, rail, maritime, river and air transport, storage, and others |
| | | Communications | (23) Communication policy, telecommunications, radio, television, press, information and communication technology, and others |
| | | Science and technology | (24) Scientific and technological development, promotion of knowledge transfer to strengthen the scientific system, universal access to technology, and others |
| | | Banking and Finance | (25) Financial policy, monetary institutions, financial services education, and others |
| | | Employment | (26) Employment policy and others |
| | | Enterprises | (27) Services and institutions providing support to business, SME development, privatization, strengthening competition processes, and others |
| | Productive sectors | Extractive | (2A) Exploration and extraction of minerals and energy resources. Planning and legislation for mining, geology, coal, oil, gas, minerals, and others |
| | | Agriculture | (2B) Agricultural policy, arable land, agricultural reform, food sovereignty, livestock farming, alternative agricultural development, animal and plant health, agricultural cooperatives |
| | | Forestry | (2C) Forest policy, forestry development, forestry research, and others |
| | | Fisheries | (2D) Fisheries policy, fisheries services, research, and others |
| | | Construction | (2E) Building policy |
| | | Industry | (2F) Industrial policy, industries by sector, and others |
| | | Tourism | (2G) Tourism policy |
| | | Trade | (2H) Foreign trade policy and regulation. Regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations, and others |
| Institutional Strengthening | Government | (31) | Public policies and administration, public finance management, Decentralization and support for different levels of government other than the central government, Legal and judicial development and public safety, Political participation, Human rights, National security and defense |
| | Civil society | (32) | Supporting and strengthening civil society |
| Environment | Environment | (41) | Environmental protection, environmental policies, biodiversity, environmental research, and others |
| | Disaster management | (42) | Operational interventions carried out at different stages of a disaster (Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Emergency Aid, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction) |
| Other dimensions | Culture | (51) | Culture and leisure, libraries, museums, and others |
| | Gender | (52) | Programs and projects that make the link between women and development, promotion and support for women's groups and organizations |
| | Miscellaneous | (53) | Promotion of various development models: rural, urban, alternative non-agricultural, community, and others |

Matrix A.II.1. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project by dimensions of activity. 2013

A.II.1.1. Social dimension

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | HIC | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | Chile | Uruguay | |
| LMIC | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | Chile | Uruguay | TOTAL |
| LMIC | Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UMIC | Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | HIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 17 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 197 |

A.II.1.2. Economic dimension. Infrastructures and services

| Providers | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | LMIC | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | HIC | | | |
| | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Venezuela |
| Bolivia | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Brazil | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Colombia | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | (2) | | | |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2+(2) | | | | | | |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | (1) | | | |
| Uruguay | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 1+(1) | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3 | 9 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 65 | | | |

A.II.1.3. Economic dimension. Productive sectors

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----|---|-----------|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | | | | | HIC | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | | | Venezuela |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 15 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | | | | | | 2 | (3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | (1) | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 1 | 2 | | | | | (4) | (1) | | | | | (1) | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 21 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 22 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 168 |

A.II.1.4. Institutional strengthening

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|----|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | HIC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Bolivia | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | Chile | Uruguay | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | Chile | Uruguay | |
| LMIC | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| UMIC | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 |
| HIC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 77 | | | | | |

A.II.1.5. Environment

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | | | HIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | | | Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

A.II.1.6. Other dimensions

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|-----------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | HIC | | | | | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | Chile | Uruguay | |
| LMIC | Bolivia | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| | Argentina | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1+(1) | |
| | Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| | Colombia | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UMIC | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| HIC | Chile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | | 4 | 8 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | | 3 | 5 | 39 |

Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of 1 July 2014. Countries classified as Lower middle income (per capita GNI of US\$1,045 - US\$4,125), Upper middle income (US\$4,125 - US\$12,746) and High income (over US\$12,746). 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 act as both provider and recipient.

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

Matrix A.II.2. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions by dimensions of activity. 2013

A.II.2.1. Social dimension

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | | | HIC | | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | Chile | Uruguay | Misc.* | TOTAL |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 4 |
| Colombia | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | (1) | 1+(1) | | | | | | | | 4 | 17 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cuba | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 21 |
| Ecuador | | 1 | 1+(1) | | | | | (1) | | | | | 1 | | 2+(1) | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 10 |
| Mexico | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 26 |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Chile | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 13 |
| Uruguay | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 10 | |

A.II.2.2. Economic dimension. Infrastructure and services

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
|----------------|--|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | | | HIC | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | | Chile | Uruguay |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 2 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | | | 6 | | 6 | | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 62 |

A.II.2.3. Economic dimension. Productive sectors

| | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|--------|-------|----|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | | | HIC | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Providers | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | Chile | Uruguay | Misc.* | TOTAL | |
| LMIC | Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | El Salvador | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Argentina | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Colombia | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UMIC | Cuba | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mexico | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Panama | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | HIC | Chile | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | 23 |

A.II.2.4. Institutional strengthening

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|------|--------|----|-----|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Misc.* | | |
| | | UMIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | HIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | (1) | | 1 | | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | (1) | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 1+(1) | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | (1) | | | | |
| Colombia | | | 1 | 8 | 2 | | | | 3 | | | (2) | 1 | 17 | | 2 | 15 | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | 1+(1) | | 1 | | | | | |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | 3 | 4+(1) | 1 | 1+(1) | | | (2) | (1) | | | | 4 | (1) | | | | |
| Mexico | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | 1+(1) | 1 | 3 | | |
| Panama | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | (1) | (1) | 1 | | 1+(1) | (1) | 1 | | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Chile | | | | 6 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | 2 | | |
| Uruguay | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 1 | 10 | 37 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 56 | 7 | 3 | 20 | 173 |

A.II.2.5. Environment

[illegible]

A.II.2.6. Other dimensions

| Providers | | Recipients | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|-----------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| | | LMIC | | | | | | | | | | UMIC | | | | | | | |
| | | Bolivia | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua | Paraguay | Argentina | Brazil | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Ecuador | Mexico | Panama | Peru | Dominican Rep. | Venezuela | |
| LMIC | Bolivia | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Colombia | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UMIC | Cuba | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ecuador | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dominican Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chile | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uruguay | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | 3 | 7 | 2 | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 23 |

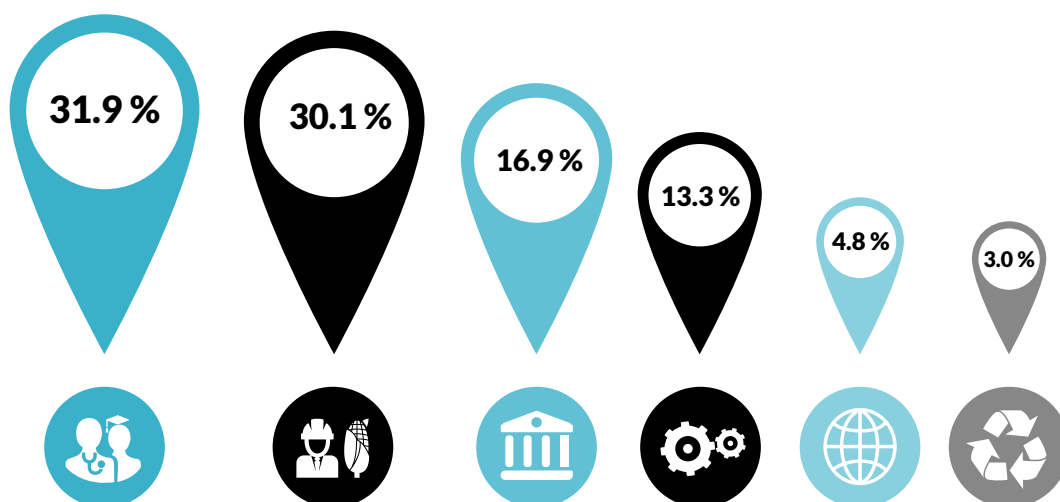
Note: a) Countries classified according to income level by World Bank GNI per capita as of 1 July 2014. Countries classified as Lower middle income (per capita GNI of US\$1,045 - US\$4,125), Upper middle income (US\$4,125 - US\$12,746) and High income (over US\$12,746). b) The figures in parentheses refer to the number of action that the countries declared to be "bidirectional". In these cases, the two participating countries act as both provider and recipient. *This column displays actions implemented by a single provider that affect several recipients at the same time (for example, a workshop or seminar). It is counted as a single action because it has a single implementation period with a single budget.

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

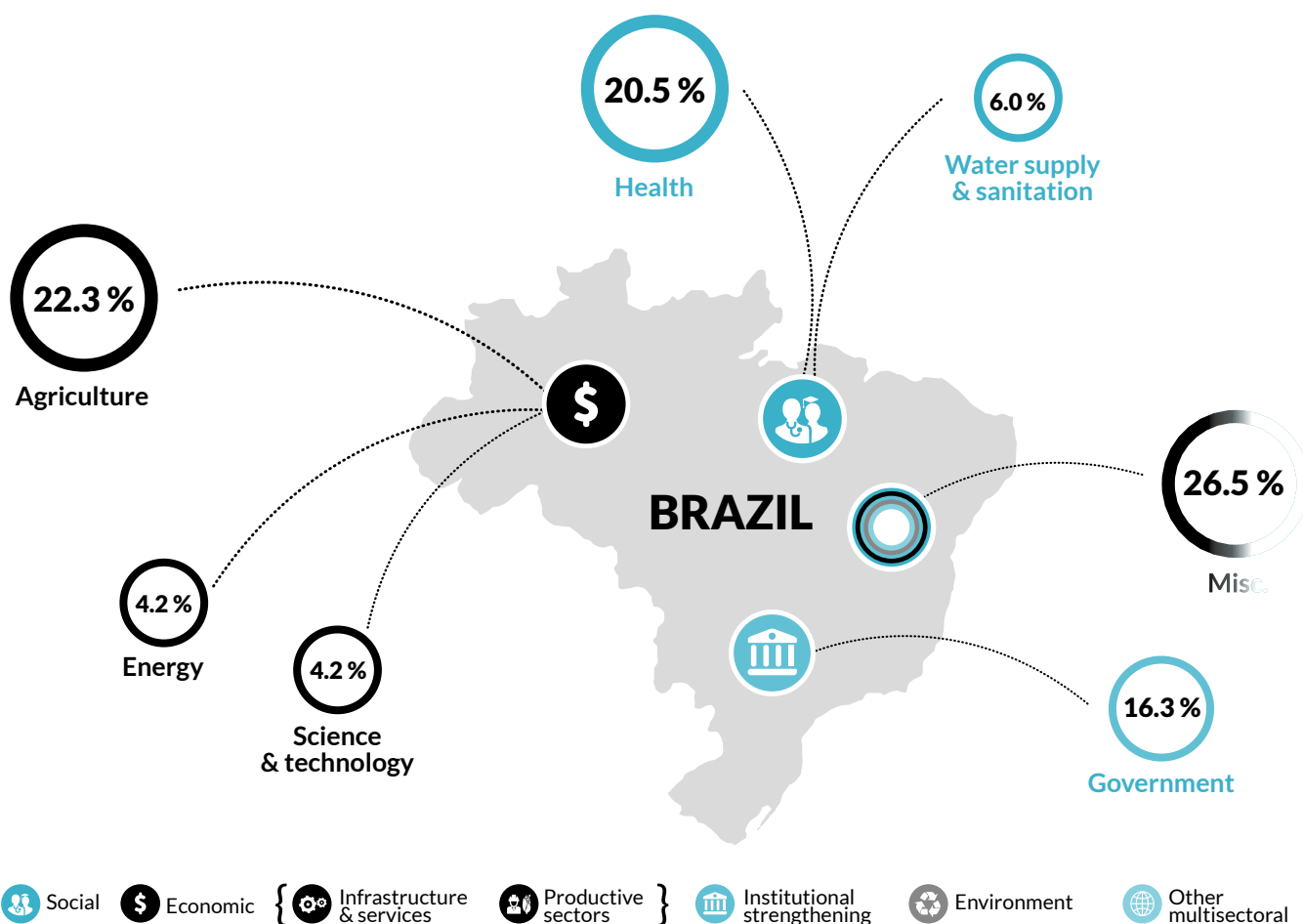
Graph A.II.1. Profile of main providers' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2013

A.II.1.A. Brazil

Sectoral dimension

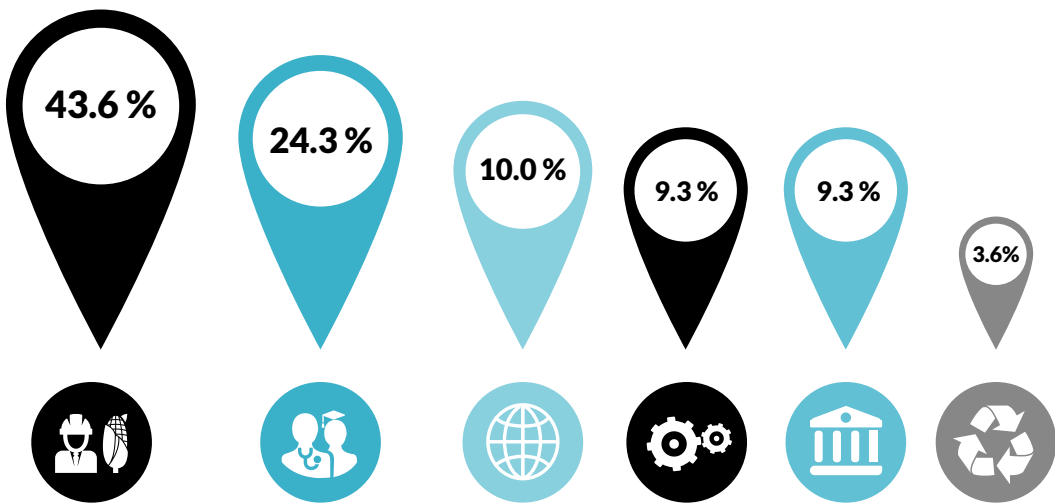


Activity sector

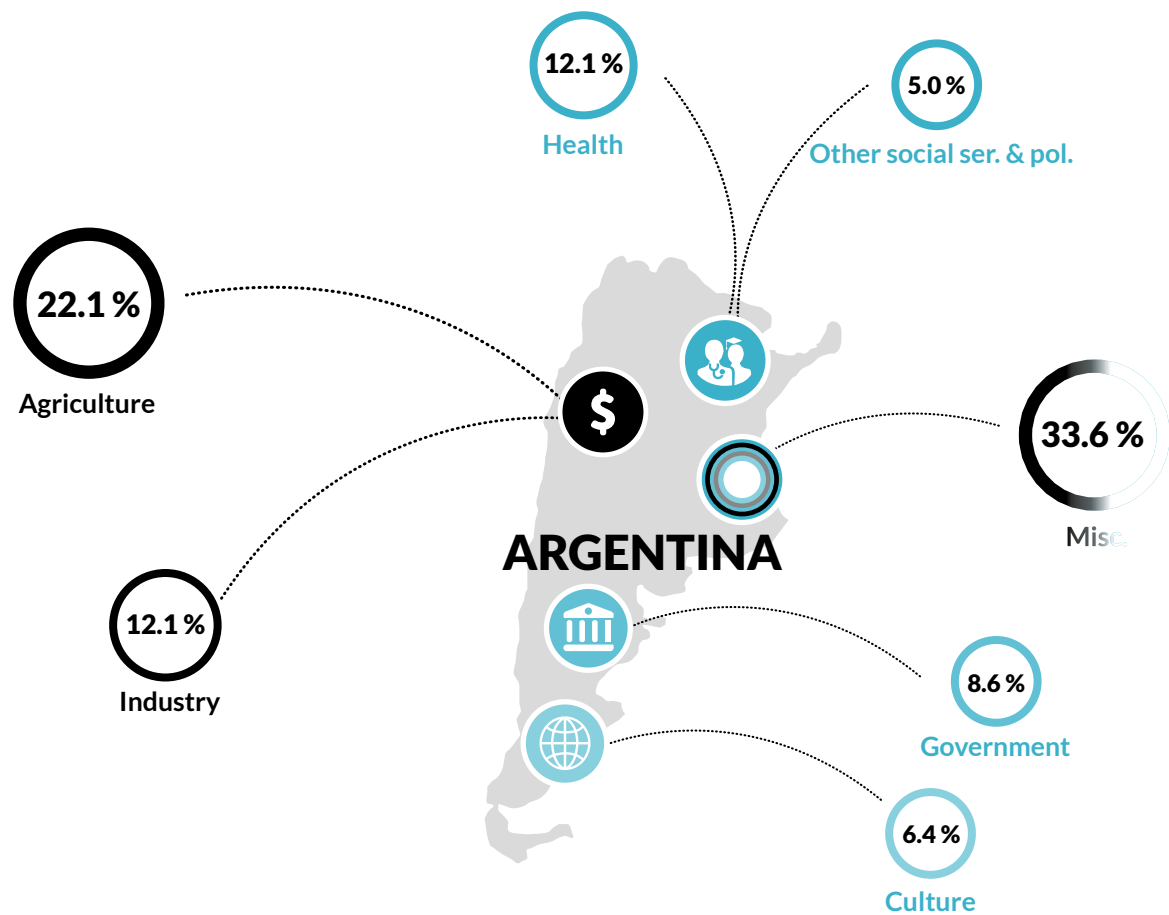


A.II.1.B. Argentina

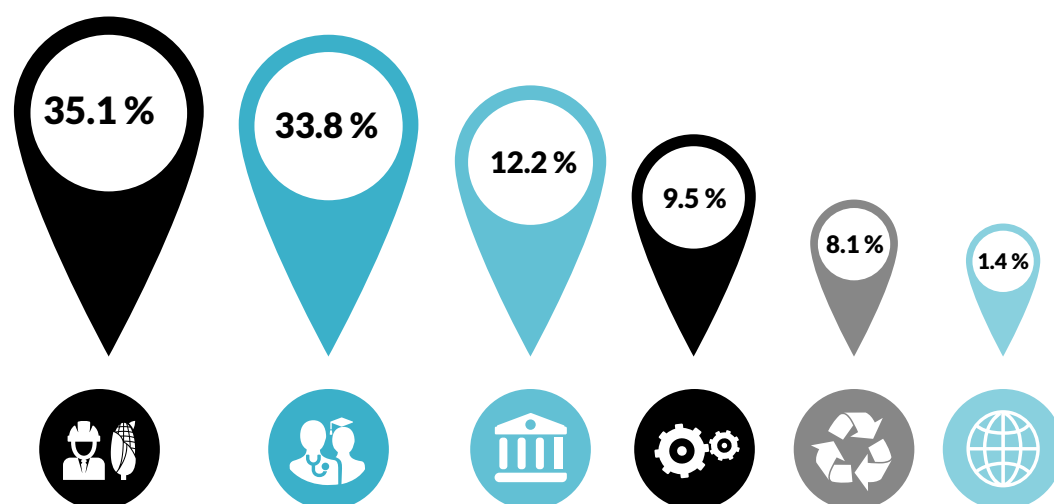
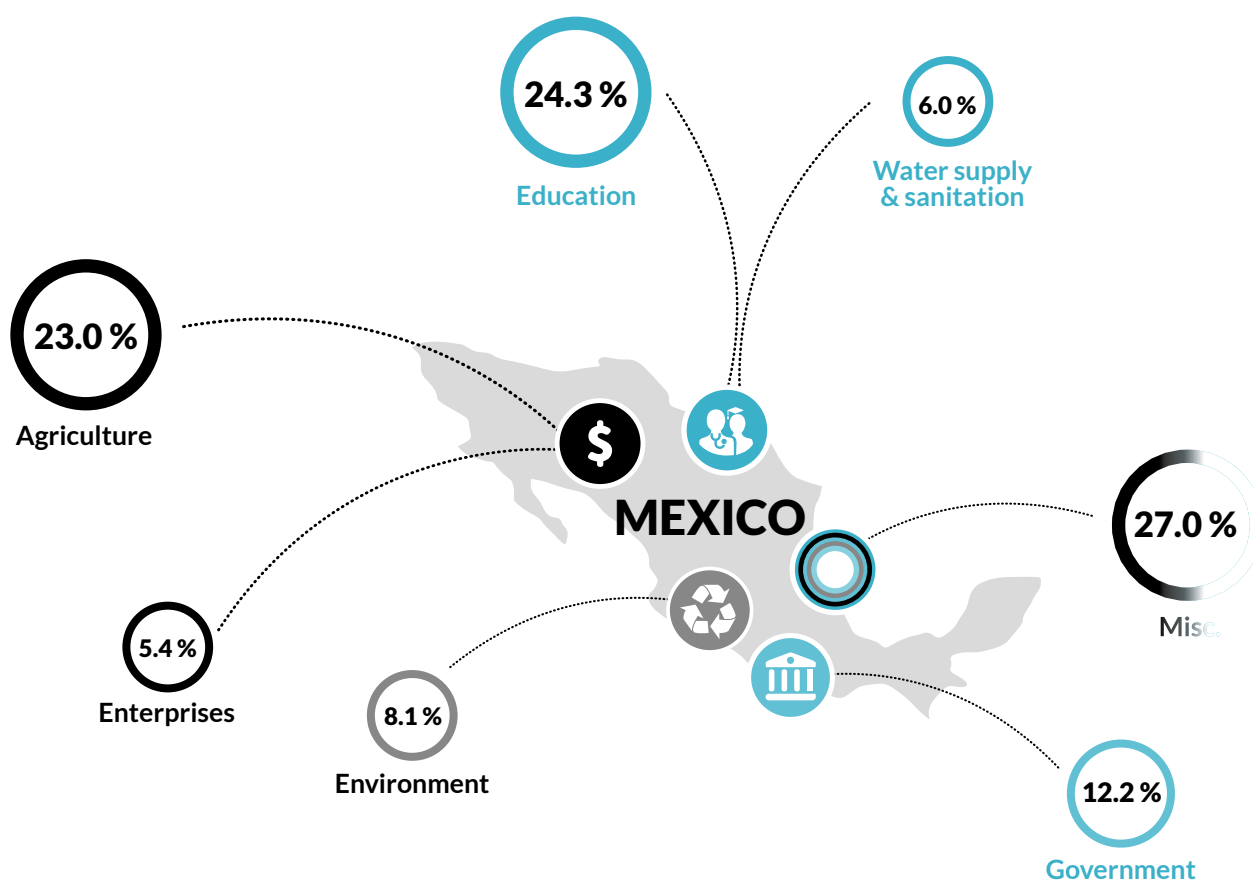
Sectoral dimension



Activity sector

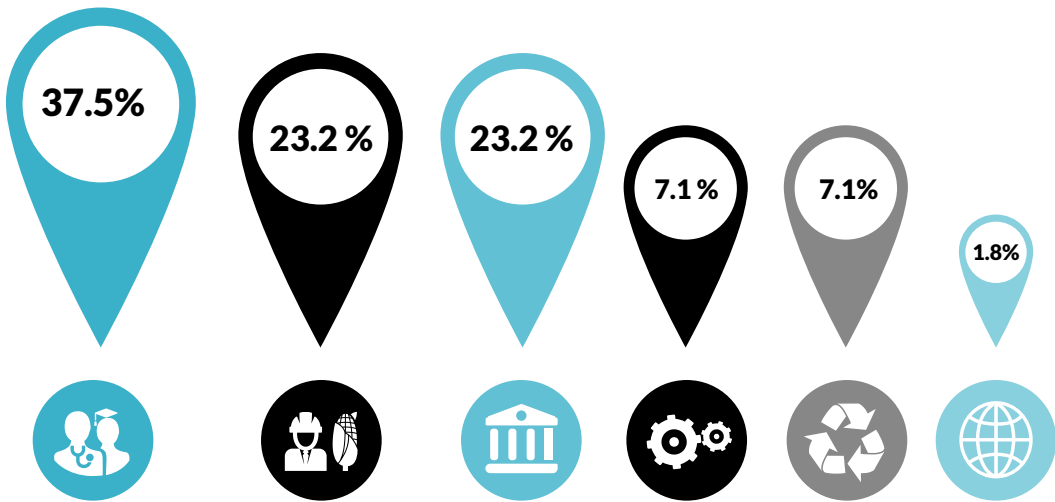


A.II.1.C. Mexico

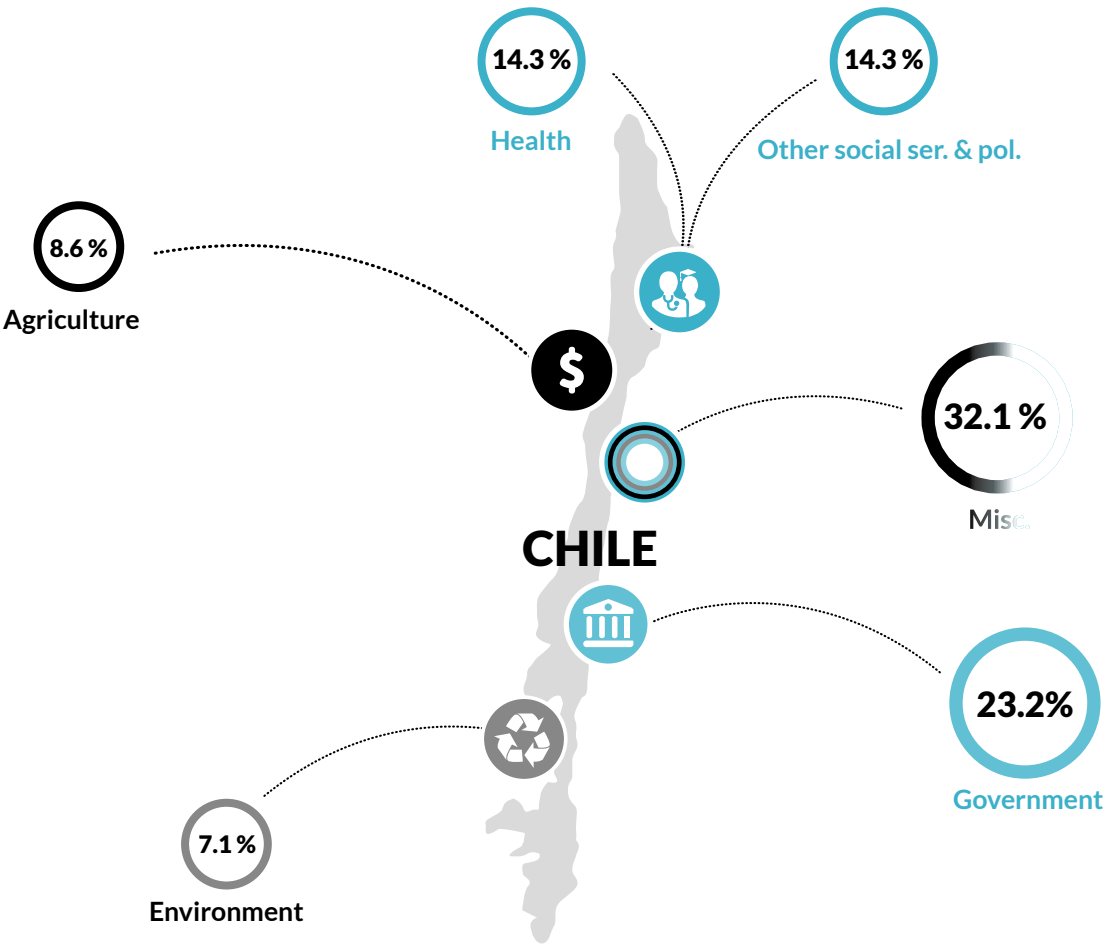
Sectoral dimensionActivity sector

A.II.1.D. Chile

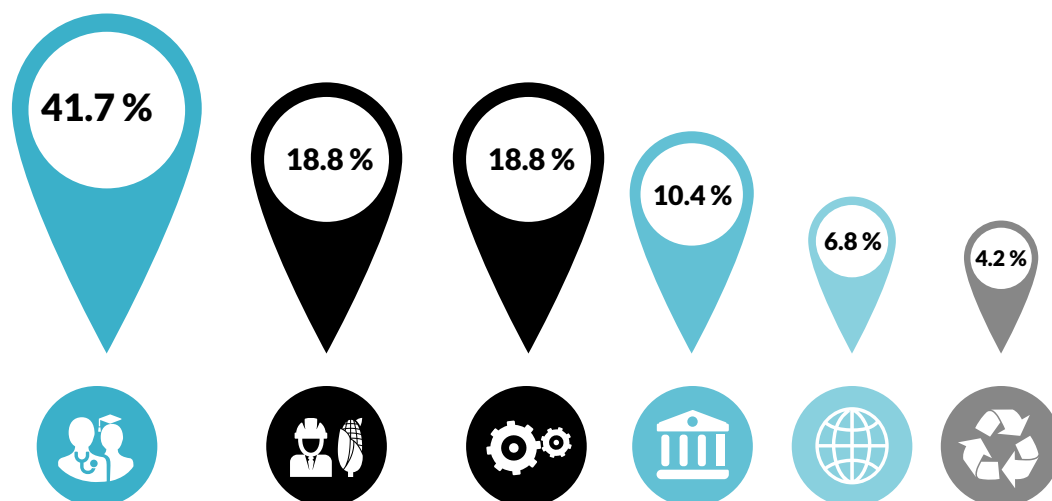
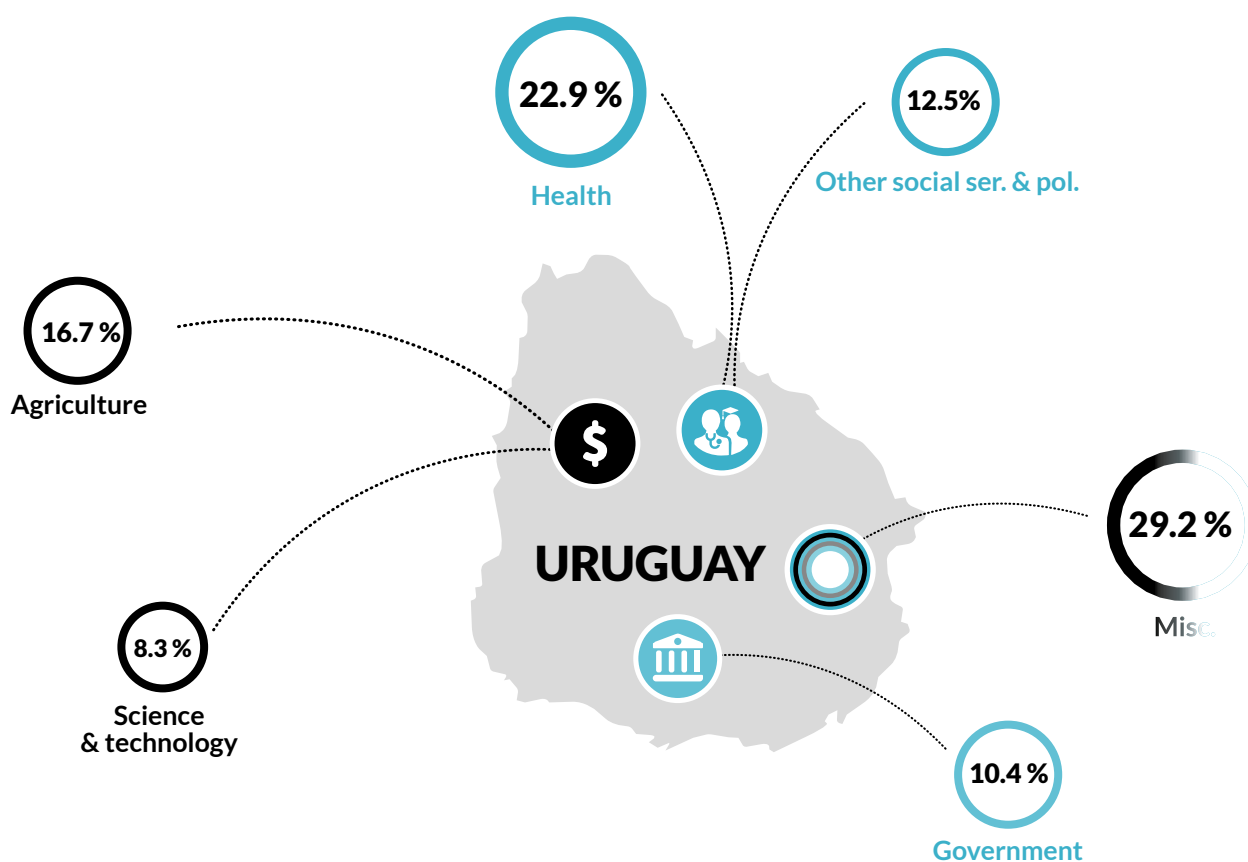
Sectoral dimension



Activity sector

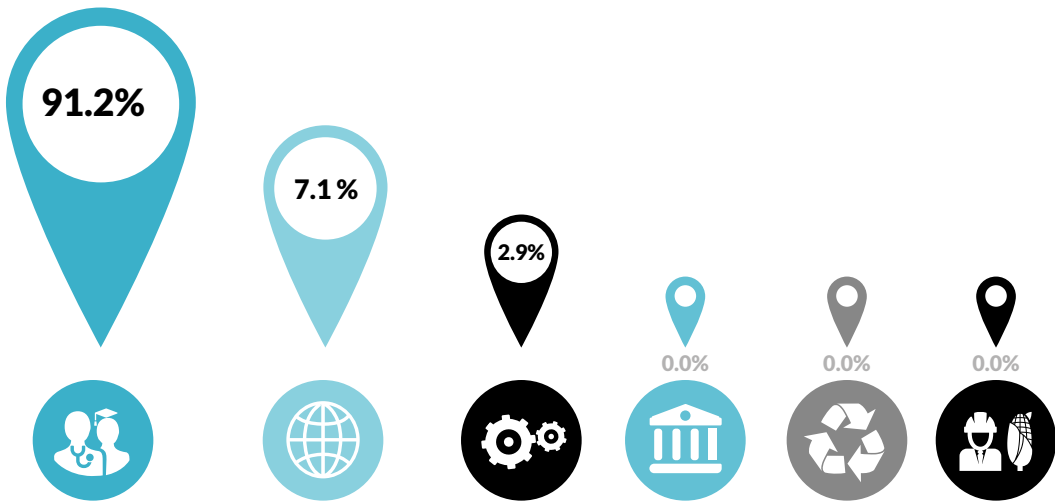


A.II.1.E. Uruguay

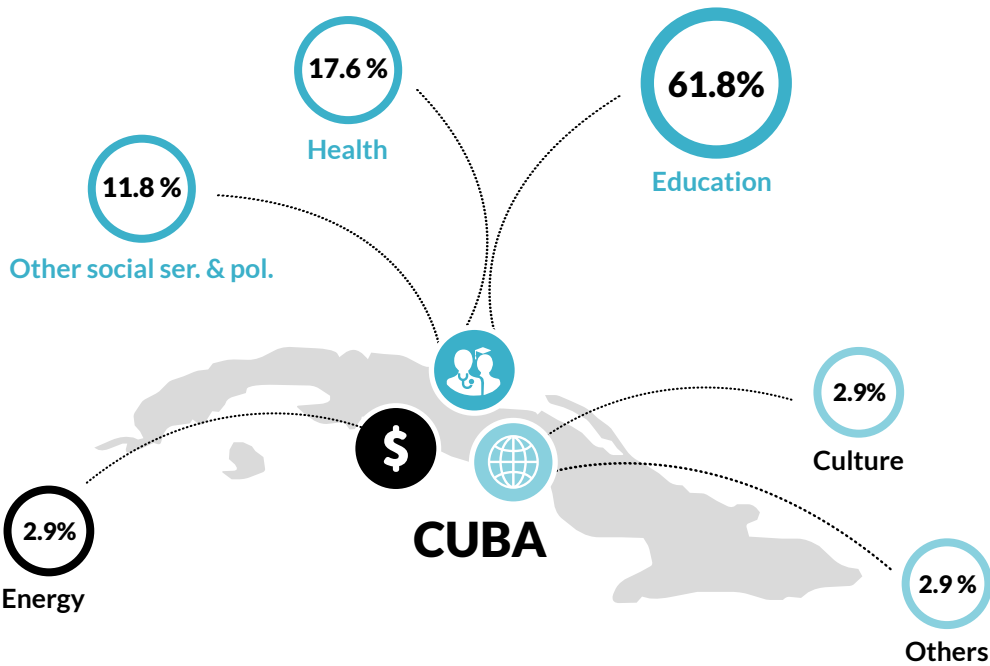
Sectoral dimensionActivity sector

A.II.1.F. Cuba

Sectoral dimension



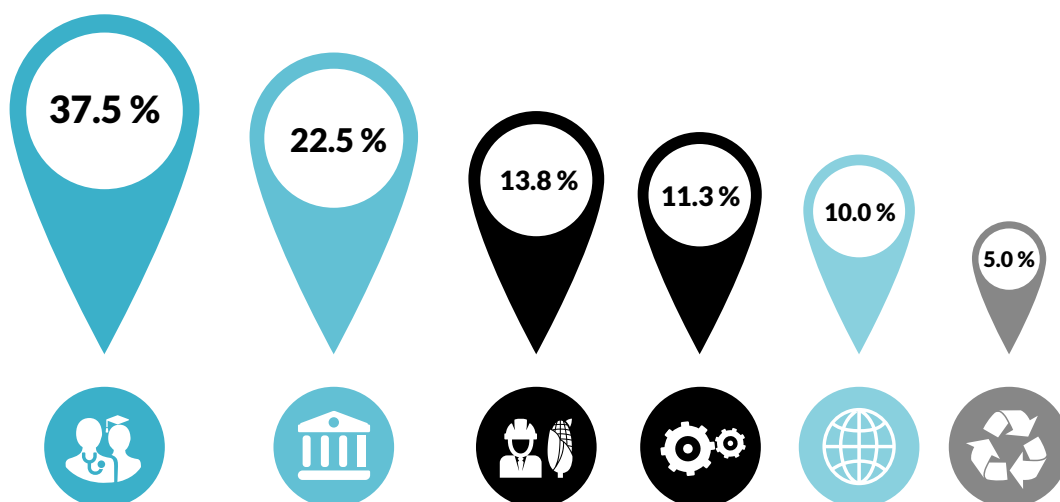
Activity sector



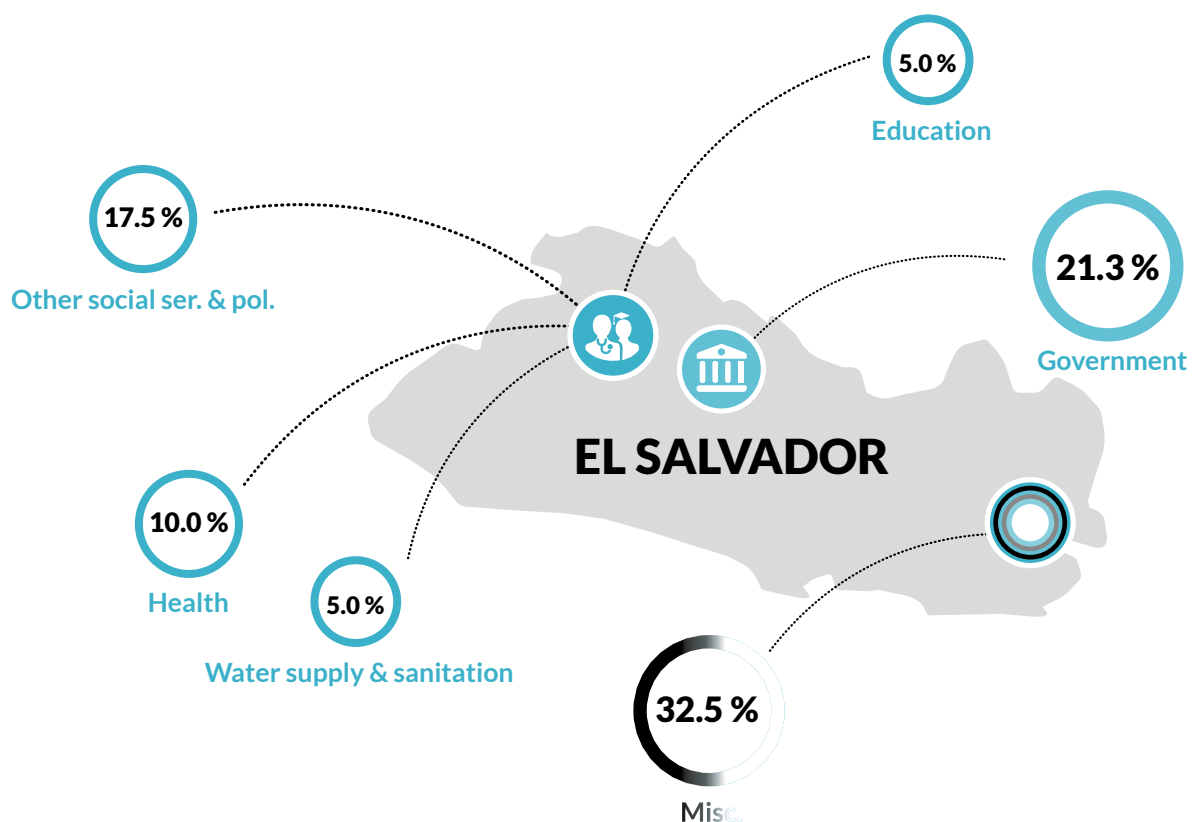
Graph A.II.2. Profile of main recipients' capacities, by dimension and activity sector. 2013

A.II.2.A. El Salvador

Sectoral dimension

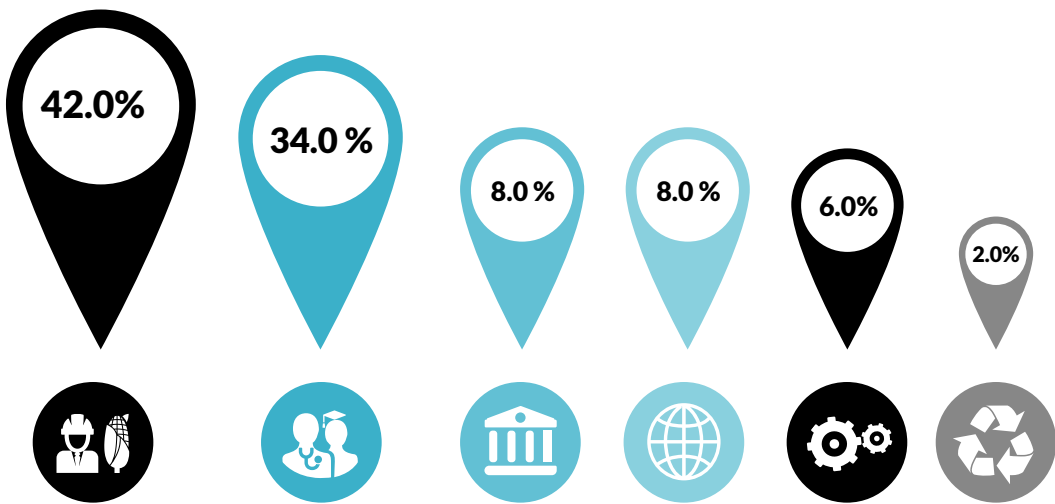


Activity sector

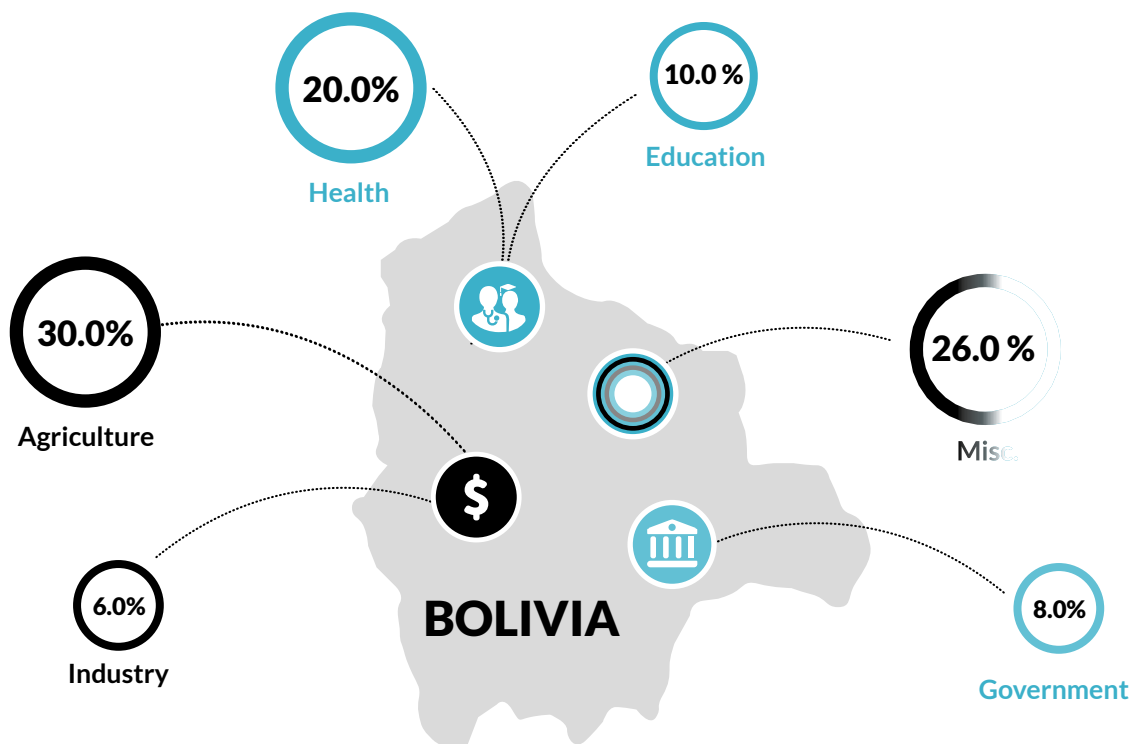


A.II.2.B. Bolivia

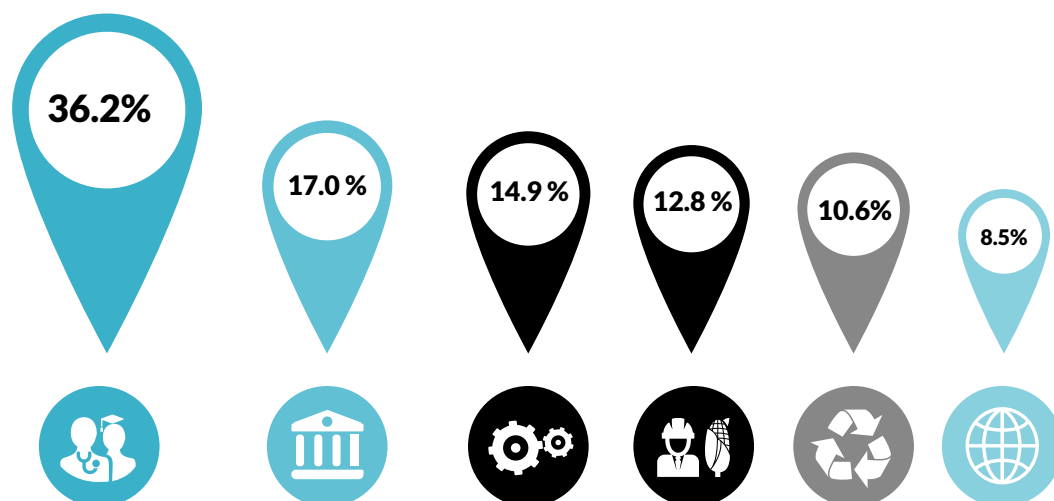
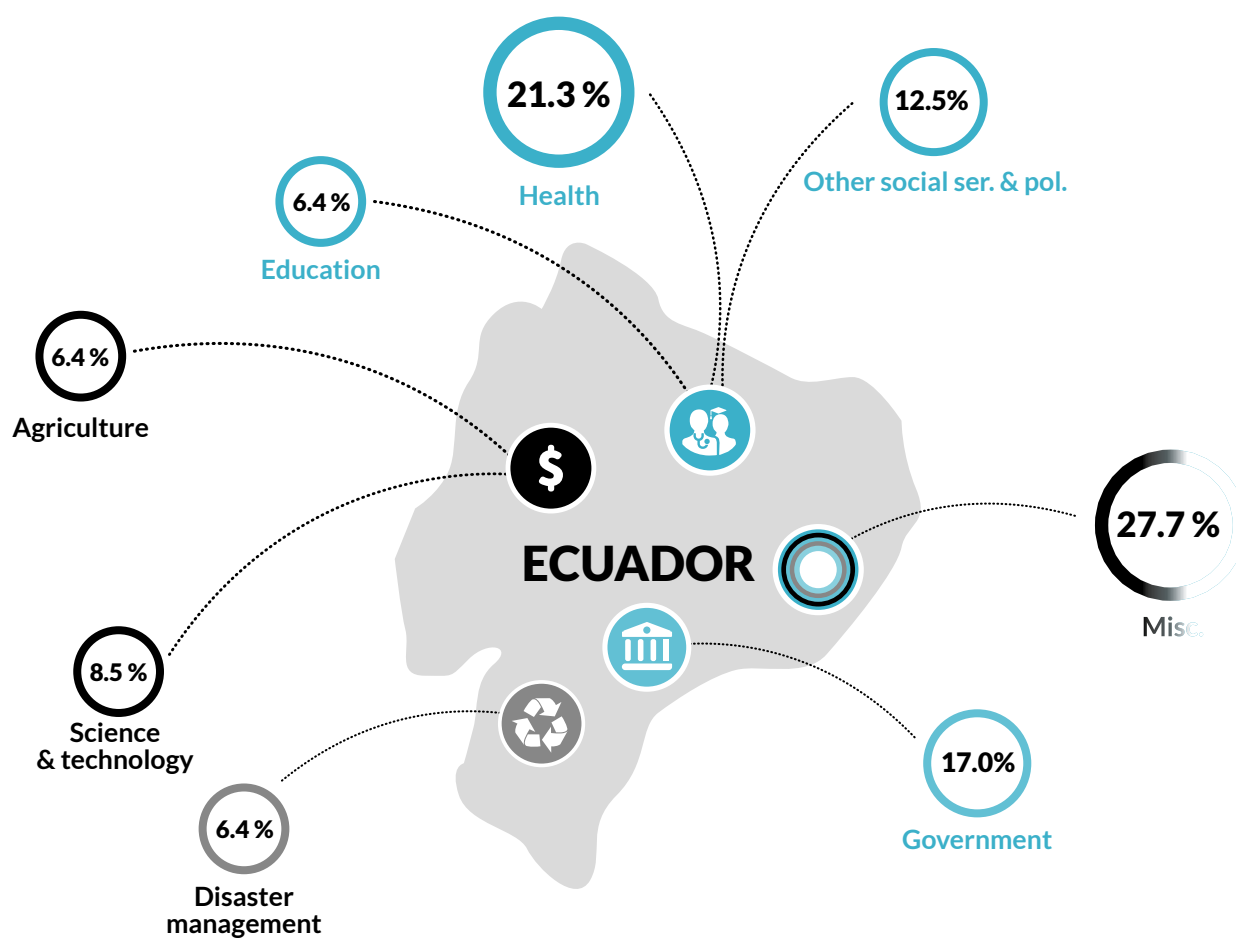
Sectoral dimension



Activity sector

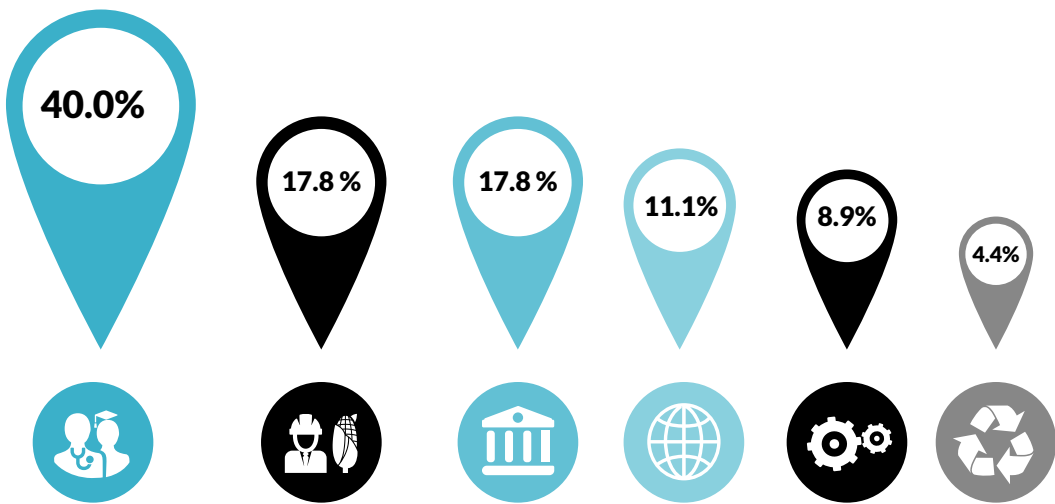


A.II.2.C. Ecuador

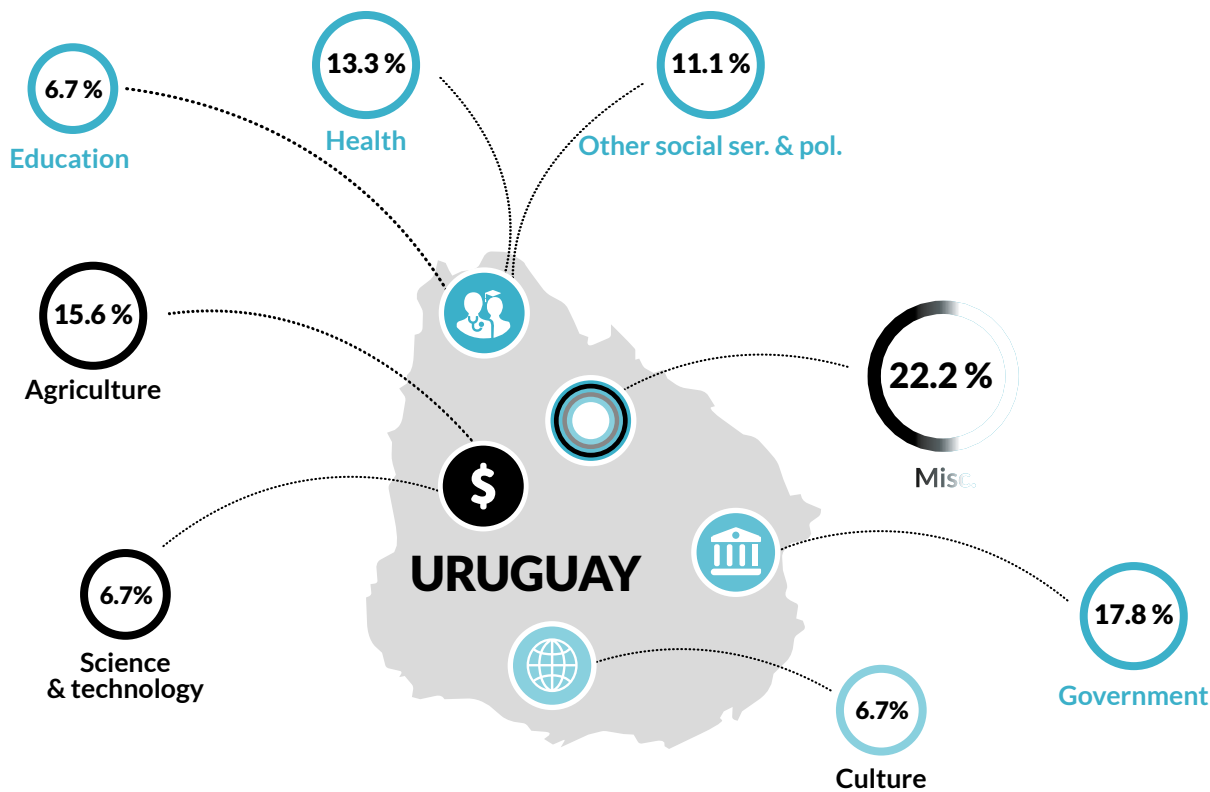
Sectoral dimensionActivity sector

A.II.2.D. Uruguay

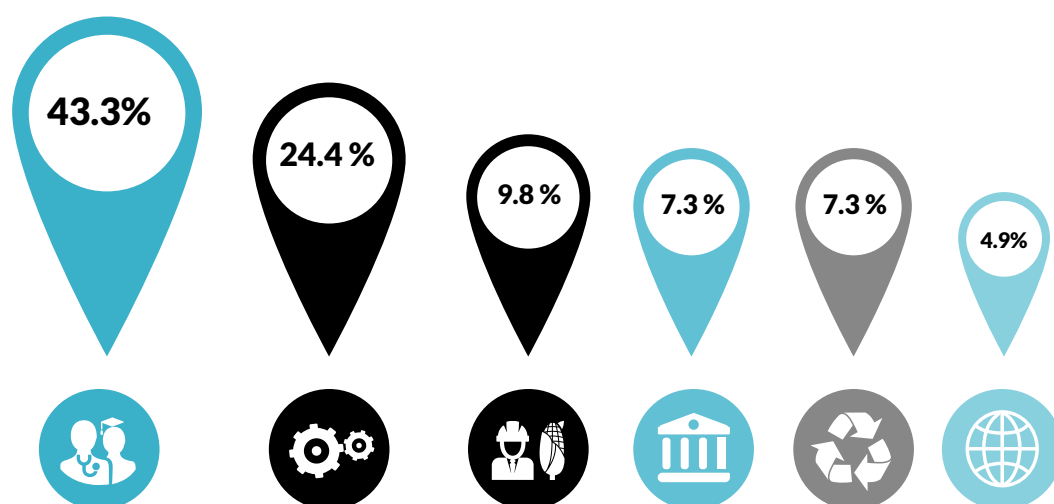
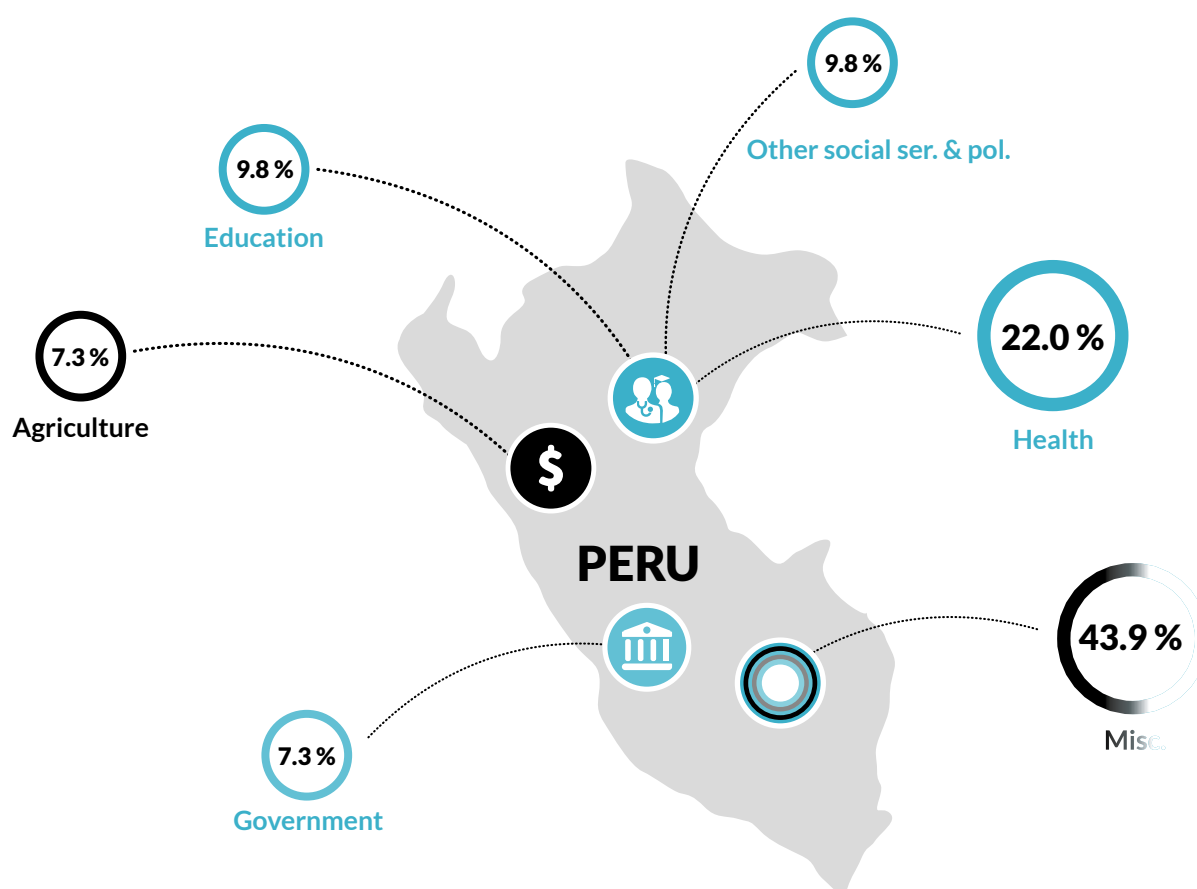
Sectoral dimension



Activity sector

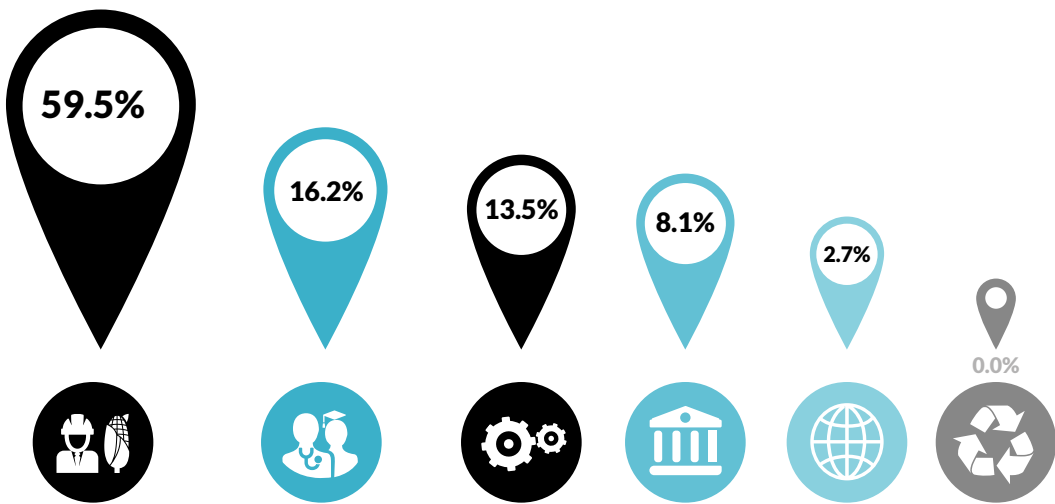


A.II.2.E. Peru

Sectoral dimensionActivity sector

A.II.1.F. Cuba

Sectoral dimension



Activity sector

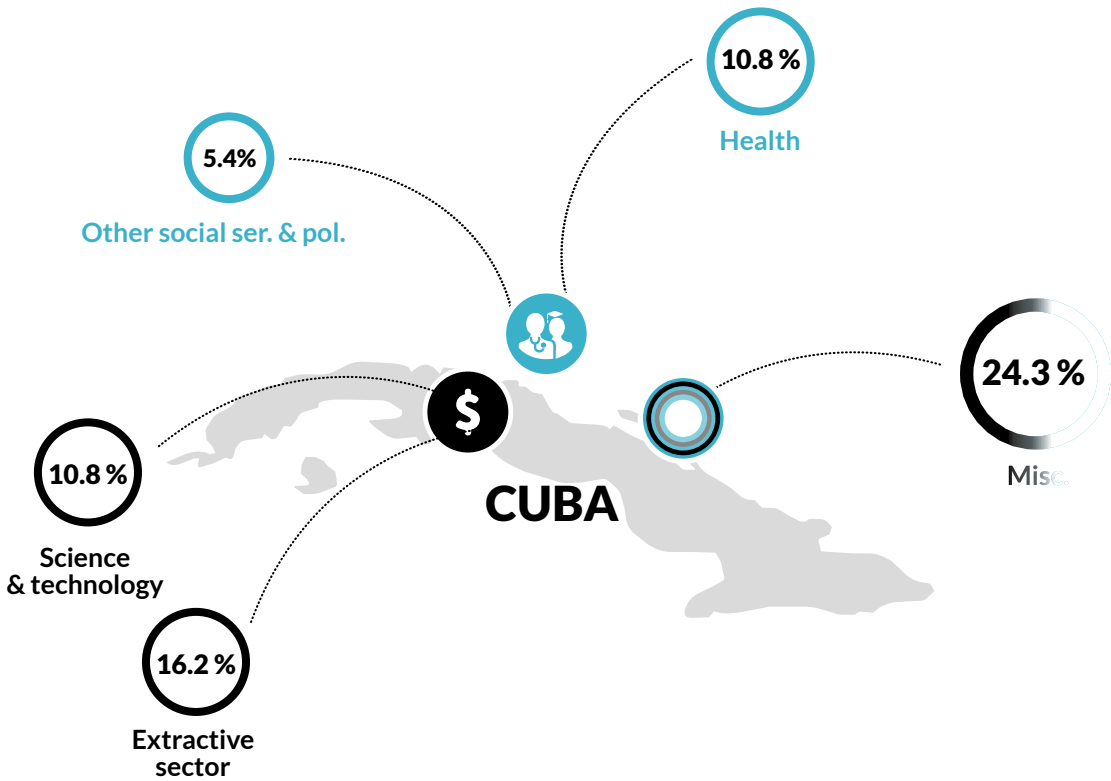


Table A.II.4. Distribution of Bilateral HSSC projects under way in 2013, by approval, start and completion date

Absolute frequencies (number); relative frequencies (%)

| Years | Approval dates | | | | Start dates | | | | Completion dates | | | |
|-------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Absolute frequency | | Relative frequency | | Absolute frequency | | Relative frequency | | Absolute frequency | | Relative frequency | |
| | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative |
| 2002 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0.2% | 0.2% | | | | |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 1 | 2 | 0.2% | 0.4% | | | | |
| 2004 | 1 | 2 | 0.2% | 0.5% | 1 | 3 | 0.2% | 0.7% | | | | |
| 2005 | 0 | 2 | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0 | 3 | 0.0% | 0.7% | | | | |
| 2006 | 5 | 7 | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2 | 5 | 0.4% | 1.1% | | | | |
| 2007 | 14 | 21 | 3.5% | 5.2% | 2 | 7 | 0.4% | 1.5% | | | | |
| 2008 | 13 | 34 | 3.2% | 8.4% | 6 | 13 | 1.3% | 2.9% | | | | |
| 2009 | 13 | 47 | 3.2% | 11.6% | 13 | 26 | 2.9% | 5.7% | | | | |
| 2010 | 36 | 83 | 8.9% | 20.5% | 43 | 69 | 9.5% | 15.2% | | | | |
| 2011 | 135 | 218 | 33.3% | 53.8% | 105 | 174 | 23.1% | 38.2% | | | | |
| 2012 | 125 | 343 | 30.9% | 84.7% | 129 | 303 | 28.4% | 66.6% | | | | |
| 2013 | 62 | 405 | 15.3% | 100.0% | 152 | 455 | 33.4% | 100.0% | 134 | 134 | 38.3% | 38.3% |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | 169 | 303 | 48.3% | 86.6% |
| 2015 | | | | | | | | | 45 | 348 | 12.9% | 99.4% |
| 2016 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 349 | 0.3% | 99.7% |
| 2017 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 350 | 0.3% | 100.0% |

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

Table A.II.5.
Distribution of projects by time elapsed between approval and start dates

Absolute frequencies (number); relative frequencies (%)

| Time lapse between the two dates (days) | Distribution of projects by time elapsed between approval and start dates | | | |
|---|---|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Absolute frequency | | Relative frequency | |
| | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative |
| Less than 0 | 58 | 58 | 14.8% | 14.8% |
| 0-59 | 63 | 121 | 16.1% | 30.9% |
| 60-119 | 42 | 163 | 10.7% | 41.6% |
| 120-179 | 53 | 216 | 13.5% | 55.1% |
| 180-239 | 48 | 264 | 12.2% | 67.3% |
| 240-299 | 16 | 280 | 4.1% | 71.4% |
| 300-359 | 18 | 298 | 4.6% | 76.0% |
| 360-419 | 13 | 311 | 3.3% | 79.3% |
| 420-479 | 20 | 331 | 5.1% | 84.4% |
| 480-539 | 11 | 342 | 2.8% | 87.2% |
| 540-599 | 9 | 351 | 2.3% | 89.5% |
| 600-659 | 4 | 355 | 1.0% | 90.6% |
| 660-719 | 3 | 358 | 0.8% | 91.3% |
| 720-779 | 4 | 362 | 1.0% | 92.3% |
| 780-839 | 5 | 367 | 1.3% | 93.6% |
| 840-899 | 1 | 368 | 0.3% | 93.9% |
| 900-959 | 7 | 375 | 1.8% | 95.7% |
| Over 950 | 17 | 392 | 4.3% | 100.0% |

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

Table A.II.6.**Distribution of projects under way in 2013, by duration**

Absolute frequencies (number); relative frequencies (%)

| Time lapse between the two dates (days) | Distribution of projects by time elapsed between start and completion dates | | | |
|---|---|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Absolute frequency | | Relative frequency | |
| | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative |
| 0-89 | 14 | 14 | 4.1% | 4.1% |
| 90-179 | 5 | 19 | 1.4% | 5.5% |
| 180-269 | 8 | 27 | 2.3% | 7.8% |
| 270-359 | 15 | 42 | 4.3% | 12.2% |
| 360-449 | 25 | 67 | 7.2% | 19.4% |
| 450-539 | 19 | 86 | 5.5% | 24.9% |
| 540-629 | 17 | 103 | 4.9% | 29.9% |
| 630-719 | 55 | 158 | 15.9% | 45.8% |
| 720-809 | 33 | 191 | 9.6% | 55.4% |
| 810-899 | 28 | 219 | 8.1% | 63.5% |
| 900-998 | 13 | 232 | 3.8% | 67.2% |
| 990-1079 | 27 | 259 | 7.8% | 75.1% |
| 1080-1169 | 8 | 267 | 2.3% | 77.4% |
| 1170-1259 | 0 | 267 | 0.0% | 77.4% |
| 1260-1349 | 12 | 279 | 3.5% | 80.9% |
| 1350-1439 | 17 | 296 | 4.9% | 85.8% |
| Over 1439 | 49 | 345 | 14.2% | 100.0% |

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

Table A.II.7. Distribution of projects, by budgeted cost per provider

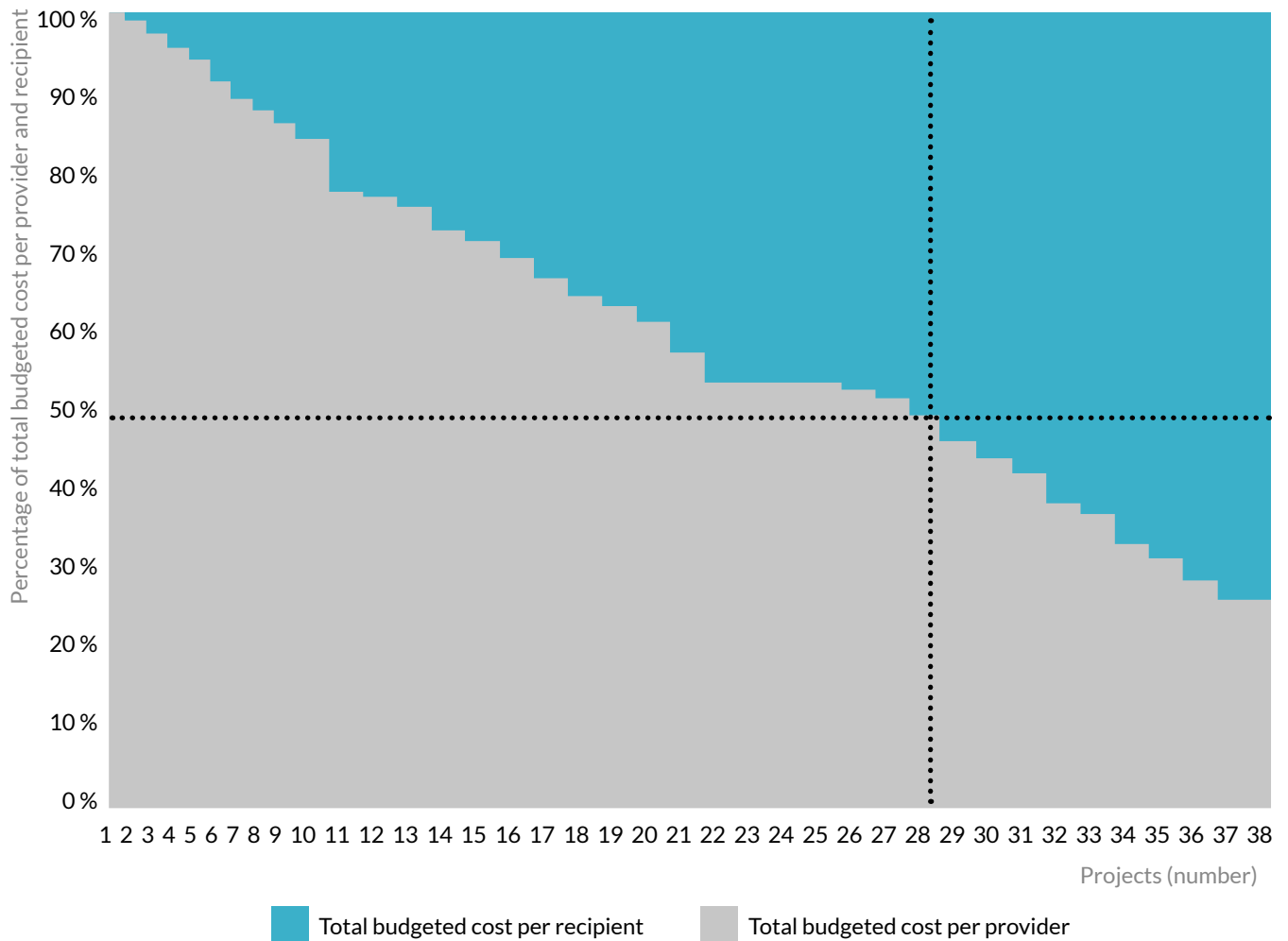
Cost intervals (\$); absolute frequencies (number); relative frequencies (%)

| Cost intervals | Budgeted Cost 2013 | | | | Total Budgeted Cost | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Absolute frequency | | Relative frequency | | Absolute frequency | | Relative frequency | |
| | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative | Simple | Cumulative |
| 0-50,000 | 106 | 106 | 77.4% | 77.4% | 82 | 82 | 51.9% | 51.9% |
| 50,001-100,000 | 20 | 126 | 14.6% | 92.0% | 37 | 119 | 23.4% | 75.3% |
| 100,001-150,000 | 4 | 130 | 2.9% | 94.9% | 15 | 134 | 9.5% | 84.8% |
| 150,001-200,000 | 3 | 133 | 2.2% | 97.1% | 7 | 141 | 4.4% | 89.2% |
| 200,001-250,000 | 0 | 133 | 0.0% | 97.1% | 3 | 144 | 1.9% | 91.1% |
| 250,001-300,000 | 1 | 134 | 0.7% | 97.8% | 3 | 147 | 1.9% | 93.0% |
| 300,001-350,000 | 0 | 134 | 0.0% | 97.8% | 2 | 149 | 1.3% | 94.3% |
| 350,001-400,000 | 0 | 134 | 0.0% | 97.8% | 0 | 149 | 0.0% | 94.3% |
| 400,001-450,000 | 0 | 134 | 0.0% | 97.8% | 1 | 150 | 0.6% | 94.9% |
| Over 450,000 | 3 | 137 | 2.2% | 100.0% | 8 | 158 | 5.1% | 100.0% |

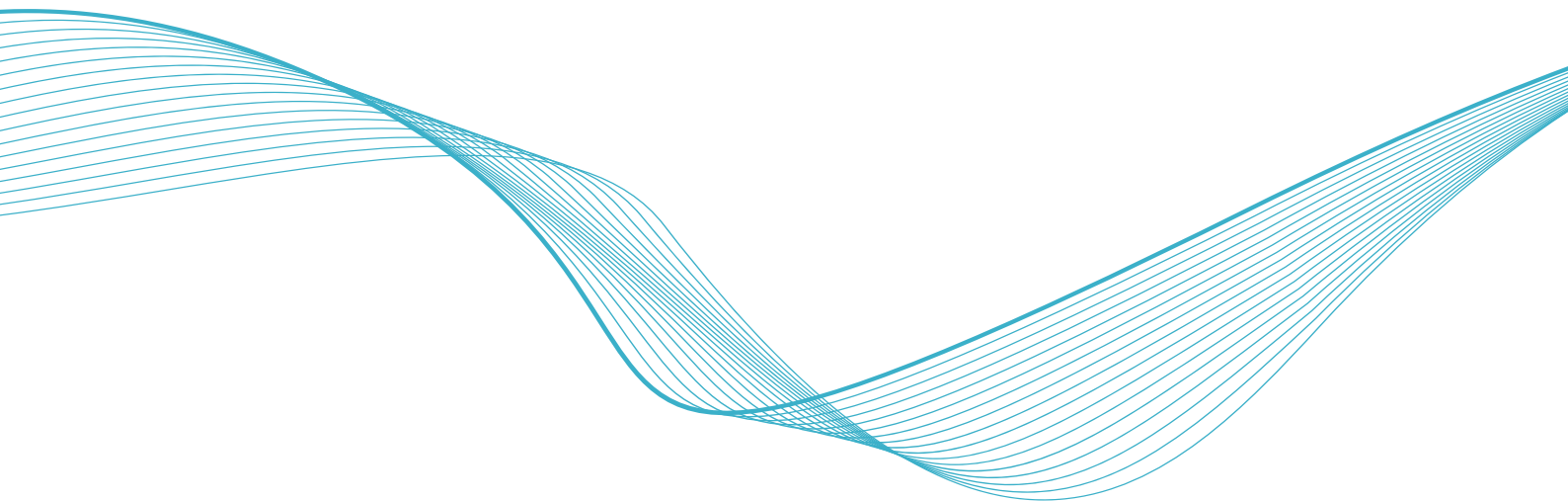
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Graph A.II.3. Distribution of the total budgeted cost of projects between provider and recipient.

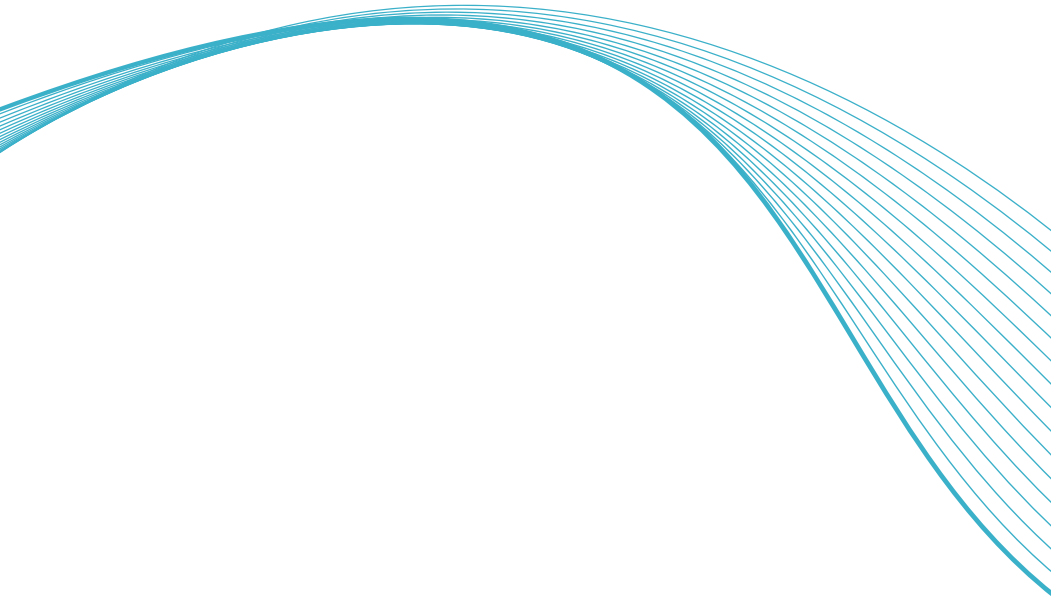
Share (%)



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



"Prohuerta" project to support family farming and food security in Haiti, executed by Argentina with the support of Canada



Chapter III

Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America

Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America

III.1. Advances in Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America

Despite the long road travelled by Ibero-American countries since the publication of the first *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America* in 2007, and the implementation of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation in 2010, significant challenges continue to hamper better understanding and management of Triangular South-South Cooperation. Collective efforts have been made towards this goal within the Ibero-American space through the implementation of various actions, including tailoring of the concepts to regional practices; improving the national recording system; and developing a guide for managing this type of cooperation. **Chart III.1** illustrates not only these action lines and their links and relationship, but also how these actions have constructively influenced simultaneous progress on three levels:

- a) Definition of a Triangular South-South Cooperation conceptual framework.
- b) Better and more comprehensive systematization of what is done under this form of cooperation.
- c) Increased and improved knowledge of how it works.

More specifically:

- a) In recent years, Ibero-America has made major strides in identifying, through empirical evidence and unique experiences in each country, the elements common to different practices, thus enabling a better conceptual definition of Triangular South-South Cooperation. Significant progress has been made in this area, as already shown in the *Report on South-*

South Cooperation 2013-2014, which includes a new definition of Triangular South-South Cooperation, agreed upon by the countries, and more representative of the cooperation in the region as it is actually practiced.

- b) Better systematization has provided input not only for the creation of conceptual frameworks, but also for decision makers, shedding further light on how Triangular South-South Cooperation is articulated, while highlighting certain aspects.
- c) On many occasions, countries have pointed out the peculiar challenges they face in managing Triangular South-South Cooperation; challenges which sometimes are different from those posed by other forms of South-South Cooperation. The most notable advances in this regard were achieved through the development of *Guidelines for Managing Triangular South-South Cooperation*. As detailed in **Box III.1**, these Guidelines grew out of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.

As part of this same effort to move forward and better understand this form of South-South Cooperation, this chapter is structured as follows:

- a) First, projects and actions implemented throughout 2013 are analyzed. In particular, the analysis looks at how many projects and actions were exchanged, how they evolved since the first year for which there are records (2007), and who were the main actors involved in this form of cooperation. Furthermore, it studies the Triangular Cooperation implemented by the countries in the region in 2013 to strengthen capacity in Haiti and other non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries.

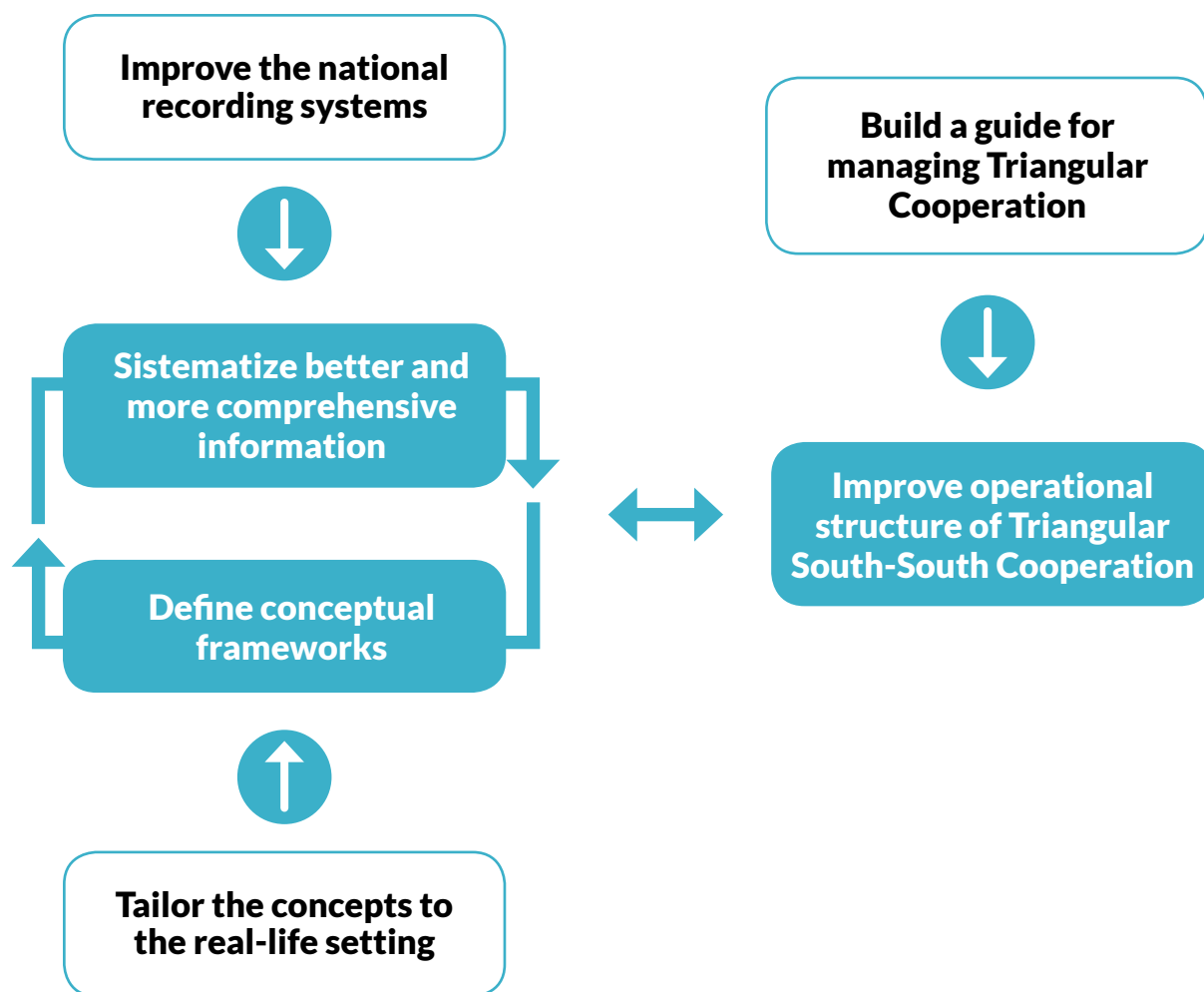
b) Secondly, a sectoral analysis of the projects and actions executed in 2013 is carried out to understand the profile of capacities supported through Triangular South-South Cooperation.

c) Finally, an overview of other aspects pertaining to the functioning of this form of cooperation in Ibero-America is provided, which explores, on the one hand, issues concerning duration of projects and actions or financial cost, and, on the other, it delves into

more qualitative issues, including how the initiatives emerged, how different actors work together, within which legal frameworks they acted, and what financing mechanisms were used.

Chart III.1.

Action lines in which Ibero-America has made progress toward better management and knowledge of Triangular SSC

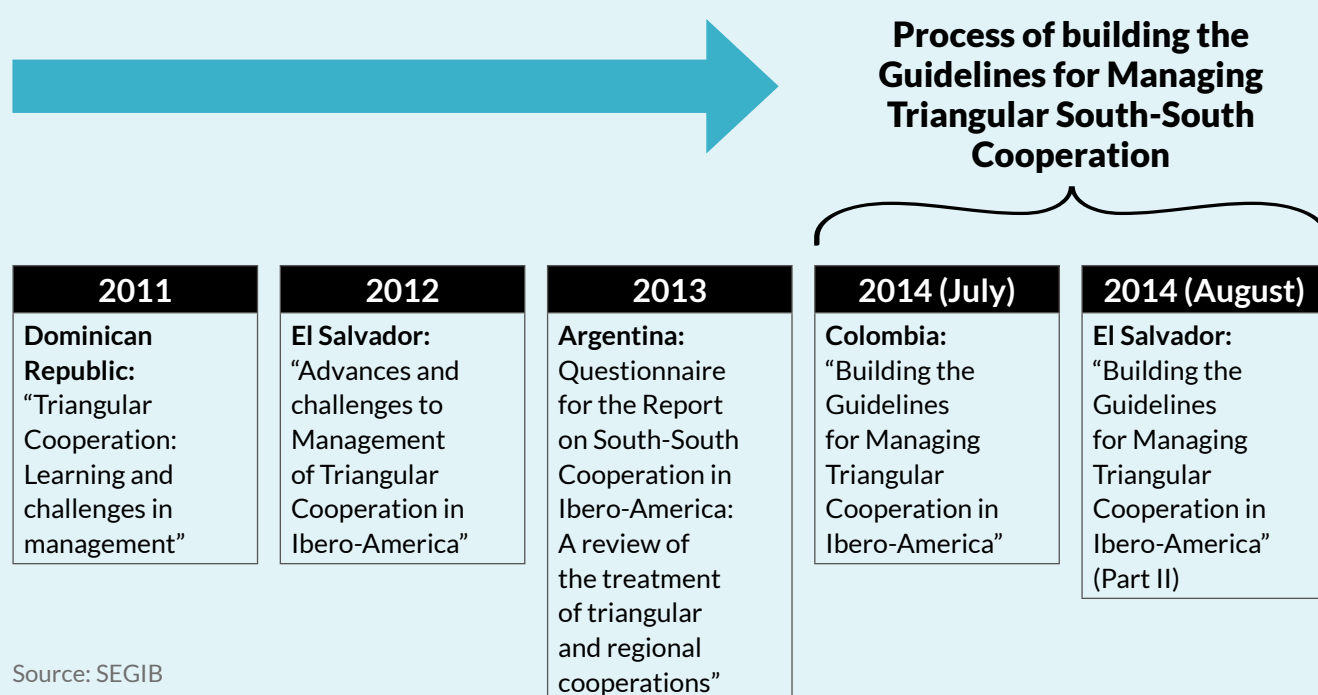


Box III.1. Towards Guidelines for Managing Triangular South-South Cooperation

Up to 2014, three discussion workshops on Triangular South-South Cooperation were organized under the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation: one in Dominican Republic (2011), another in El Salvador (2012) and a third in Argentina (2013). The Roadmap resulting from the El Salvador workshop¹ envisaged the drafting, in the medium term, of a guide for managing basic Triangular Cooperation

procedures. Thus, the process to develop the *Guidelines for Managing Triangular South-South Cooperation* began in 2014, at the behest of the Ibero-American countries. The following chart shows all the steps taken, from 2011 to 2014, to make these guidelines possible.

Primary working areas for Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America



These guidelines are a unique document in South-South Cooperation, both in terms of the way in which it was developed, and the issues contained therein. More specifically:

a) The two workshops for drafting the guidelines, held in 2014 in Bogota (July) and San Salvador (August), were based on a constructive methodology that allowed the identification of practices and tools that, throughout the entire project cycle, ensure a proper

management of Triangular South-South Cooperation, carrying over the principles associated with South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America.

The drafting process also benefited from the support of a *Reference Group* comprising technical representatives of the countries that volunteered to fulfill the commitments of the Roadmap adopted at the El Salvador Workshop (2012). These countries were Argentina, El Salvador, Spain, Honduras and Uruguay.

¹ Deputy Minister for Development Cooperation of El Salvador, 2012.

Colombia and the PIFCSS Technical Unit subsequently joined the group. The Reference Group's role was to assist in developing the guidelines and support the process of drafting the base documents for the process.

b) The Guidelines for Managing Triangular South-South Cooperation was built around the following characteristics:

- It is based on criteria and definitions guiding South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, agreed upon by the countries on a consensus basis.
- It builds on practices and experience found in all countries in the region.
- It was jointly developed by all Ibero-American countries, represented by experts from cooperation

agencies and/or bureaus dealing day-to-day with Triangular Cooperation in their countries.

- It has been validated both technically and politically to ensure its practicality and alignment with the principles of South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America.
- It will be a user-friendly manual for all professionals involved in Triangular Cooperation, providing various tools to facilitate and improve the efficiency of these projects, and assist the decision-making processes.
- It will be a guide that countries can share with their extra-regional partners, garnering support for Triangular Cooperation beyond Ibero-America.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus; Deputy Minister for Development Cooperation of El Salvador; and Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation

III.2. Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America in 2013

Tables A.III.1 and **A.III.2 (Annex)** show the full range of Triangular South-South Cooperation initiatives implemented by Ibero-American countries throughout 2013: specifically, 68 projects and 98 actions. Both tables contain information on top providers, second providers and recipients; the initiative's name; and the activity sector targeted for capacity building. Furthermore, given the relative importance of some countries, the tables have been broken down into several sub-tables, based on whether the top provider was Chile (the country with more Triangular South-South Cooperation projects), Brazil, Mexico or others. It should be added that the information contained in these tables will form the basis for analyzing the Triangular South-South Cooperation engaged in by Ibero-America in 2013.

III.3. Trend in Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America. 2007-2013.

As shown in **Graph III.1**, in reviewing the reports from 2007 until 2015, it is possible to build an historical series on Triangular South-South Cooperation engaged in by Ibero-American countries. This series shows, for each year under review, the projects and actions that were underway.

According to the graph, and taking into account the methodological changes introduced and the lack of consistency in the number of sources used over time¹, it can be concluded that:

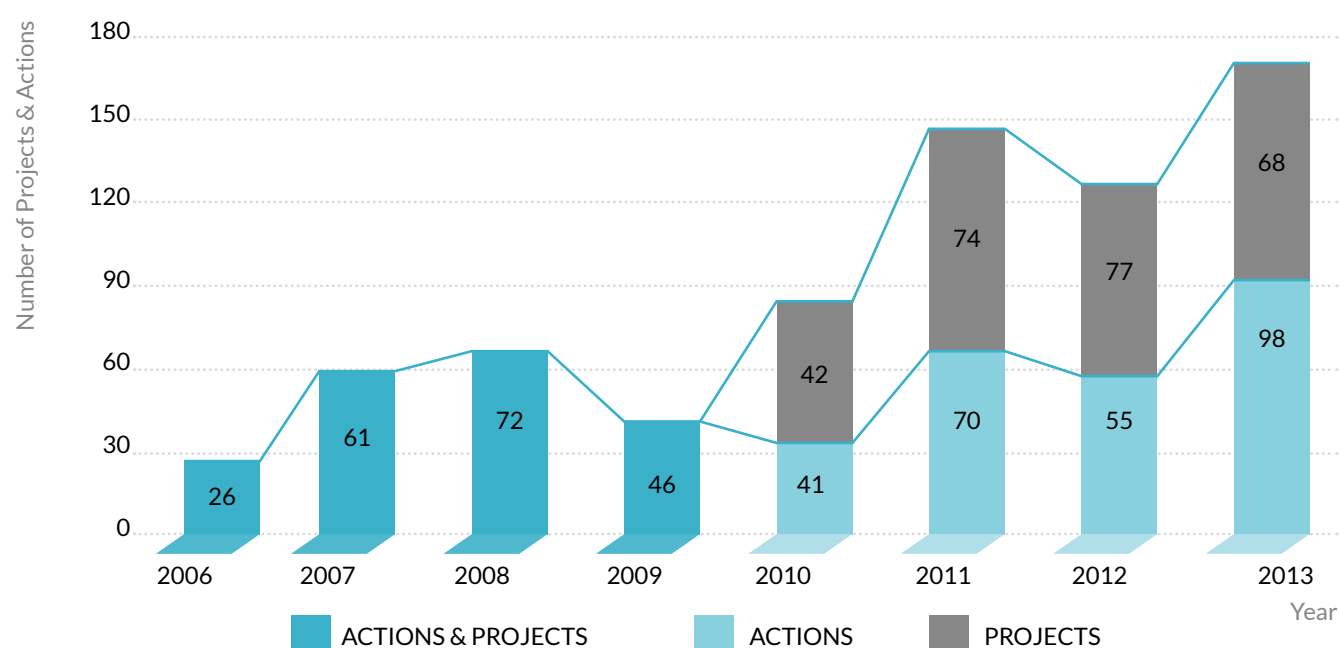
- a)** There is an upward trend in total number of initiatives throughout the whole period. Between the first and last recorded year, the number of interventions increased sixfold: from 26 in 2006 to 166 (68 projects and 98 actions) in 2013.

¹ In particular, it concerns three issues:

a) The lack of consistency in the number of sources that provide information for different periods (information on all countries is not always available).
b) The differentiation between Projects and Actions since 2010 (previously, all initiatives were indiscriminately considered actions).
c) The change in definition of Triangular South-South Cooperation since 2012.

Graph III.1. Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects and Actions underway each year (2006-2013)

Units



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

b) In keeping with the above, the number increased at a faster pace in the last four years, following the decline in the number of interventions in 2009 (from 72 to 46). Indeed, while 51.3 initiatives were executed on average per year in the period 2006-2009, the average increased to a remarkable 131.2 in the period 2010-2013.

c) Following the 76.1% increase in the number of projects underway between 2009 and 2010, the figure has remained stable for those three periods at about 70 projects per year.

d) As for actions, the trend over the last four years has been much more erratic, with both positive and negative annual variations, ranging between -21.4% and 78.18%. Accordingly, the highest figure was reached this year with 98 actions underway.

III.4. Participation in Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero- America, by countries. 2013

This section covers the four types of analysis undertaken to review the participation of countries in Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions:

a) It first explores, for each of the three possible roles in Triangular South-South Cooperation (top provider, second provider, and recipient), which countries mainly acted in a given role and to what extent.

b) An analysis is then made of the main actors in this form of cooperation to visualize the main partnerships established between them.

c) Subsequently, a new approach is introduced to determine the relative importance of Triangular South-South Cooperation for some Ibero-American countries compared to Bilateral South-South Cooperation.

d) Lastly, details are provided on Triangular South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries participated with non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries.

III.4.1. Participation as top provider, second provider and recipient

As already mentioned, **Tables A.III.1** and **A.III.2** (as set out in the Annex) can be used to perform a quantitative analysis of each country's participation, according to their role and the number of projects or actions in which they took part. **Graph III.2** shows the top four countries with the most projects and actions for each role identified in Triangular South-South Cooperation.

According to both graphs:

a) In the case of projects, each partner's share of Triangular Cooperation depended on the role analyzed. The study found that for each of the three roles identified in this form of cooperation:

- The four top providers were Chile (39.7%), Brazil (17.6%), Mexico (16.2%) and Argentina (7.3%), which together accounted for more than 80% of the Triangular Cooperation provided.
- The four countries with most projects as second providers accounted for more than 70% of triangulations. These countries were Germany (25%), United States (20.6%), Japan (16.2%) and Spain (10.3%). Australia, Canada, Italy and Norway, as well as several international organizations, including representatives of the United Nations or Inter-American systems, also played this role.
- The four top recipients accounted for barely 50% of all projects. These countries were El Salvador and Honduras, with 16.2% of projects each, and Bolivia and Guatemala, with shares of 11.2% and 10.3%, respectively.

b) In replicating the same analysis across actions, the following conclusions were drawn:

- The top four provider countries barely accounted for 60% of the total actions provided. These countries were El Salvador (18.4%), Chile and Brazil (both with 17.3%) and Mexico (10.2%).
- Japan (36.7%) and the United States (25.5%) played a more prominent role as second providers in actions.² Several agencies of the United Nations (8.2%) and Inter-American (3.1%) systems also acted as providers, albeit to a lesser extent. These four partners accounted for 72.4% of the total actions.
- Lastly, the "Others"³ segment stood out in terms of top recipients of actions. Several countries participated simultaneously as recipients in 45 actions (45.9% of the total). Guatemala (30.6%), as well as Panama and Ecuador (7.1% and 4.1%, respectively) stood out in the remaining actions.

In closing this section, it is interesting to understand not only who participated actively in Triangular South-South Cooperation, but also the extent to which the projects and actions depended on the involvement of a few countries in their various roles. To that end, the Herfindahl index is applied much in the same way as it was used to measure Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. The result is summarized in **Box III.2**.

III.4.2. Main partnerships

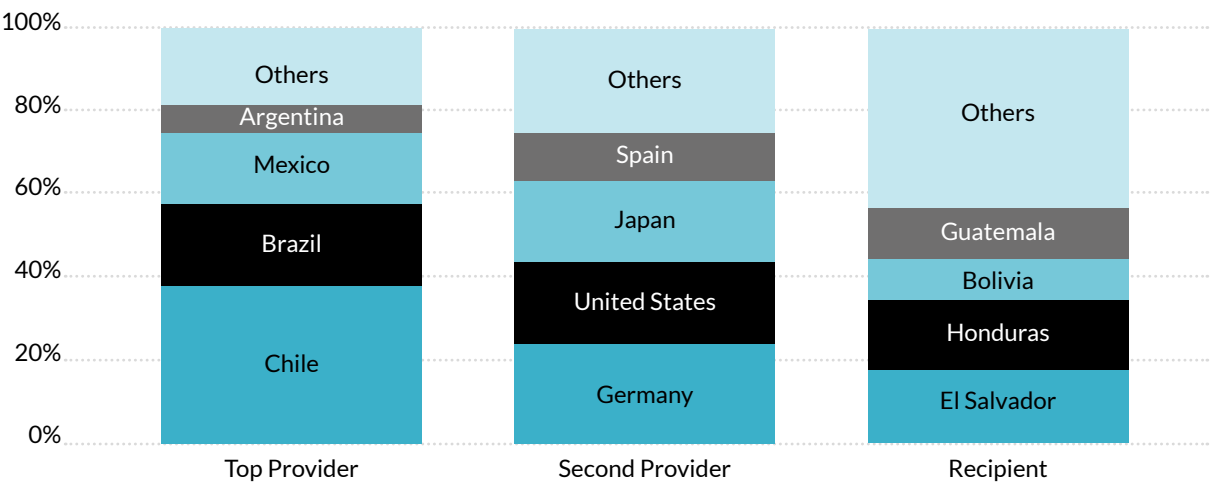
Another interesting aspect to analyze in Triangular South-South Cooperation is which actors partnered more frequently in this form of cooperation. In keeping with this objective, the Sankey Diagram -the most illustrative graphic resource- was used again to exemplify what happened in 2013. In this case, the diagram (already used in the previous chapter) illustrates the origin and destination of Triangular South-South Cooperation project flows, based on the projects executed by top providers (leftmost flow) towards the second providers (middle flow), and from the latter to the recipients (right flow). Taking into account the shares (%) detailed in the section above, **Diagrams III.1, III.2, III.3** and **III.4** seek to determine, respectively, who executed the projects provided by the

² Japan showed a marked bias towards Triangular Cooperation courses in several countries in the region, including Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Brazil. The triangulations provided by the United States focused mainly on courses and seminars given by El Salvador, and, to a lesser extent, Colombia.

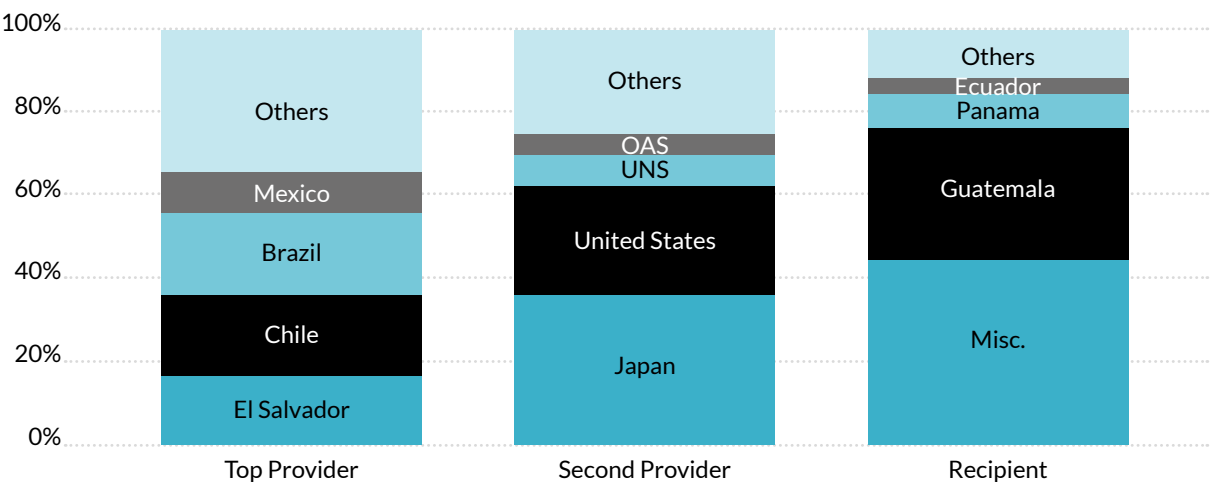
³ In keeping with the methodology applied in Chapter II, the "Others" segment is used for actions or projects that involve more than one actor in a particular role. These capacity-building initiatives, which involve several partners simultaneously, are grouped as a single record, as they are implemented under a single budget.

Graph III.2
Share (%) of projects by country and/or organization and role.
2013
Share (%)

III.2.A. Projects



III.2.B. Actions



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

Box III.2.

Applying the Herfindahl Concentration Index to Triangular South-South Cooperation

Much in the same way as in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, the Herfindahl index (traditionally used in economics to measure the concentration and dispersion of international trade), serves to identify the degree of dependence on cooperation from a few partners. The following chart, obtained by applying the index to Triangular South-South Cooperation, reveals that:

a) The Index applied to the top providers of projects was 0.2288,¹ suggesting that these projects were highly focused or, in other words, depended on very few partners. This opinion is supported by the fact that only 9 of the 19 potential Ibero-American countries that could act as top providers participated in the 68 Triangular South-South Cooperation projects implemented in 2013.

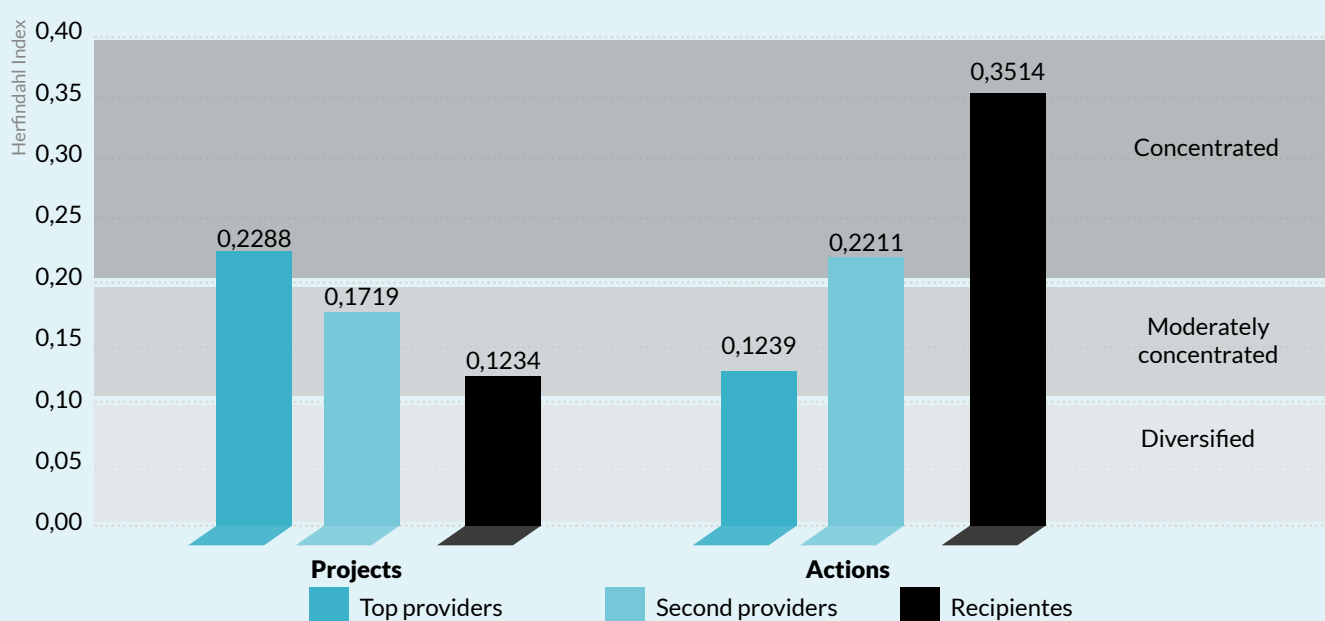
b) The Index shows a significantly lower value (0.1239)

in the case of actions, which suggests a more moderate level of concentration. This would be consistent with the fact that the number of countries who acted as top providers in actions was higher, i.e. 15 of the 19 potential providers.²

c) As for the concentration of projects and actions in terms of second providers, while the former showed a moderate concentration (0.1719), the latter outperformed the index (0.2211), suggesting a relatively high concentration and dependence on few actors.

d) In analyzing dependence on recipients, projects and actions had a mixed performance, respectively with values of 0.1234 (moderate concentration) and 0.3514 (high concentration). This is because actions with several simultaneous recipients carry more weight. When this outlier is removed, the actions tended to be highly concentrated in a few recipients.

Herfindahl index values applied to Triangular SSC projects and actions. 2013.
(Index, to four decimal places)



Source: SEGIB, based on PIFCSS (2013) and reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

¹ It should be recalled that the scales used to interpret the Herfindahl index values are: less than 0.1000 (diversification); between 0.1000 and 0.1800 (moderate concentration); and above 0.1800 (concentration).

² It should be noted that the provision of actions has been deconcentrated compared to the data from the 2013-2014 Report, where the index had a much higher value (0.2060), indicating greater concentration. In short, it may be concluded that the number of countries that transferred capacities through Triangular South-South Cooperation has increased compared to the last period reviewed (2012).

two top providers (Chile and Brazil) and received by the two top recipients (Honduras and El Salvador).

In the case of the top providers, it can be concluded from **Diagrams III.1** and **III.2** that:

a) Chile partnered with 8 second providers and 8 recipients to execute 27 Triangular South-South Cooperation projects. The top two second providers who partnered with Chile were United States and Germany, accounting for almost 45% of the projects. Chile also cooperated with Spain, Japan, Canada, Australia and organizations of the United Nations system, albeit more sporadically. El Salvador, with 7 projects (25.9%), was the top recipient of Chilean projects, albeit in most cases through triangulations with the United States. Honduras, Guatemala and Paraguay were also prominent recipients, whereas Dominican Republic, Colombia, Bolivia and Costa Rica were only occasional. It can be concluded that Chile's cooperation had a strong bias towards Central American and Caribbean sub-regions and its neighboring countries, Paraguay and Bolivia.

b) Brazil executed 12 Triangular South-South Cooperation projects jointly with 6 second providers and 6 recipients. Worthy of note are the triangulations with the United States and Honduras, which accounted for one-third of the projects. For the remaining triangulations underway, Japan, Germany, Italy and organizations of the United Nations system played a prominent role as second providers; whereas, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru (two projects each), and El Salvador and Uruguay (one project each) participated as recipients in ad hoc partnerships.

As already mentioned earlier, **Diagrams III.3** and **III.4** Diagrams show the results obtained in replicating the same analysis for the two main recipients (Honduras and El Salvador). It therefore follows that:

a) In the case of Honduras, the United States was its main second provider (54.5%), with Brazil and Chile also present in the triangulation. In fact, Chile (5 projects) and Brazil (4), its main partners as top providers, together accounted for 81.8% of the cooperation received by this Central American country. Mexico and Peru, each with one project, round out this partnership also in the same role.

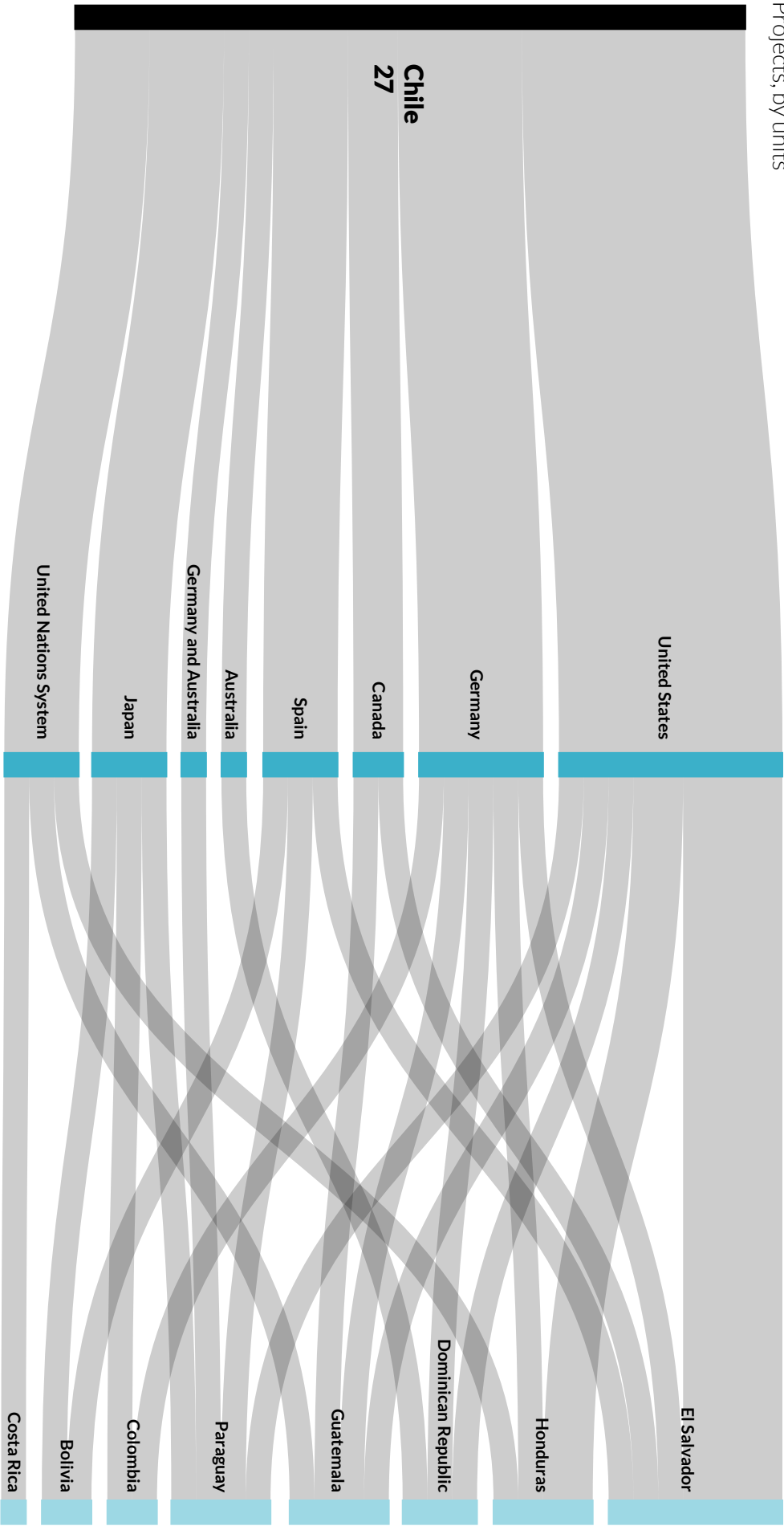
b) As for El Salvador, its top provider and partner was Chile, present in 63.6% of the projects received by this country. Other top providers were Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Cuba. It must be underlined that the triangular partnership between El Salvador and Chile was completed with the United States, as the top second provider, as well as Germany, Canada and Spain, who were more sporadically active. Furthermore, Spain, along with Japan and the United States, accounted for 72.7% of all projects received by El Salvador.

III.4.3. Comparing shares: Triangular South-South Cooperation vs. Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

This edition features a new exercise to determine the extent of the efforts expended by several Ibero-American countries in two forms of cooperation: Triangular South-South and Bilateral Horizontal South-South. The ultimate goal of this exercise is to identify different types of profiles based on each country's preference for one or the other form of South-South Cooperation.

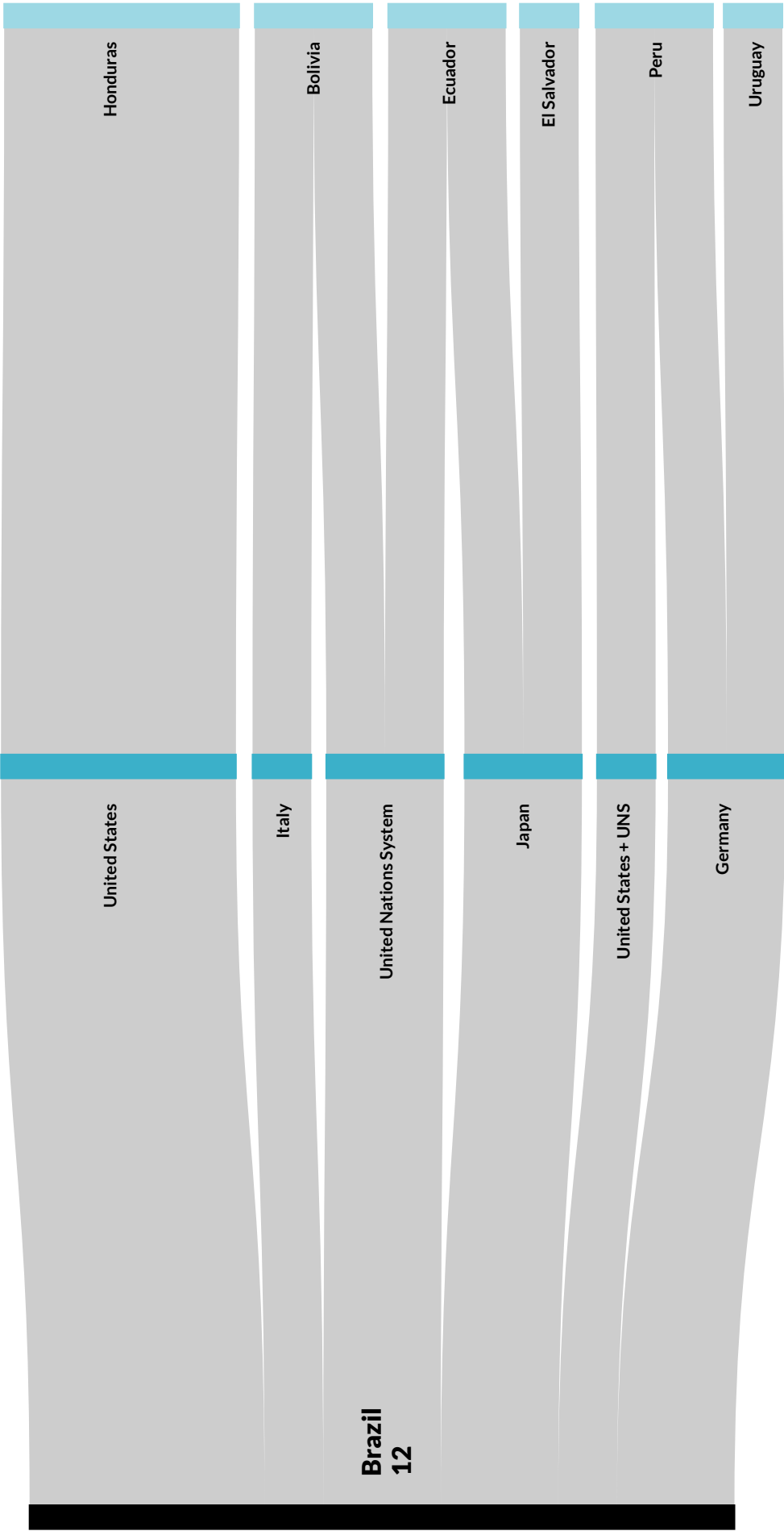
In methodological terms, and given the great disparity in volume of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation and Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions implemented in Ibero-America (576 vs. 68 projects and 399 actions vs. 98), it is advisable to use some kind of indicator to identify which countries have some advantage over others in each form of cooperation. As seen in the previous two reports, the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index proposed by Béla Balassa, an indicator used in international trade to determine a country's specialization profile, has been used again to reinterpret the sectoral specialization of countries in South-South Cooperation. This specific reinterpretation of the Index highlights whether certain countries have a revealed comparative advantage in either form of cooperation. In other words, it shows, for each country, the importance of each form of cooperation, taking account of its relative weight and its share of total South-South Cooperation in the region (measured as the sum of total Bilateral HSSC and Triangular SSC projects).

Diagram III.1.
Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation project flows between Chile and the rest of its partners, as top provider. 2013
Projects, by units



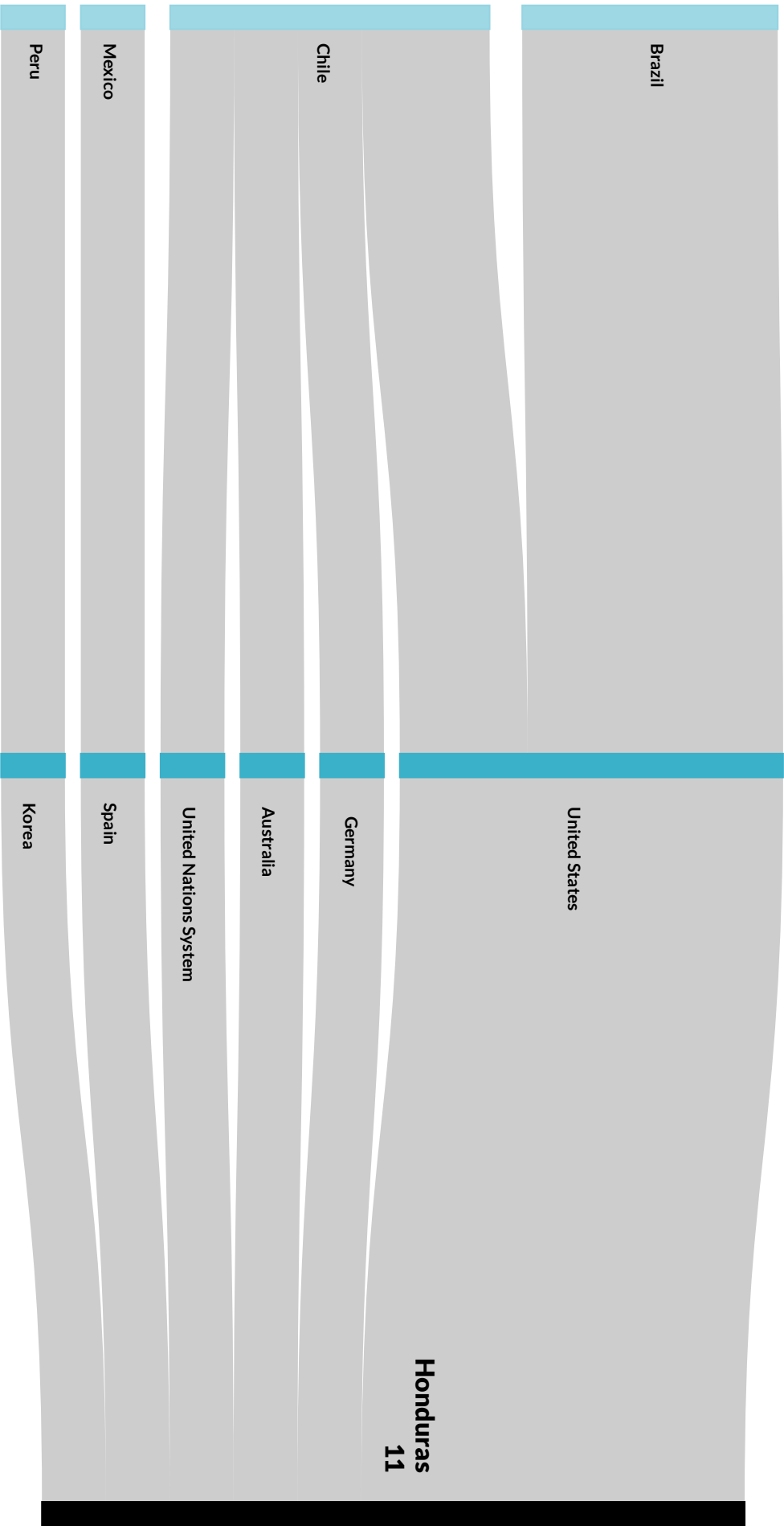
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Diagram III.2.
Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation project flows between Brazil and the rest of its partners, as top provider. 2013
Projects, by units



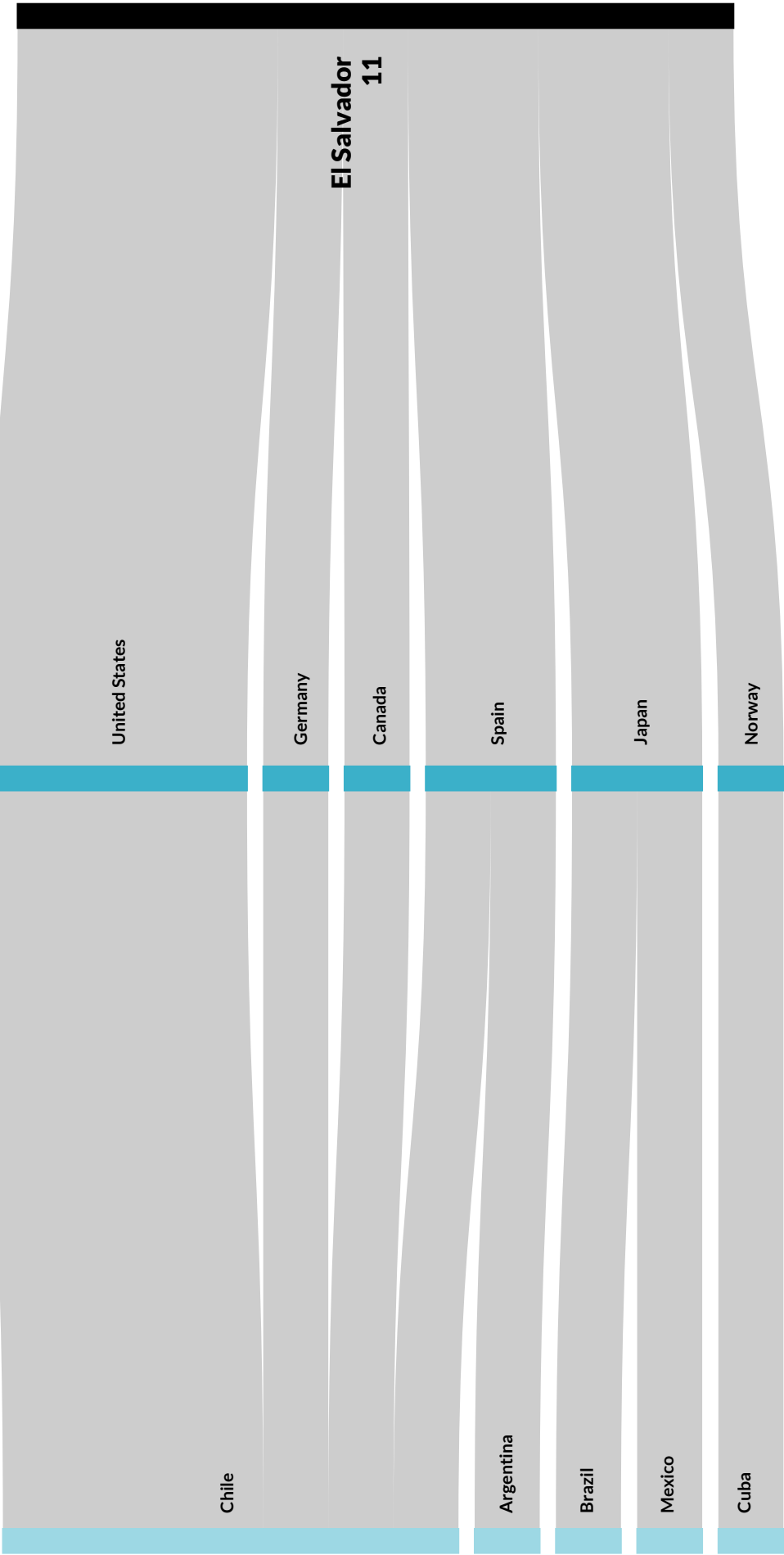
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Diagram III.3.
Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation project flows between Honduras and the rest of its partners, as recipient. 2013
Projects, by units



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

Diagram III.4.
Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation project flows between El Salvador and the rest of its partners, as recipient. 2013
Projects, by units



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

To make the outcome of this exercise more meaningful, the profile was calculated only for the four countries who have been more involved as both providers and recipients in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation and Triangular South-South Cooperation. With similar shares in some cases, **Table III.1** was drawn to calculate the Béla Balassa index for each of the eight countries, based on the role in which they excel most and the number of projects in which they took part. As a result, an RCA value for Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, and another for Triangular South-South Cooperation was obtained.⁴

“Applying a new variant of the RCA to a number of countries provided knowledge about which form of cooperation (Bilateral Horizontal South-South or Triangular South-South) was relatively stronger”

As explained in the previous chapter, and once adapted for this analysis, the form of cooperation is considered significant for the country and the particular role if the value exceeds 0.9. **Graph III.3** depicts the results shown in **Table III.1**, where each country is represented by the value of its RCA index of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation (horizontal axis) and Triangular South-South Cooperation (vertical axis). The value of 0.9 was highlighted in both axes, and different colors were used to identify the countries acting as providers or recipients. The graph, which is divided into four quadrants, yields the following results:

a) The group of countries below the horizontal line, but to the right of the vertical line is identified first. Brazil and Argentina (providers), together with Ecuador (recipient), form the troika with greater relative advantage over other partners in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation vs. Triangular Cooperation.

b) The second group, situated in the upper right quadrant, comprises Bolivia, El Salvador and Mexico. These three countries (the first two as recipients and Mexico as provider) seem to have a relative advantage in both forms of cooperation, and therefore, it may be concluded that both are equally important.

c) The last group consists of Chile (provider) and Honduras (recipient). This group is located to the left of 0.9 on the x-axis (horizontal), and well above this same value on the y-axis (vertical). The threshold value, which has more than tripled in both countries, indicates the likelihood of a specialization in this form of cooperation and, thus, reflects the notable importance that Triangular South-South Cooperation has had for these countries as compared to Bilateral Cooperation.

III.4.4. Participation of other regions: non-Ibero-American Caribbean

Finally, mention should also be made of Triangular South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-America participates, but is geared towards strengthening the capacities of countries in other subregions: namely, the non-Ibero-American Caribbean (as has been the case since the first Report). **Table A.III.3** lists the projects and actions executed in 2013, ordered alphabetically by top provider. It is possible to identify:

a) Projects and actions that exclusively target the subregion, and in which several countries participated simultaneously as recipients. This is the case of triangulations that target exclusively member countries of CARICOM or the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

b) Initiatives that target different regions or subregions: both Ibero-American and non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries. In this regard, reference is made to Mesoamerica (which includes Belize), or experiences that target member countries of CELAC, such as the courses given in Mexico, Argentina or Chile on this form of cooperation, or the Brazil-ILO program aimed at eradicating child labor.

⁴ In this case, the most common formula is $RCA = (X_{ij}/X_{i.})/(X_{.j}/X_{..})$, where $(X_{ij}/X_{i.})$ refers to the share that country i 's projects in the form of cooperation j represent out of total projects in the region for that form of cooperation compared to $(X_{.j}/X_{..})$, which represents the share of country a out of total projects in all forms of cooperation in the region. In other words, the index gives the share of a form of cooperation in a given country out of the total of that form of cooperation compared to the total share of the country out of total cooperation.

Table III.1.**Top providers and recipients of Bilateral HSSC and Triangular SSC, according to Béla Balassa's RCA. 2013**

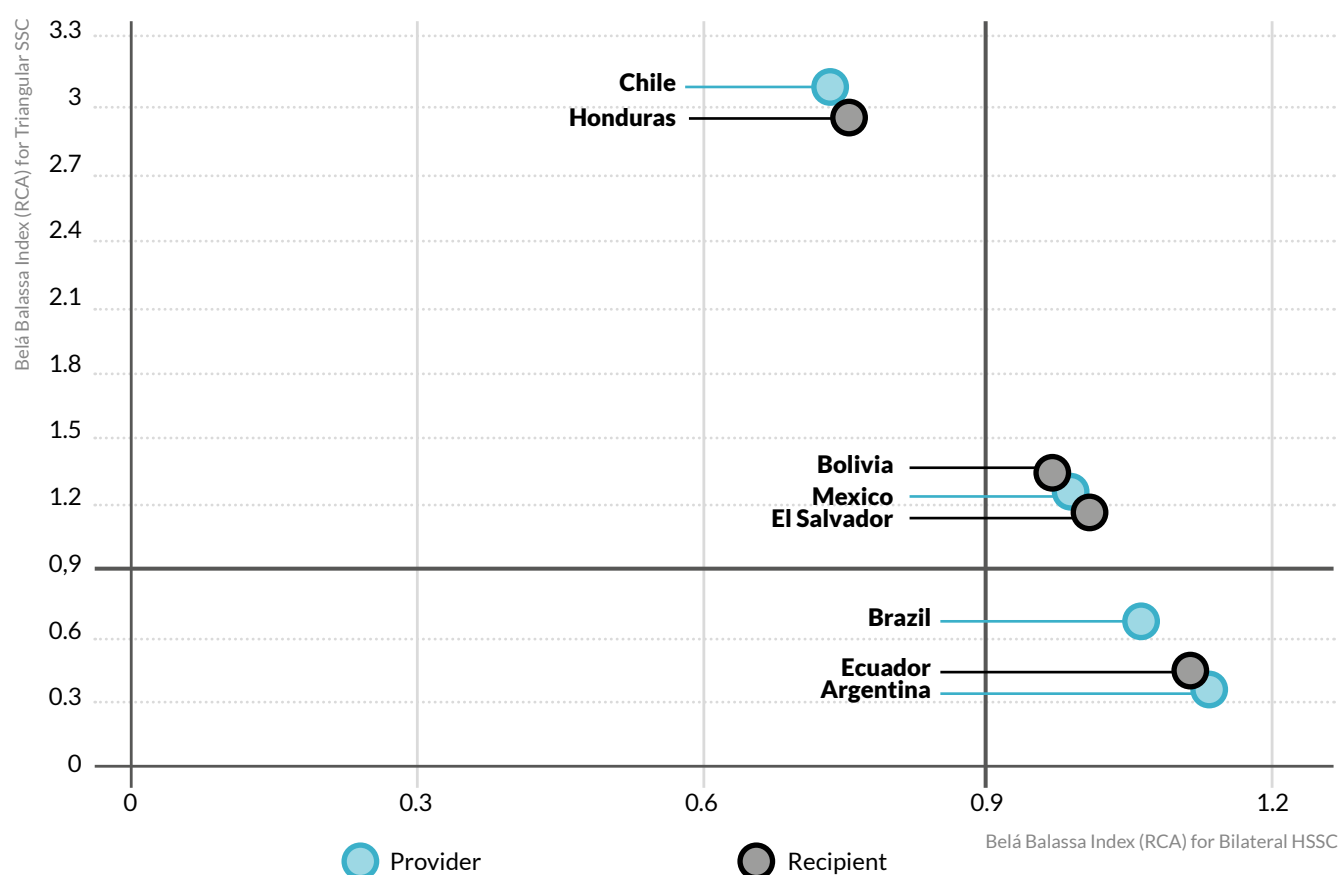
RCA, to one decimal place

| RCA | Top providers | | | | Top recipients | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| | Argentina | Brazil | Chile | Mexico | Bolivia | El Salvador | Honduras | Ecuador |
| Bilateral SSC | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Triangular SSC | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 0.4 |

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

Graph III.3.**Top providers and recipients of BHSSC and TSSC, by RCA**

RCA, to one decimal place



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

c) Projects and/or actions in which the recipient is only one country in the subregion. Haiti was the top recipient in this form of cooperation, just as it had also been in Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation.

Box III.3 describes a Triangular Cooperation based on a new experience between Dominican Republic and Haiti, with the support of Japan.

III.5. Sectoral profile of Triangular South-South Cooperation. 2013

This section focuses on a sectoral analysis of the projects and actions exchanged throughout 2013. This analysis provides an outline of the profile of capacities and needs of the various partners involved in Triangular South-South Cooperation, as well as the dimensions (a more general analysis) and sectors (a more specific analysis) prioritized in this form of cooperation. This section first presents a more general analysis of all Triangular Cooperation projects and actions, and then provides, for each major country that played a specific role, an analysis of the profile of each sector's main capacities and needs.

III.5.1. Project and action profile by sectors

As in **Chapter II**, the Sankey diagrams are used again to present a general profile of the capacities preemptively strengthened in the region through Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2013. **Diagram III.5** shows the distribution of the 68 Triangular South-South Cooperation projects executed in 2013 (left flow), according to the dimension of activity on which it focused (central flow) and the sectors into which they were subdivided (right flow).

According to **Diagram III.5**:

a) The bulk of Triangular South-South Cooperation was geared towards its economic dimension. Indeed, almost 4 out of 10 projects were focused on strengthening this area. However, there is a clear difference between the production side (which accounts for 20.6% of total cooperation) and the infrastructure and financial

services-related side (8.8%). Regarding production, 70% of projects focused on the agricultural sector, and in particular on strengthening the production process of different foods (sesame, potatoes, cashew or beekeeping), as well as management and monitoring of pests and such aspects as phytosanitary certification. In the case of economic services, the projects focused mainly on employability and entrepreneurship as well as scientific and technological development.

b) Institutional strengthening accounted for nearly a quarter of the projects (24.2%), and all interventions were geared to the government sector. An analysis similar to the one conducted in **Chapter II** was performed to gain insight on the main areas strengthened in the government sector. The results are shown in **Box III.4**.

c) One-fifth of the projects targeted the establishment and strengthening of infrastructure and social services. Half of the projects in this group prioritized provision of health services (such as early treatment or transfusion services) and food security, while the remaining 50% was distributed between improving water treatment and distribution systems (14%) and other social services (such as care for disabled people) and support for implementation of social policies (35.7%).

d) Finally, 17.6% of the projects were biased towards the environment, with the bulk (91.7%) going to strengthen protection and care of the environment, with a focus on climate change (**Box III.5** shows a more detailed analysis). The remaining projects were geared to disaster management, in particular prevention, such as the experience between Cuba, El Salvador and Norway described in **Box III.6**. **Graph III.4** was introduced to better understand the profile of capacities strengthened by actions; in particular, **Graph III.4.A** shows the distribution of the 98 actions registered in 2013 by sector, and **Graph III.4.B** represents the priority sectors of intervention for the actions.

Box III.3.

Triangular Cooperation with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean: experience between Dominican Republic, Japan and Haiti

One of the most remarkable Triangular South-South Cooperation experiences implemented in 2013 with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean was the “Project for Training Haitian Agricultural and Forestry Professionals in Agricultural Production Systems in Mountain Areas” (PROAMOH). This project, which involved the governments of Haiti, Dominican Republic and Japan, sought to increase agricultural production in mountain areas (three mountain ranges crisscross the island of Santo Domingo) through technical assistance provided by the Dominican Republic. This project was innovative in that it was the first experience between the Dominican Republic, Haiti and a developed country, and a pioneering experience for the Dominican Republic as provider in a Triangular South-South Cooperation project.

The project has its origin, on the one hand, in the previous bilateral experience between Dominican Republic and Japan, and on the other, in the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction in Haiti (DENRPC), where agriculture and food security are viewed as areas of critical importance. This stems mainly from the weight that the agricultural sector carries in the Haitian economy, about 25-30% of GDP, plus the jobs it provides for about two-thirds of the economically active population.¹ Despite the above, over 80% of farmers are not economically self-sufficient, and this is partly due to low-quality agricultural technology, inadequate funding and lack of basic infrastructure for the movement of agricultural products.

It was on these grounds that the Haitian government requested support to Japan for training agricultural extension workers in production techniques and systems suitable for upland farming to improve crop yield and producer’s income, all within the framework of environmental sustainability. The project’s design was developed through consensus following the visits to identify application (Haiti) and provision (Dominican Republic). The prior experience between Japan and

Dominican Republic on upland farming was adapted to include components of environmental sustainability. The beneficiaries of this project were both national and local technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of the Government of Haiti, as well as technicians from at least 10 Haitian non-governmental organizations.

Project governance, which was structured at three levels (political, operational and on-site coordination), involved actors from all three countries. Thus, the Dominican Republic was represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and ISA University. The Japan International Cooperation Agency participated on behalf of Japan, and Haiti was represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation. All actors signed and ratified the Record of Discussion, which serves as the project agreement, and wherein each country’s contribution and responsibilities are set out, as well as issues relating to project governance and management (including the various committees set up to ensure greater transparency, horizontality, consensus in negotiations and, above all, greater shared responsibility). Accordingly, this Record of Discussion is the outcome of joint deliberations by all countries participating in the project.

The project benefited 98 Haitian technicians who participated in 6 training courses on agricultural production systems in mountain areas held at ISA University in Santiago de los Caballeros (Dominican Republic). In order to ensure project sustainability, certain measures were taken, including review of the selection criteria for participants, translation of educational materials into Creole² and 12 on-site, follow-up visits.

¹http://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/IMG/pdf/Resultats_RGA_National_05-11-12.pdf

²Also known as Haitian Creole, Haiti’s majority language. <http://catunescopucmm.org/web/espacio-didactico/articulos/201-nuevas-miradas/208-reivindicacindelcreole.html>

Lastly, it must be stressed that this project received special recognition from the Global South-South Development Expo, sponsored by the United Nations

Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), during the fifth edition held in Vienna (Austria) in 2012.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus, Government of Haiti and UNESCO

According to the Graph:

- a)** Close to half of all actions (48%) were geared to institutional strengthening of the governance structure, a share almost double that of projects. These actions focused on public and national security, including combating drug trafficking or money laundering.
- b)** Furthermore, actions biased towards the economic dimension accounted for 21.5% of the total, focusing, in particular, on the agricultural sector (8.2%), with actions especially aimed at incorporating sustainability into agriculture and livestock production. The scientific and technological dimension also stood out (7.1%), especially in terms of capacity building, for example, in the development and use of data management tools or laboratory processes.
- c)** Meanwhile, actions to strengthen the environment (10.2% of the total) were biased towards the protection and care of the natural environment.
- d)** Finally, actions to tackle gender violence, management, sustainability and health of urban areas, and rural extension programs accounted for a smaller share (5.1%).

III.5.2. Country's sector profile by role

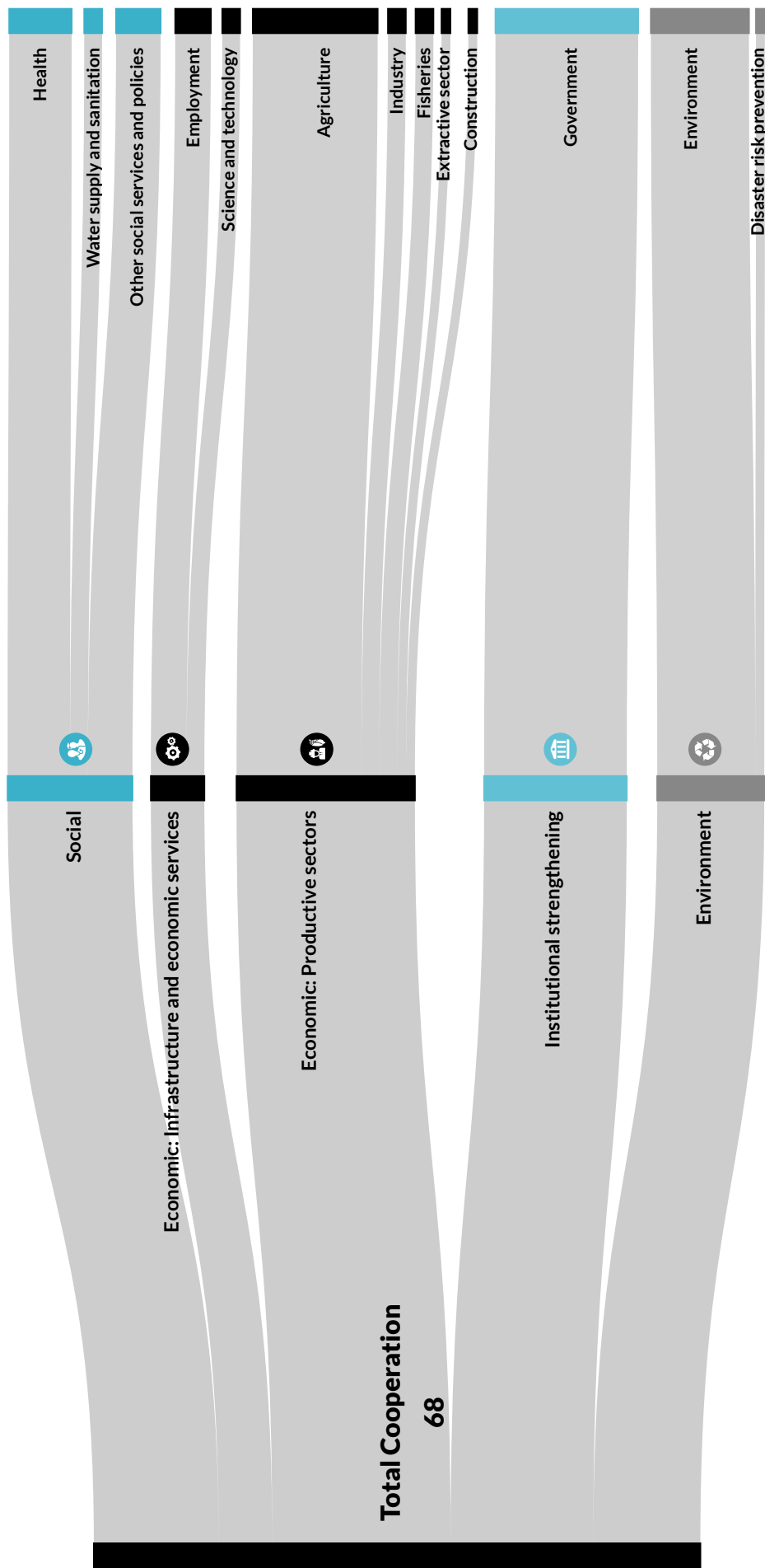
Graph III.5 was obtained during the study carried out to identify the sector profile of each country that participated in Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2013. This graph shows, for each of the three roles identified in Triangular South-South Cooperation, the three top countries⁵ that executed the most projects and the sector dimensions that were targeted.

According to the graph:

- a)** Chile clearly has a socioeconomic profile (74%), with one-third of their projects geared towards the social dimension and, in particular, the health sector and social policies. The recipients of these projects were mainly Central American countries and their neighbors, Paraguay and Bolivia. In economic terms, the production dimension and, in particular, the agricultural sector stood out, supported primarily by the United States, with El Salvador as its top recipient. Lastly, institutional strengthening (which accounted for 18.5%) was biased towards public security, and highly focused on Central America.
- b)** For its part, Brazil prioritized economic cooperation, in particular, the productive sector, which depends strongly on agricultural projects with Honduras and the United States. It should be noted that the latter played a major role in this dimension of Triangular Cooperation (70% of the total). As for institutional strengthening, Brazil's triangulation with ILO in projects to eradicate child labor should be highlighted.
- c)** More than half of Mexico's projects were biased towards the protection and care of the environment, in partnership with Germany, whose cooperation in this area accounted for more than one-third of its total. The main recipients were Central America and the Andean countries.
- d)** On the other hand, Japan (the second provider) focused its triangular cooperation primarily on the economic sector (63.6%) and, in particular, agriculture, fisheries and industry, all closely linked to its cooperation with Argentina.

⁵ For results to be meaningful, the analysis was applied only for those countries who participated in at least 9 projects..

Diagram III.5.
Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by dimension and sector.
2013
Units



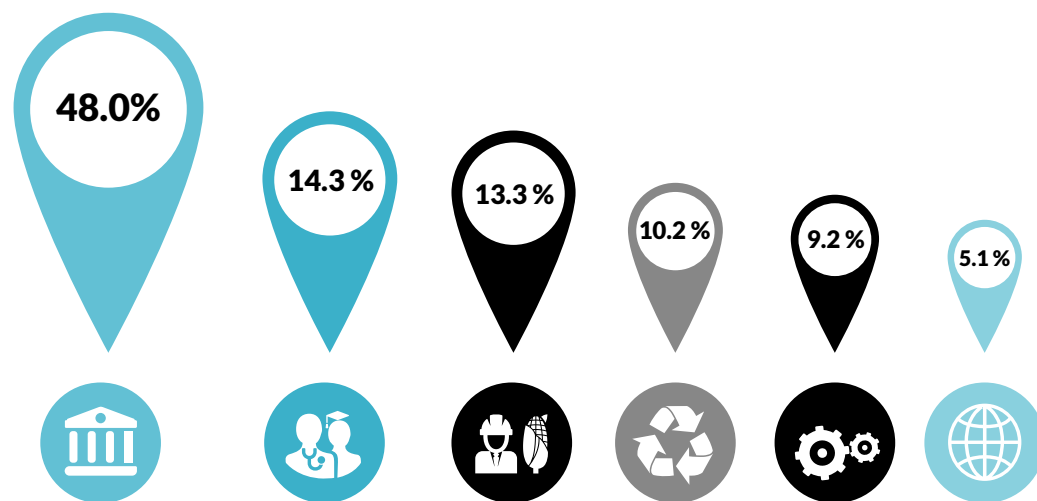
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Graph III.4.

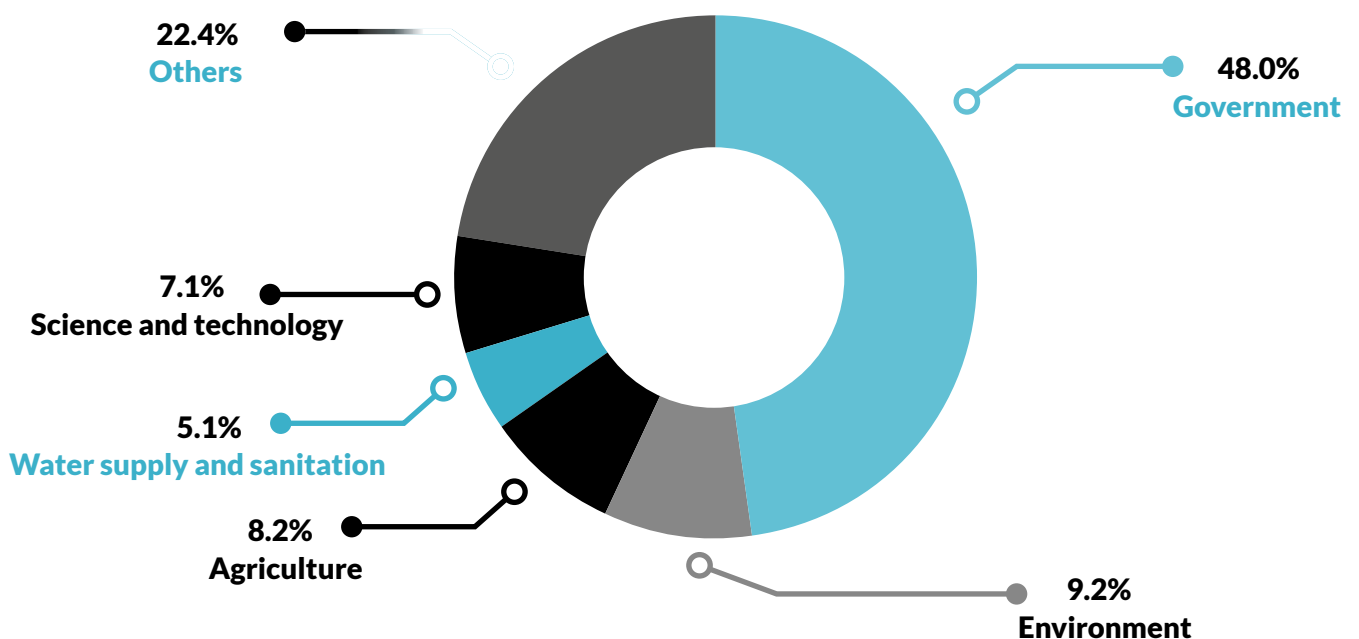
Distribution of Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by dimension and sector. 2013

Share (%)

III.4.A. Dimensions of activity



III.4.B. Activity sectors



Social
 Economic
 {
 Infrastructure & services
 Productive sectors
 }
 Institutional strengthening
 Environment
 Other multisectoral

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

e) Lastly, due to its cooperation with Spain and Germany, Bolivia's triangulations were highly biased towards the social sectors (health and sanitation) and, institutional strengthening in the area of e-government and defense of indigenous peoples.

“Chile was clearly geared towards a socioeconomic profile; Brazil gave priority to cooperation in production; Mexico focused more than half of its projects to environmental protection; and Bolivia was biased towards social and institutional strengthening”

III.6. Other aspects of Triangular South-South Cooperation

The availability of data on other Triangular South-South Cooperation initiatives (such as the start and completion dates of activity or executed and budgeted costs for each project and action) greatly contributes to broadening knowledge on this form of cooperation as it allows analysis of other interesting aspects: e.g. average duration of each initiative or average contribution of each partner in one year or throughout the entire project cycle.

This section seeks to explore other behavioral aspects of Triangular South-South Cooperation executed in Ibero-America in 2013. However, it should be noted that the results obtained are not fully conclusive, as only partial information is available in this case, and does not include all the initiatives registered.

III.6.1. Using date-based indicators

This analysis is based on the start and completion dates of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions carried out in Ibero-America in 2013. Prior to any statistical treatment and, given that the information available is partial and incomplete; there is a need to first determine the scope. **Chart III.2** shows, for each type of initiative (projects or actions), how many (in units and share (%) of the total) have information on start date, completion date, or both.

It can be concluded that:

- a) The availability of start dates for projects was about 60%. Meanwhile, the availability of completion dates was somewhat lower, but close to 50%; indeed, the percentage is identical to the share of projects for which both data are simultaneously available.
- b) The data available for actions is much higher, with percentages always above 90%: the start date was available for 93.9% of actions, and the completion dates, or both, were available for 92.9%.

By using either the start or completion dates, or both, for each initiative, it is possible to obtain more information on:

- a) When projects and actions tend to start or end.
- b) What was the normal duration of projects and actions.
- c) How similar or dissimilar was the average duration of each type of initiative.

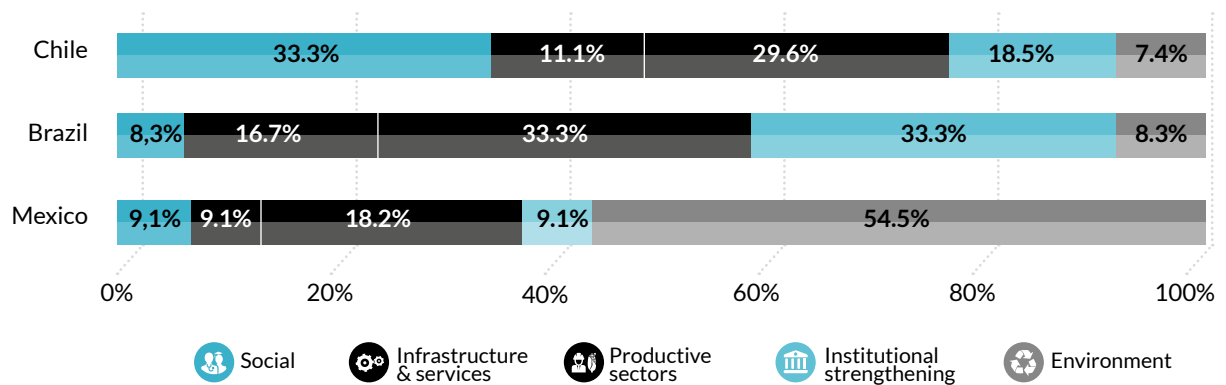
A frequency histogram (**Graph III.6**) was prepared for this purpose. The histogram shows the percentage of projects started or completed each year. According to the graph:

- a) Only 5% of projects executed in 2013 were started prior to 2011. Hence, the bulk of projects were started in 2011 and 2012 (50% of projects; identical share in each year), while a remarkable 45% reported 2013 as the start date.
- b) Meanwhile, slightly over one-third of the projects were completed in 2013, 27.3% planned to do so in 2014, and 30.3% in 2015. Only 6.1% of the projects were due to be completed in 2016.

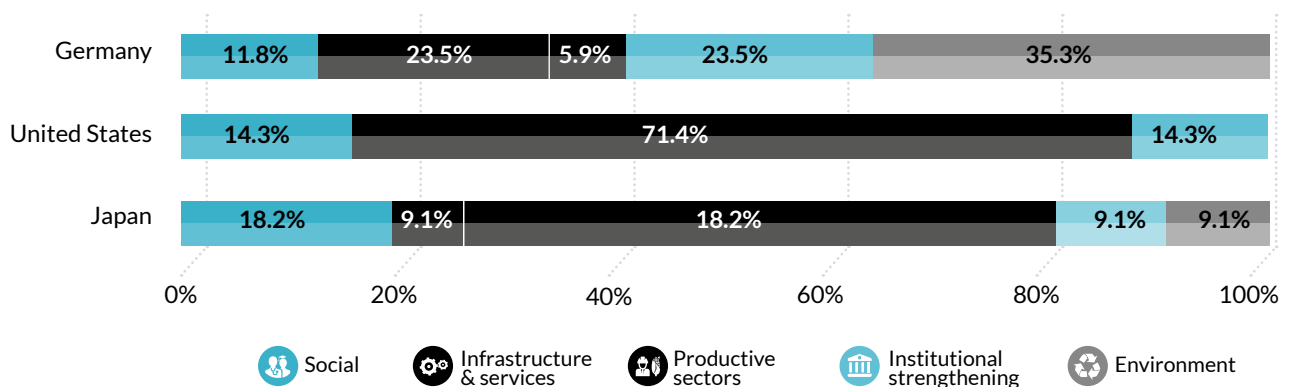
Graph III.5. Sectoral dimension of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by role. 2013

Share (%)

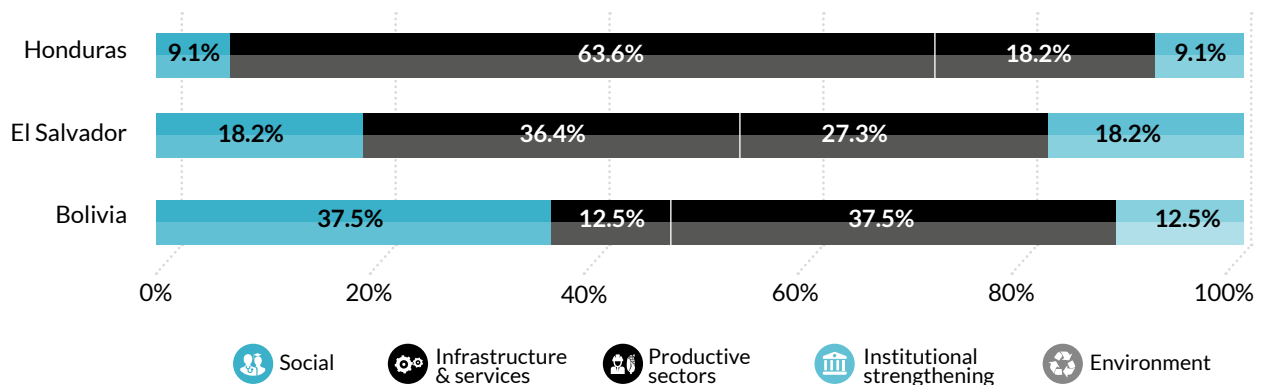
III.5.A. Top Providers



III.5.B. Second Providers



III.5.C. Recipients



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

Box III.4.

Reviewing Triangular South-South Cooperation geared towards institutional strengthening

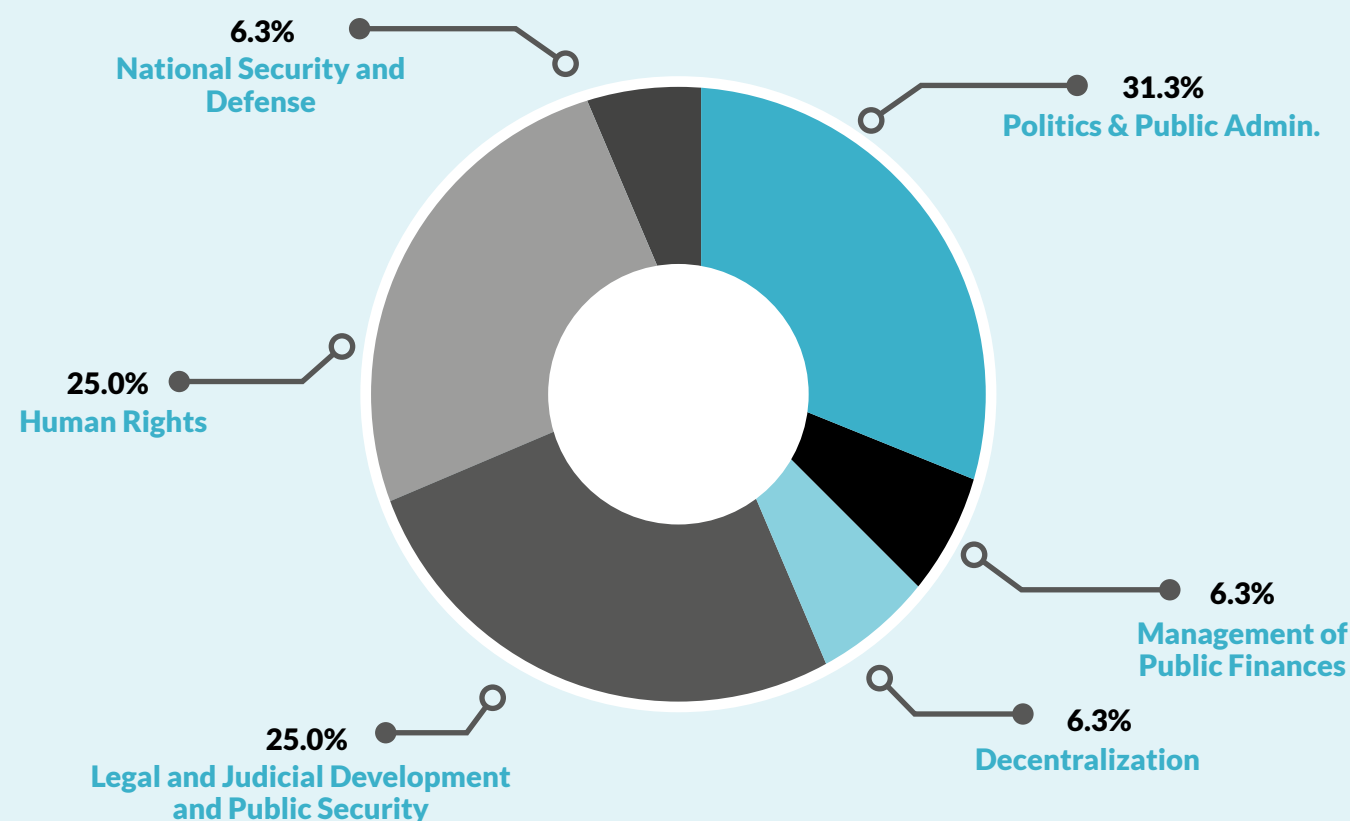
The second chapter of this report includes, for the first time, a new analysis of the *Government sector in South-South Cooperation*. The analysis seeks to identify the priority subsectors within this strengthening of the public sector. In particular, the Government sector was broken down into:

- a) Policies and Public Administration.
- b) Management of public finances.
- c) Decentralization and support for different levels of government other than the central government.

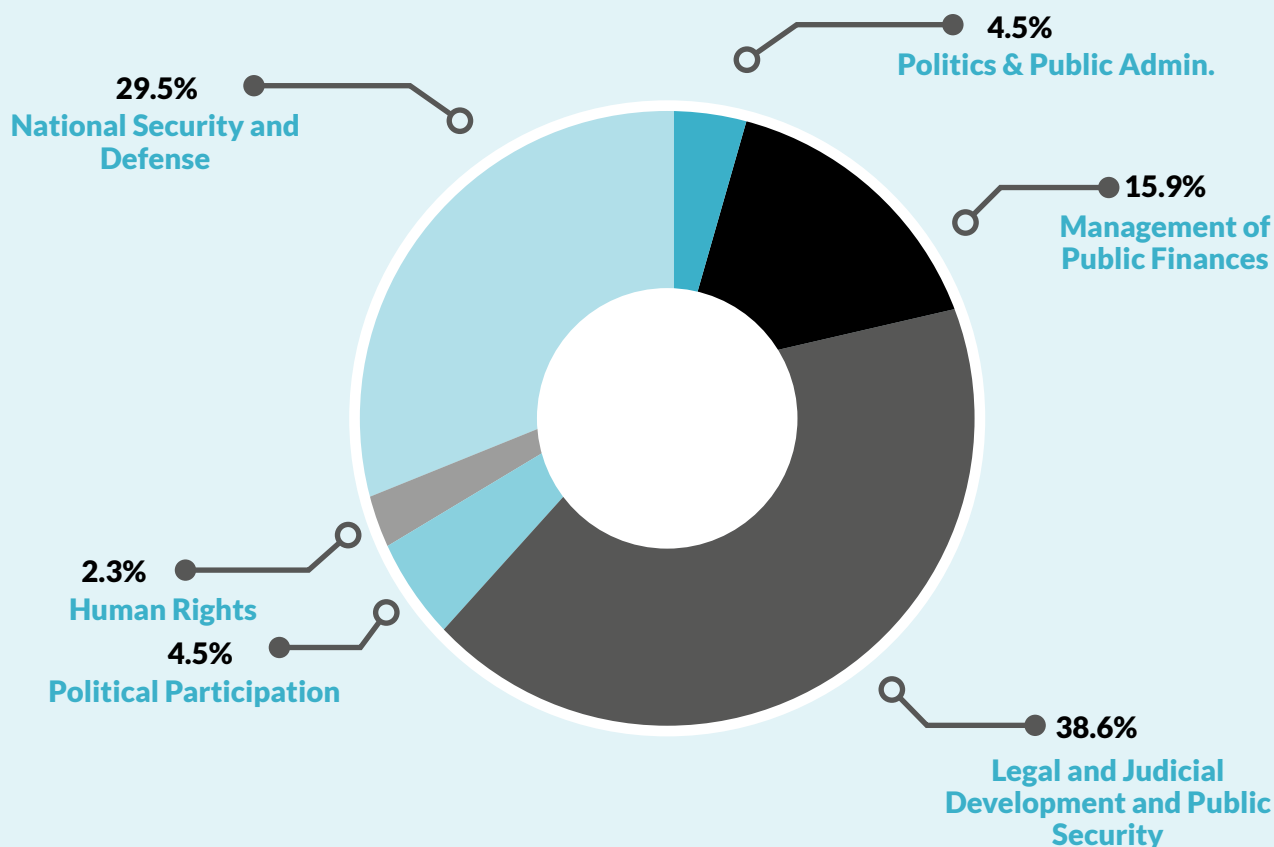
- d) Legal and judicial development and public security.
- e) Political participation.
- f) Human rights.
- g) National security and defense.

The graph obtained by breaking down the 16 projects and 47 actions of Triangular South-South Cooperation executed in 2013 to support government capacity-building reveal which subsectors were targeted by the above-mentioned initiatives.

Breakdown of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects aimed at government capacity building, by subsectors. 2013
(Share, %)



Breakdown of Triangular South-South Cooperation actions aimed at government capacity building, by subsectors. 2013
(Share, %)



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

It can be concluded that:

a) The bulk of the projects (31.3%) were executed in the Policies and Public Administration subsectors. These focused mainly on consumer protection policies, strengthening various institutions, such as the Ministry of Civil Service, or certain aspects like better management of public employment. The other two subsectors with most projects were legal and judicial development (with initiatives geared towards greater public security) and Human Rights, especially reducing child labor.

b) The most noteworthy actions focused on public security (38.6%) and training of law enforcement officers on human rights, community policing, and creation of crime observatories. National security, with almost 30%, was another important subsector, which primarily focused on issues such as drug trafficking, money laundering or arms control. Lastly, training on management of public finances accounted for 15.9%, especially geared towards strengthening tax systems, transparency and accountability.

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

Box III.5.

Protecting and preserving the environment through Triangular South-South Cooperation

Protecting the environment and adapting to and combating climate change are issues of great importance for Ibero-American countries, and a priority sector for Triangular South-South Cooperation. The increasing number of international events hosted in the region, such as the Rio+20 Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, or the latest United Nations Framework on Climate Change 20th Conference of Parties (COP 20), which took place last December in Lima, are witness to this. The latter is the last full meeting before the meeting in Paris in December 2015, when a new international agreement on climate change, due to come into force in 2020, is to be signed.

However, the number of environment-related events hosted by the region was not the only indicator of the effort and interest that countries have on this issue. The announcements made by some Ibero-American countries at the COP 20 also underline this point. Worthy of note are the reforestation plans presented by Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador, El Salvador, Chile and Costa Rica; the commitment by Panama, Peru, Colombia and Mexico to contribute to the Green Climate Fund; and the launch of Chile's National Adaptation Plan, to name just a few.

Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects in the Environment sector

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Recipient | Project |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Brazil | Italy | Bolivia | Amazonía Sin Fuego Triangular Cooperation program |
| Chile | Germany | Colombia | International cooperation project to strengthen waste management in Colombia |
| Chile | Germany | Honduras | Institutional strengthening of the Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment in end-to-end solid waste management in Honduras |
| Colombia | UNS (UNEP) | Costa Rica | Designing a modular curriculum system for specialization in climate at INA. |
| Mexico | Germany | Colombia | Technical & scientific cooperation between Mexico, Colombia and Germany on satellite-based systems for environmental, biodiversity and climate impact monitoring. |
| Mexico | Germany | Peru | Managing contaminated sites |
| Mexico | Germany | Peru | Information system and indicators for managing contaminated sites (First Phase) |
| Mexico | Germany | Mesoamerica | Broad scheme for triangular cooperation in environmental management in municipalities and industry |
| Mexico | Japan | El Salvador | Generation of information on inshore water quality in relation to climate change |
| Mexico | Norway | Miscellaneous | Strengthening preparedness for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) in Mexico and promoting South-South Cooperation |
| Uruguay | Varios | Peru | Technical cooperation between Uruguay and Peru to support policies promoting Green Growth, in the framework of the "P2P for inclusive and sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean" |

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

These efforts were also reflected in the 11 environment-related Triangular South-South Cooperation projects executed by the countries in 2013. They accounted for 16.4% of total Triangular South-South Cooperation projects implemented in the region. These projects are detailed in the table below in alphabetical order by top provider.

Especially noteworthy were:

a) Projects geared towards measuring, quantifying and generating information on climate change impacts. This was the case of the project on satellite systems for environmental monitoring implemented by Mexico and Colombia with the support of Germany; or the project on collection of inshore water quality data, where Mexico partnered with Japan and El Salvador.

b) Projects for managing contaminated sites or solid waste, i.e. the two in which Chile and Germany participated, together with Colombia, in one case, and Honduras, in the other; or the two projects implemented by Mexico and Peru with the support of Germany.

c) Project geared towards strengthening a variety of aspects, including urban environmental management, prevention of fires in the Amazon, reducing greenhouse gas emissions or introducing green growth policies.

Finally, it should be noted that the 8 actions implemented in 2013 were geared towards training on management of protected areas, design of carbon projects or implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. These courses, which were given by Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, were carried out jointly with Japan in the form of courses with third countries.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus, Edwards, G and Roberts, T (2015)

Box III.6.

Triangular Cooperation in disaster management: the example of Cuba, El Salvador and Norway

Such has been the frequency and magnitude of disasters worldwide in recent years that the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNODDR) estimates that some 2.9 billion people have been affected in the period 2000-2012 (OFDA-CRED (UNISDR). 2013). The likelihood of similar disasters, which are primarily environment-related, happening again may actually increase in the future due to climate change and ocean warming (IPCC, 2008).

Ibero-American countries are also vulnerable to these disasters; however, they have put into place measures to manage them better. Case in point is the cooperation between Cuba and El Salvador, with the support of Norway. It is worth noting that:

a) The particular geographical and geological characteristics of El Salvador make it vulnerable to a wide range of environmental disasters. Over the past twenty years, its population has been affected by floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes (especially the two in 2001) and hurricanes (Mitch in 1998 and Stan in 2005) (MARN/SNT and UNDP, 2008).

b) Due to the country's geographical location in the western Caribbean Sea, Cuba is likely to be annually affected by various events, mainly hydro-meteorological phenomena, and especially, hurricanes. The more than 20 tropical storms that hit the country between 1998 and 2008, including 14 hurricanes, of which seven were very intense (Llanes, 2010), are evidence of this. Several organizations like the United Nations (2004) have highlighted and praised Cuba's disaster management system, which has reduced the population's vulnerability

to extreme weather events. This system stands out, on the one hand, because there is a broad legal framework that ensures the implementation of a strategy geared towards reducing disasters and, on the other, it is built on key basic pillars: civic education, the Meteorological Institute, the Civil Defense System and dozens of Risk Reduction Management Centers scattered across the country.

In order to support the implementation of its national strategic plan on *Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Change Adaptation*, the Government of El Salvador took an interest in Cuba's acclaimed disaster preparedness system. The positive feedback from Cuba enabled the launch in 2013 of the project *Study on Technical Cooperation between CITMA and for Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation*.

In this first project, the Salvadoran and Cuban partners were Cuba's Ministry of Science, Technology and

Environment (CITMA) and El Salvador's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN). Both institutions had already signed an agreement for technical and scientific cooperation in 2011. Once negotiations for the project were underway, Norway was invited to participate. For its part, Norway signed an agreement with El Salvador to formalize its participation in the project, given that this country would be managing the financial resources provided by Norway.

Following its implementation, the parties laid the groundwork for a second project aimed at promoting the establishment of a *Capacity Building Center for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation* in El Salvador. Indeed, the project was already being implemented by Norway, together with Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Dominican Republic. Owing to this project, El Salvador has been able to strengthen its capacities in various areas, including risk, vulnerability and hazard analysis, or interaction with other causative factors.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus, IPCC, MARN/SNT and UNDP, United Nations, UNISDR and Llanes, J (2010)

By using the start and completion dates simultaneously, it is possible to estimate the average duration of the execution cycles of both actions and projects. To that end, two histograms (**Graphs III.7.A** and **III.7.B**) were constructed, which represent respectively the share (%) of projects and actions with an average duration within the predefined time interval: 180 days for projects and 10 days for actions.

According to both histograms:

a) The duration of the bulk of the projects, nearly 7 out of 10, was less than 900 days (2½ years). Most of these projects were executed in an interval of 2 to 2½ years. As for the other projects, 27% had execution periods between 3 and 4 years (1080-1440 days), and only 3% took more than 4 years to be completed.

b) By contrast, in the case of actions, almost 6 out of 10 were completed in less than ten days. Meanwhile, 37.4% had an execution period between 11 and 40 days; and 3.3% took longer than 40 days.

III.6.2. Using indicators based on costs

The costs associated with the different Triangular South-South Cooperation initiatives are another variable for which information is available. As in the case of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, countries recorded for each project and each action two types of cost: budgeted and executed. These costs were, in turn, associated to two time intervals: year of analysis (in this case, 2013) and total duration of the initiative.

Moreover, each of these types of cost can be associated with a particular actor, a partnership between actors, or all actors who participated in the project. **Table III.2** was drawn to determine the availability of cost data for the various Triangular South-South Cooperation initiatives implemented by Ibero-American countries in 2013. It can be concluded that:

Chart III.2.

Information on start and completion dates for Triangular SSC initiatives. 2013

Units and share (%)



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

a) In the case of Triangular South-South Cooperation, the availability of cost data was limited; indeed, cost data was available for less than 40% of projects and actions. In most cases (three out of four), it was less than 10%.

b) It was fairly rare to find a representative sample of information. These were cases in which around 20-25% of the initiatives had some associated cost data: for example, projects for which the executed and budgeted costs in 2013 for all partners is known (26.5% and 22.1%, respectively), or actions for which the executed cost of the top provider in 2013 is available (18.4%).

c) Meanwhile, the bulk of the data (38.2% and 36.8%, respectively) relates to projects for which budgeted and executed costs for 2013 are available for top provider countries.

Given the availability of such data, this analysis seeks to better understand the values of the budgeted and executed costs of South-South Triangular Cooperation projects in 2013 in which the top providers

participated. **Graphs III.8.A** and **III.8.B** (budgeted and executed costs, respectively) were drawn up to portray the results on a basis of US\$10,000 intervals.

In terms of the costs borne by the top provider, it can be concluded that:

a) The budgeted costs of slightly more than half of the projects in 2013 were equal to or less than US\$10,000; slightly over one-third had budgets between US\$10,001 and US\$30,000, and only 11.4% of the projects had budgets over US\$30,000.

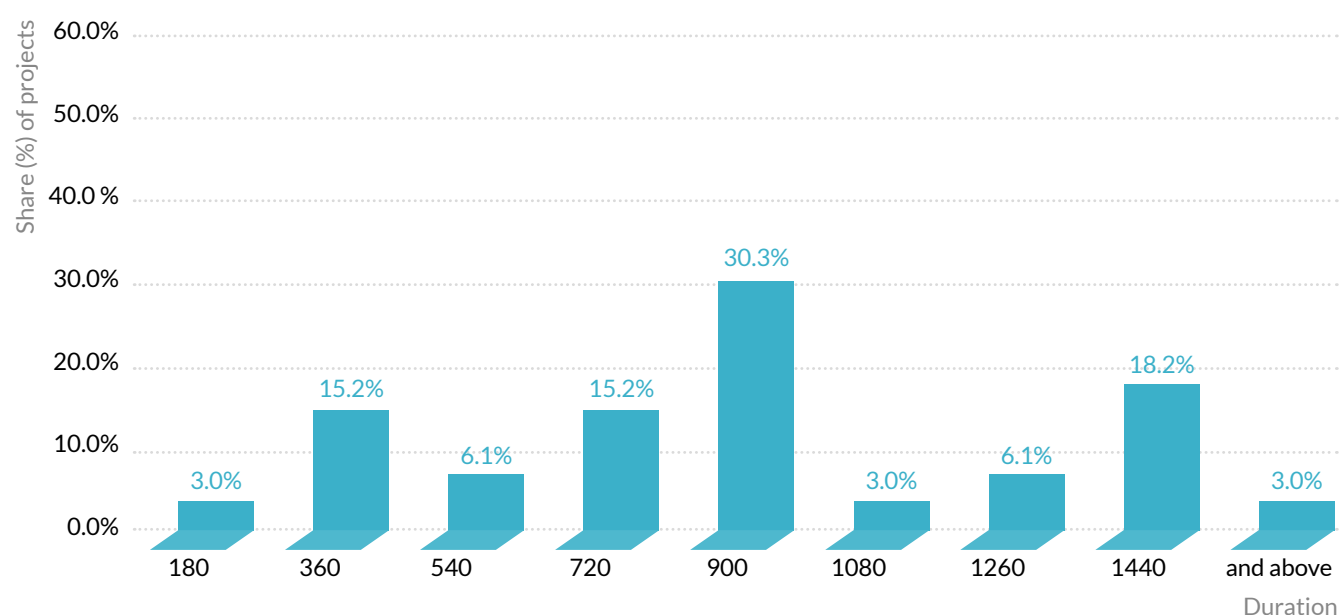
b) In keeping with the above, the bulk of the executed costs for the same period (2013) were equal to or less than US\$10,000. By contrast, the interval between US\$10,001 and US\$30,000 only accounted for a quarter of the projects, increasing slightly to 24% for projects with executed costs that exceeded US\$30,000.

Graph III.7.

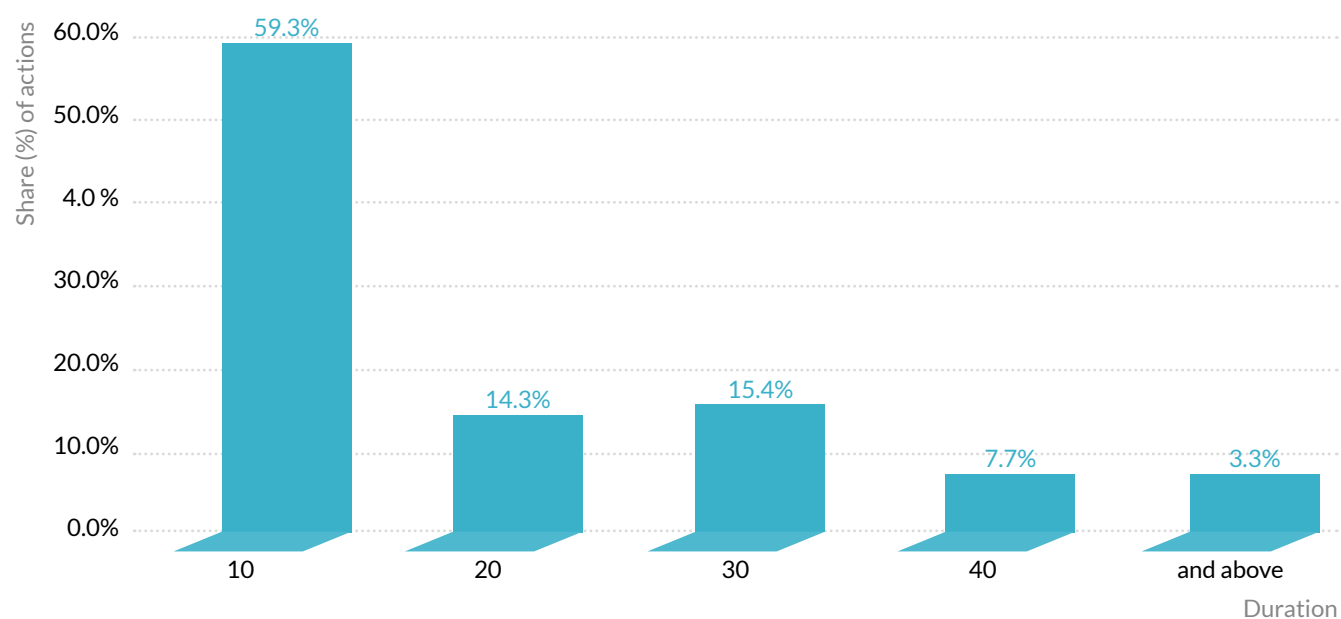
Duration of Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects and Actions. 2013

Projects and activities, share (%) of the total for which data is available; duration (days)

III.7.A. Projects



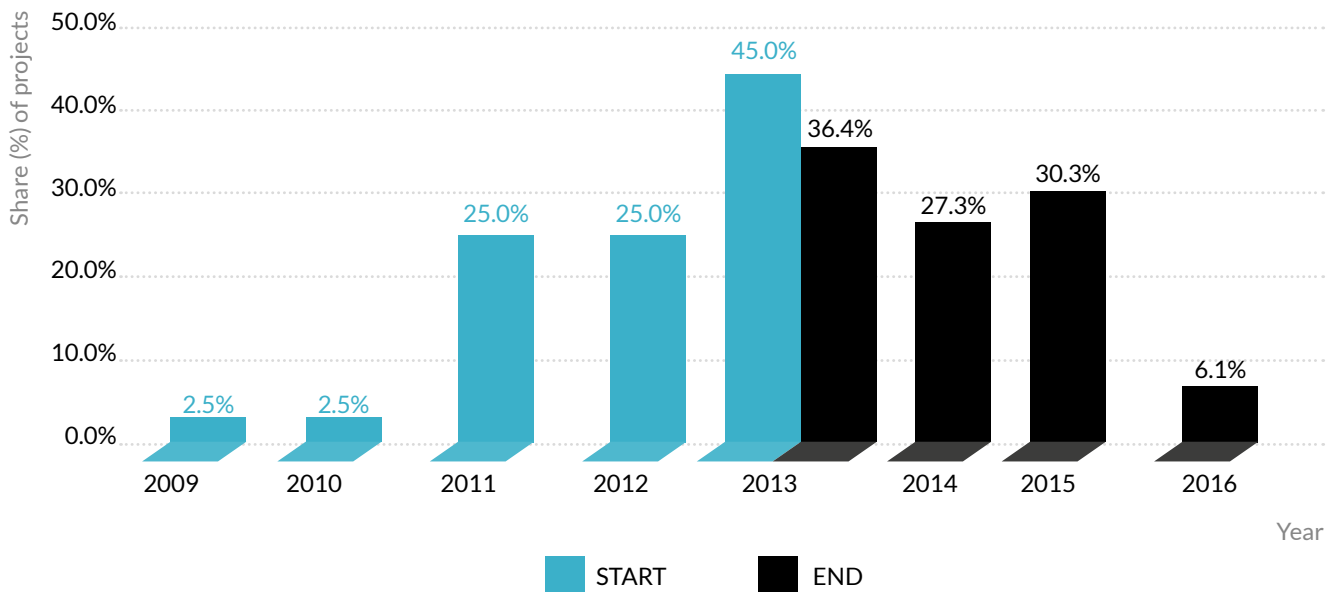
III.7.B. Actions



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

Graph III.6. Distribution of Triangular SSC projects, by start and completion date

Share (%) of all projects for which this datum is available



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

III.7. The architecture of Triangular South-South Cooperation

Finally, this report includes a more detailed analysis of other aspects concerned with the implementation of this type of projects. The goal is to better understand the five elements of Triangular South-South Cooperation: how initiatives were developed, what are the legal frameworks, which agreements were entered, which funding mechanisms were used and how did different actors participate in each phase of the project cycle.

Although **Chart III.3** suggests that there are five highly interrelated elements, they will be analyzed individually. For example, the existence of legal frameworks, such as agreements or memoranda of understanding, can often condition how the initiatives arise, how different actors engage in them, or how they are funded. Similarly,

predefined funding mechanisms have protocols or standards that affect and/or condition other aspects, such as a requirement which states that the agreed project documents constitute binding legal obligations or that certain partners must participate in certain phases of the project.

III.7.1. Regulatory frameworks

In analyzing the frameworks on which South-South Cooperation is generally based, it is necessary to distinguish between framework agreements from others created to implement specific projects. That is, many countries have entered agreements with general guidelines which allow various types of cooperation. This may also involve other instruments that regulate certain aspects of the joint implementation of some initiatives in a more precise manner.

Table III.2.

Information available about Triangular SSC costs, by cost type, role and type of initiative. 2013

Share (%)

| Partner bearing the cost | PROJECTS BASED ON COST DATA | | | | ACTIONS BASED ON COST DATA | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Budgeted | | Executed | | Budgeted | | Executed | |
| | 2013 | Total | 2013 | Total | 2013 | Total | 2013 | Total |
| Top Provider | 38.2% | 16.2% | 36.8% | 1.5% | 11.2% | 7.1% | 18.4% | 11.2% |
| Second Provider | 4.4% | 17.6% | 8.8% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 2.0% |
| Recipient | 1.5% | 2.9% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 8.2% | 6.1% |
| Top and second provider | 7.4% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 11.2% | 11.2% | 10.2% | 8.2% |
| All actors | 26.5% | 13.2% | 22.1% | 2.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

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

Graph III.9 shows the types of legal framework under which 68 projects were implemented in 2013. The projects are distributed across the graph based on which actors were supported by some form of legal instrument in each executed project. The identification of some form of agreement under which three actors participated in the triangulation was prioritized in the graph, regardless of whether it had been formalized prior to project approval. Thus, it shows that:

- a)** Almost half the projects (48.5%) benefited from some form of tripartite framework agreement, given that it was signed by all three partners.
- b)** Meanwhile, 42.6% of the total had entered some form of bilateral agreement. Notable in this respect were the specific agreements or frameworks for Triangular South-South Cooperation (indeed the majority at 62%).
- c)** Finally, it should be noted that only 8.8% of the triangular projects executed were not supported by any legal instrument.

Notable among the labels used by the countries to identify these “umbrella” mechanisms for Triangular South-South Cooperation were *Joint Commissions*, *Tripartite Agreements*, *Letters of Intent*, *Triangular Cooperation Programs*, *Memoranda of Understanding*, *Letter of Commitment* and *Records/Minutes of discussion*.

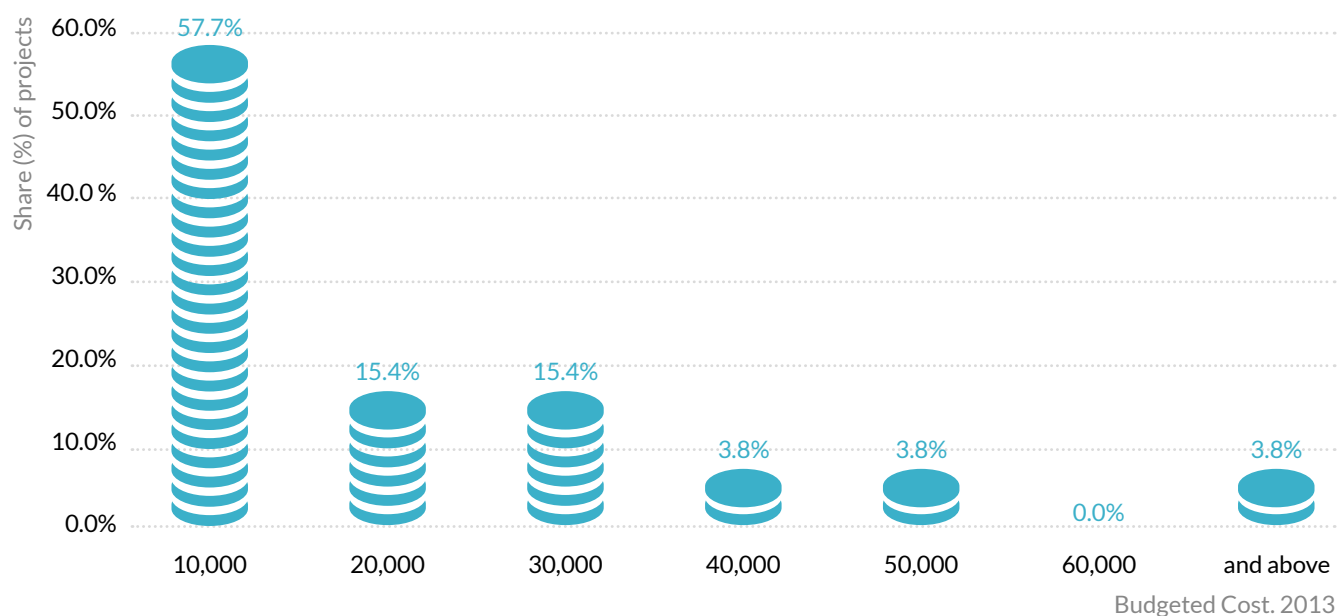
Despite the variety of terms used, there are no substantial differences in content. Indeed, as stated in the United Nations Treaty Collection (s.f.), the establishment of certain rights and/or obligations through international instruments has led to the coining of a variety of terms throughout history. These terms vary in meaning from country to country and, in some cases, are used interchangeably. Accordingly, there is no precise nomenclature, although it should be noted that, in the universe of Triangular South-South Cooperation, the most common terms are *Agreements*, *Conventions*, *Exchange of Notes and/or Memorandum of Understanding*.

Graph III.8.

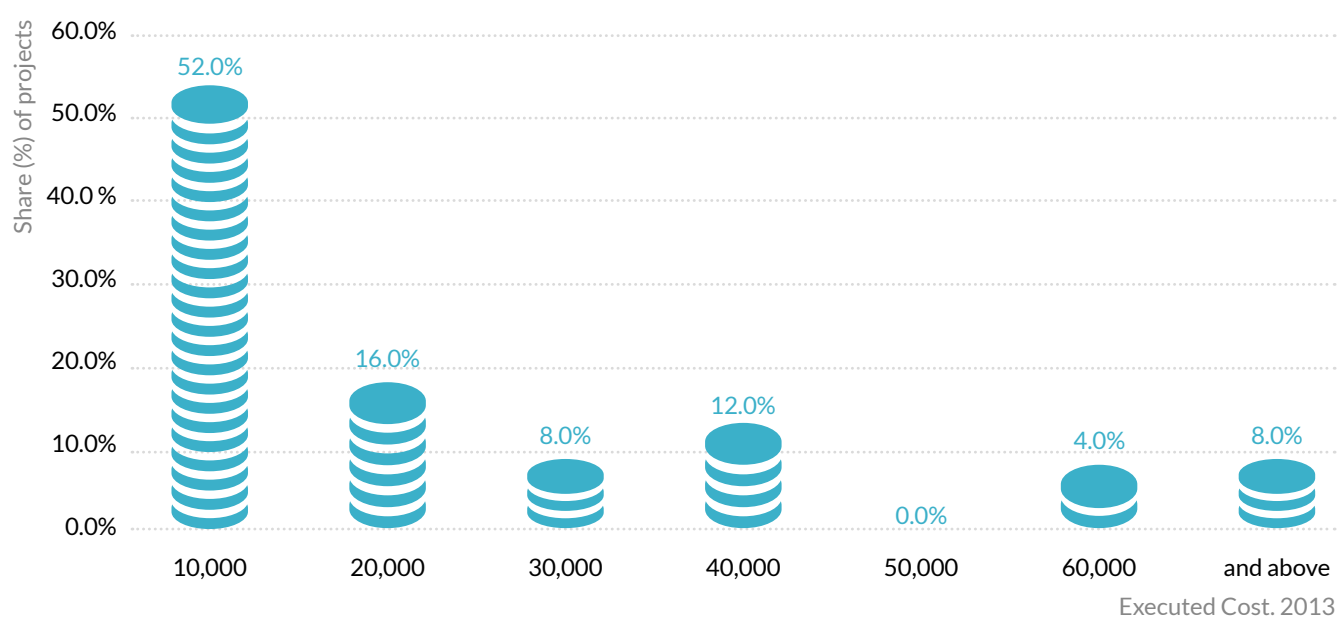
Costs borne by the top provider, by projects underway. 2013

Project cost, in dollars, as a percentage of the total number of records for which the cost data is available

III.8.A. Budgeted Cost 2013

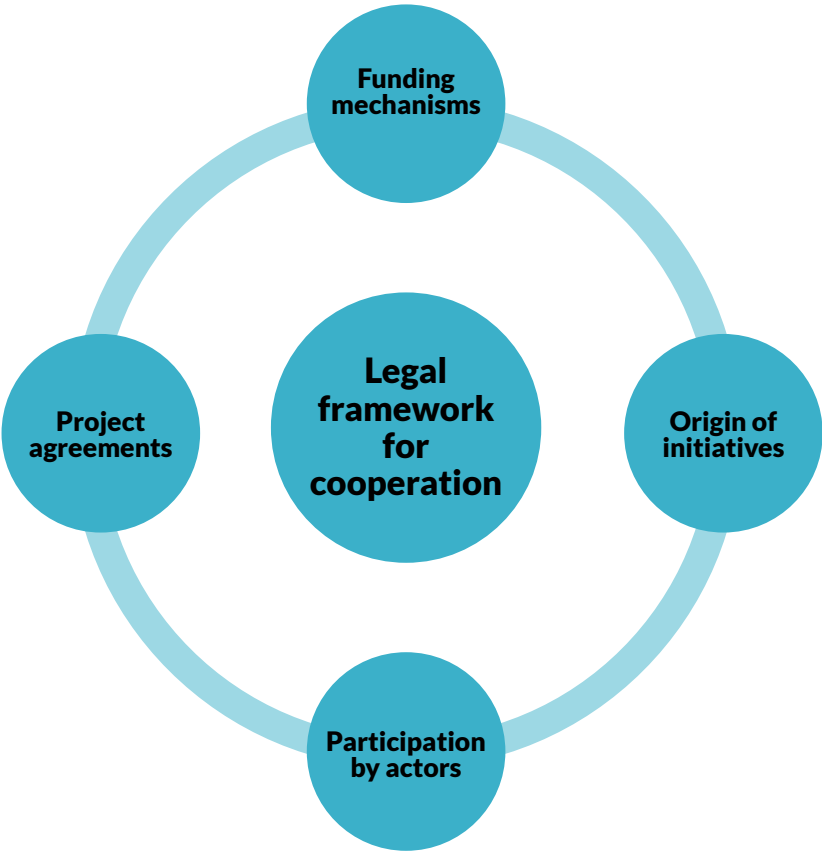


III.8.B. Executed cost 2013



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

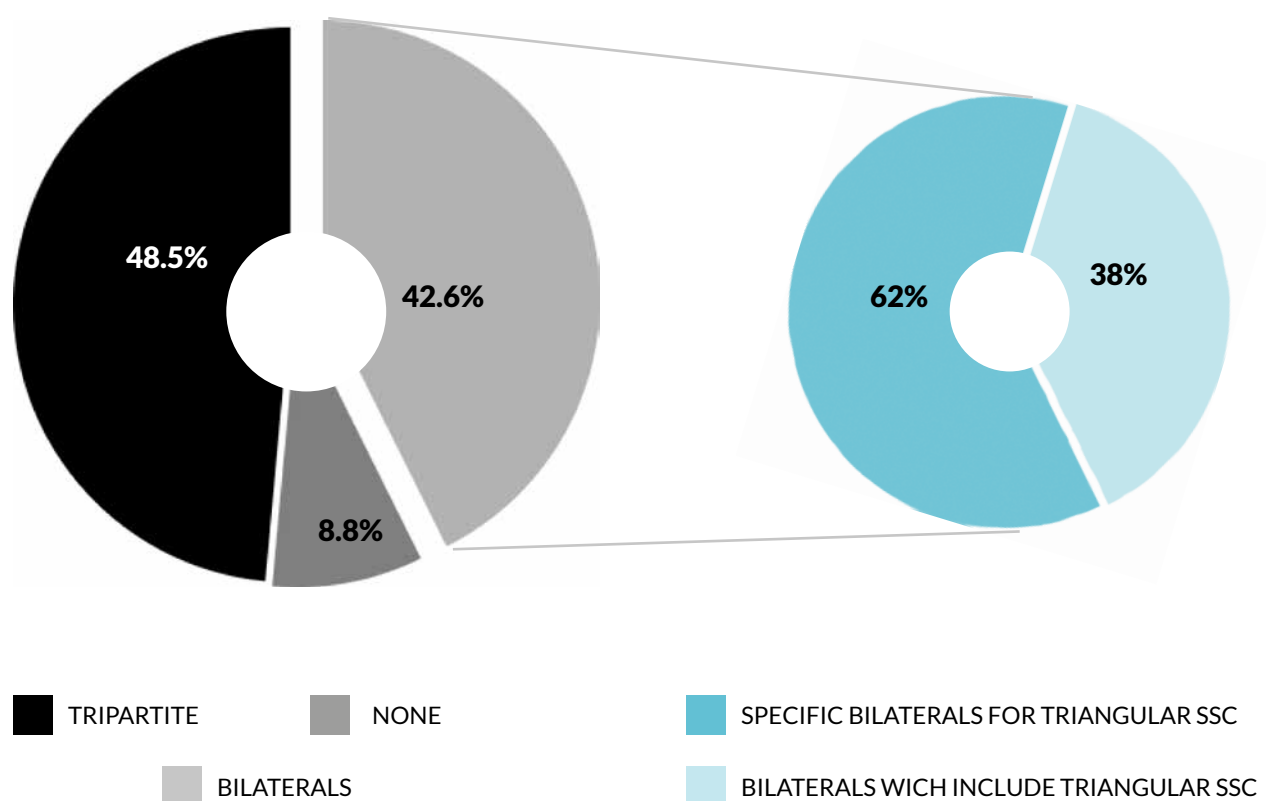
Chart III.3.
Operational elements of Triangular South-South Cooperation



Source: SEGIB

Graph III.9.**Types of framework agreements for Triangular SSC projects.
2013**

Share (%) of all projects



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

Regardless of the label, it is worth identifying who were the actors involved in these documents. Distinctions can be made between framework agreements, which are more generic in nature and usually entail the participation of the governing bodies for cooperation of different countries, and more specific agreements, whether sectoral or project-based, which involve actors from other government sectors (from one or more of the participating countries, as appropriate). Finally, technical cooperation agreements between sector-specific bodies were also realized which enabled the participation of third countries.

“86.9% of the projects originated at the request of the recipient. In most cases, the recipient made the formal request to the first provider”

III.7.2. Funding

La revisión de las prácticas que acompañan la ejecución In revising the implementation practices of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions, it can be concluded that, in many cases, the framework agreements governing these types of initiatives not only specify formal requirements for project approval, but also include aspects relating to funding.

Indeed, it is appropriate to take a dual temporal perspective in analyzing the funding mechanisms for this form of cooperation as this enables to differentiate between mechanisms that existed prior to the approval and start of the project, and those created after its approval to manage the funds for a specific project.

Chart III.4 shows the two time intervals, as well as the various funding options.

According to **Chart III.4**, Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America is financed with the following resources. In order of relative importance:

a) Specific funds for financing of Triangular South-South Cooperation activities identified prior to project

approval. A source of funds that is more or less a permanent, and which can be broken down into several types:

- Contributions. These funds are provided by a single partner (such as the German GIZ) or two or more contributors (joint funds of Spain with Chile, or Spain with Mexico, or the Chile-Mexico Fund, which are described in **Box III.7**).
- According to how funding is accessed. It is important to distinguish here between competitive funds with periodic calls (e.g. Perez Guerrero Trust Fund) and funds for projects proposed by a partner (e.g. Spain-Chile Joint Fund).
- According to how disbursements were managed. Management may rest with a partner or with a third party (delegated management).

b) By contrast, in other cases, Triangular South-South Cooperation is financed from a fund created after project approval. In this case, it is specifically set up to manage the funds available for a given project. This fund is supported by contributions from one or more countries, or from the disbursement or balance from a previous fund.

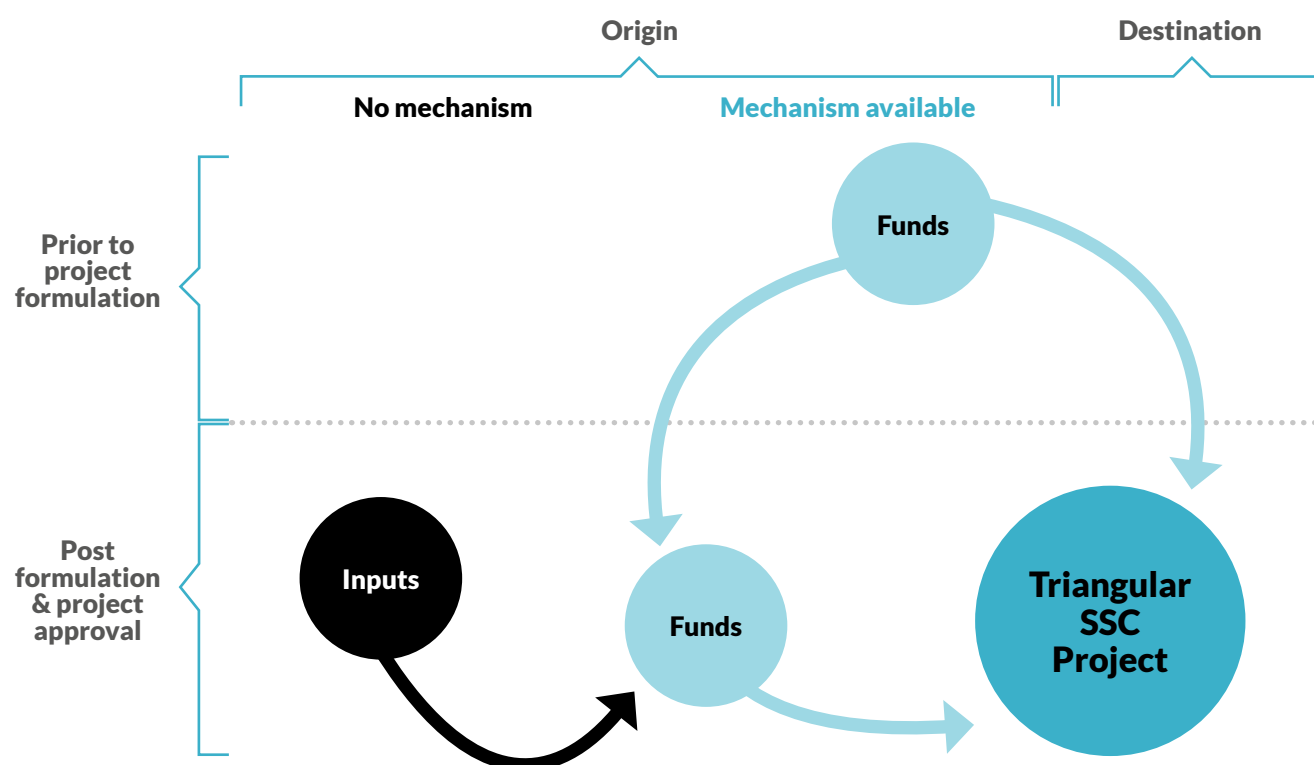
III.7.3. The origin of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects

Another issue of great interest is how Triangular Cooperation initiatives originate. The definition of Triangular South-South Cooperation used until 2013 stated that this form of cooperation originates from the exchange between two developing countries.⁶ Practical experience has shown that this is not always the case. Indeed, as detailed earlier, this can also be conditioned by the existence and implementation of framework agreements or procedures included in the rules for some funds.

In analyzing the 68 projects implemented in 2013, six distinct patterns were identified as to how the various initiatives originated. **Chart III.5** shows the percentage of projects with a given pattern. It can be concluded that:

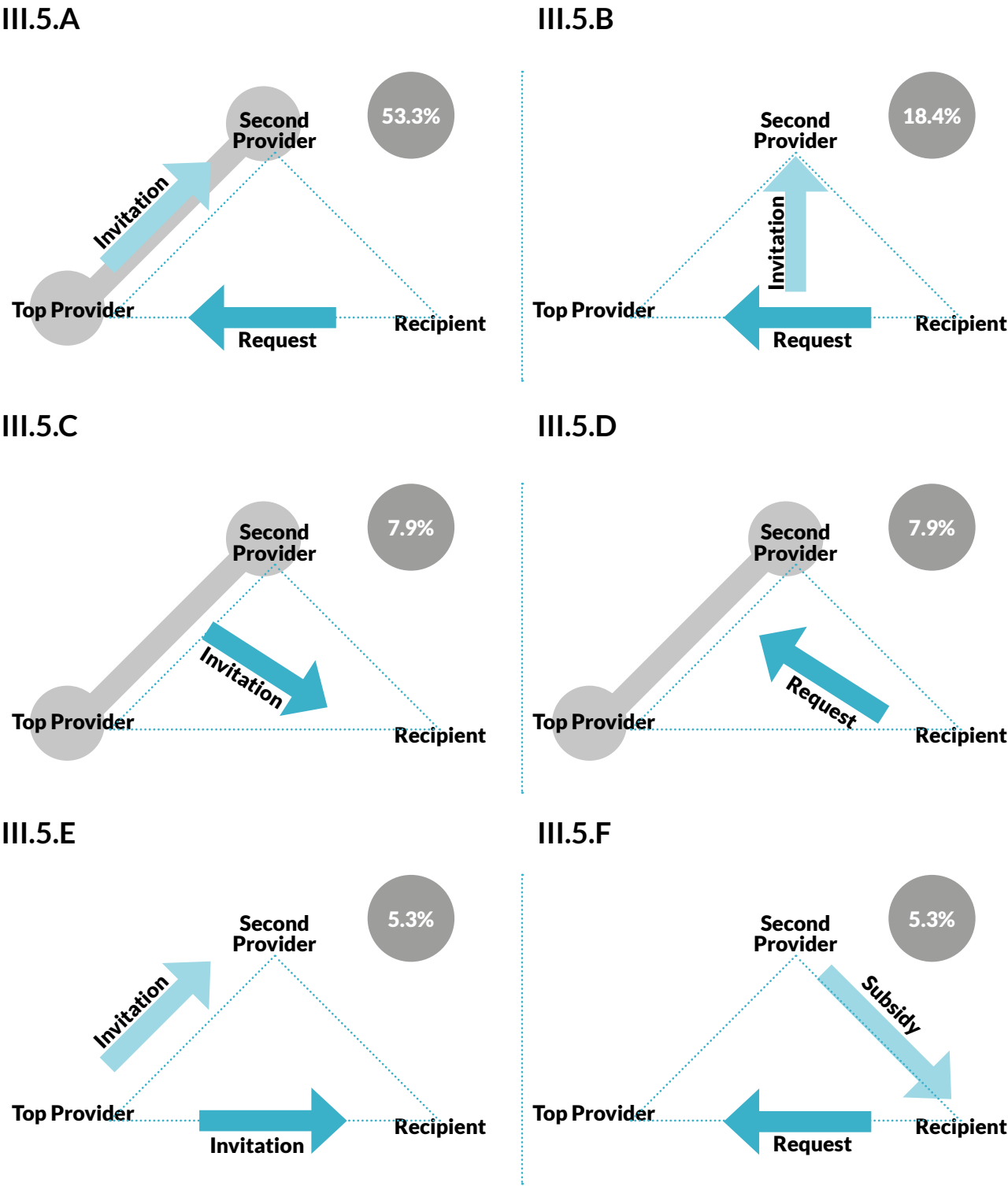
⁶ Until 2012, the definition of Triangular South-South Cooperation in Latin American was: "...as in Bilateral Horizontal South-South cooperation, South-South Triangular Cooperation is based on the exchange of experiences between two developing countries. The principal distinguishing feature is the involvement of a third actor (developing country, developed country or multilateral organization) with greater resources, which provides different types of inputs (financial, technical and/or human) to support the action. The roles are distributed between the participating countries; first provider (mainly, but not limited to technical inputs), and second provider (mainly, but not limited to financial support)" (SEGIB, 2014).

Chart III.4. Financing Triangular South-South Cooperation through funds



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

Chart III.5.
Origin of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by requesting partner, 2013
Share (%) of all projects



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

a) 86.9% of projects were initiated at the behest of the recipient. Following the demand or request, four different types of dynamics were observed:

- The most common case (**Chart III.5.A, Figure 1**) accounts for more than half of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects. In this model, the recipient contacts the top provider to request some form of cooperation. The top provider easily incorporates the second provider into the triangulation, through a specific framework that it already has in place to carry out Triangular Cooperation activities. This model was extensively used by initiatives in which either the recipient identified a particular strength in the top provider, or in replicating projects previously implemented by this actor.
- The second most frequent model, although at a much lower rate, accounted for 18.4% of the projects (**Chart III.5.B**). In this kind of initiatives, the recipient contacts the top provider and, once the project is agreed, both parties invite a second provider to participate in it.
- **Chart III.5.D** shows the projects in which the recipient contacts the top and second provider simultaneously, given that the two providers already have a framework agreement for Triangular Cooperation. The projects based on a North-South experience, which account for 7.9% of the projects, are shown in this profile.
- Lastly, only 5.3% of the projects were generated by a subsidy granted by the second provider to the recipient (**Chart III.5.F**), who then decided to use it to finance a Bilateral South-South Cooperation activity and approached the top provider for assistance.

b) Charts III.5.C and III.5.E show the projects that were not based on a recipient's demand, which account for a minority (13.2% of the total). Accordingly:

- In 7.9% of the executed experiences, the top and second provider invited the recipient to participate in a joint initiative as a partner in an existing Triangular Cooperation framework.

- Only 5% of projects were generated at the request of the top provider, who invited the other two partners to participate in a specific triangular initiative.

III.7.4. Participation by the various partners in the phases of a project

In concluding this chapter, this section reviews the intensity of participation by the various partners, based on their role in the various phases of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects in 2013. **Graph III.10** illustrates, for each project and phase, information about who participated (top provider, second provider and recipient) in the various phases of Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and to what extent. It can be concluded that:

- a)** The top provider predominated in the identification phase (83.6% of the projects). During this phase, the recipient participated in 80% of the projects, and the second provider 70%.
- b)** The top provider (100% of projects) and second provider (92.7%) played a prominent role in the formulation and negotiation phase. Meanwhile, recipient's participation was also high (close to 90%).
- c)** The top provider and the recipient dominated the implementation phase, respectively with 92.9% and 100%.
- d)** Lastly, the recipient played a more modest role in the evaluation and follow-up phases of the cycle, being involved in only 7 out of 10 projects. Nevertheless, the other two partners continued to play a key role in this phase (9 out of 10 projects).

Box III.7.

Joint funds in Triangular South-South Cooperation: a comparative exercise

Joint funds are one of the most popular financing tools for Triangular South-South Cooperation. These funds, supported by more than one partner, provide a formal mechanism for the creation and management of the cooperation. The case of three Ibero-American countries (Chile, Spain and Mexico) that use this tool for a partnership of equals is analyzed below. The three funds are:

a) The *Chile-Spain Joint Triangular Cooperation Fund*, which stems from the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Chile and Spain (2009), sets out a new partnership framework for Triangular Cooperation activities between the two countries.

b) Although established in 1996, the *Joint Fund for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Mexico-Spain* was not effectively promoted until 2012, when the Spanish-Mexican Technical Triangular Cooperation Program was launched.

c) The *Chile-Mexico Joint Cooperation Fund* was set up under the Strategic Partnership Agreement signed by the two countries in 2006. The Operating Principles of the Fund were established in 2007, and it effectively started operating in 2008.

The simultaneous analysis of the three funds enables the comparison and identification of similarities and differences in certain aspects. From the Table, it can be concluded that:

a) In terms of **funded activities**, the Chile-Spain Fund is the only one that is devoted exclusively to financing Triangular Cooperation projects. The other two also provided funding for bilateral activities between both partners. In the case of the Spanish-Mexican Fund, it was originally set up to finance bilateral technical cooperation between the two countries; however, since 2012, it is also used to finance Triangular Cooperation projects through the Joint Triangular Cooperation Program. Since its inception, the Chile-Mexico Fund has provided funding for both bilateral activities and cooperation with third countries. In both cases, the amount that can be devoted to Triangular Cooperation

projects is clearly determined: as a share (%) in the case of Chile-Mexico, and as a specific sub-account for Mexico-Spain.

b) Regarding the fund **managing bodies**, all three funds have some form of senior body that brings together the partners and meets regularly at least once a year (Spain-Mexico), and up to three times in the case of Chile-Spain. The Joint Technical Committee is the main governing body for the two Funds participated by Spain, with a presidency that rotates between the two countries ever six months. For its part, the Cooperation Commission is the senior body of the Chile-Mexico Fund.

c) In analyzing the **contributions to the fund** by the various partners, both Chile-Mexico and Spain-Mexico have contributed equal amounts from the outset. The fund's annual allocation, which may be subject to change, is reviewed on a three-year basis, in the case of the former, and annually in the latter. The Chile-Spain Fund does not contain any provision relating to the amount of the fund or the contributions; however, since the first meeting of the Joint Technical Committee, Spain contributes 70%, and Chile 30%.

d) The **management of resources** in funds participated by Spain rests with the Technical Secretariat, supported by the Technical Committees. Furthermore, the ownership of the funds is equally split between Mexico and Chile, who are also responsible for all monetary disbursements. In the case of Chile-Mexico, the management of resources may rest with one of the two partners or an international body.

e) **Project approval** is always jointly conducted by both partners, through joint subcommittees and/or at the meetings of the fund's managing bodies.

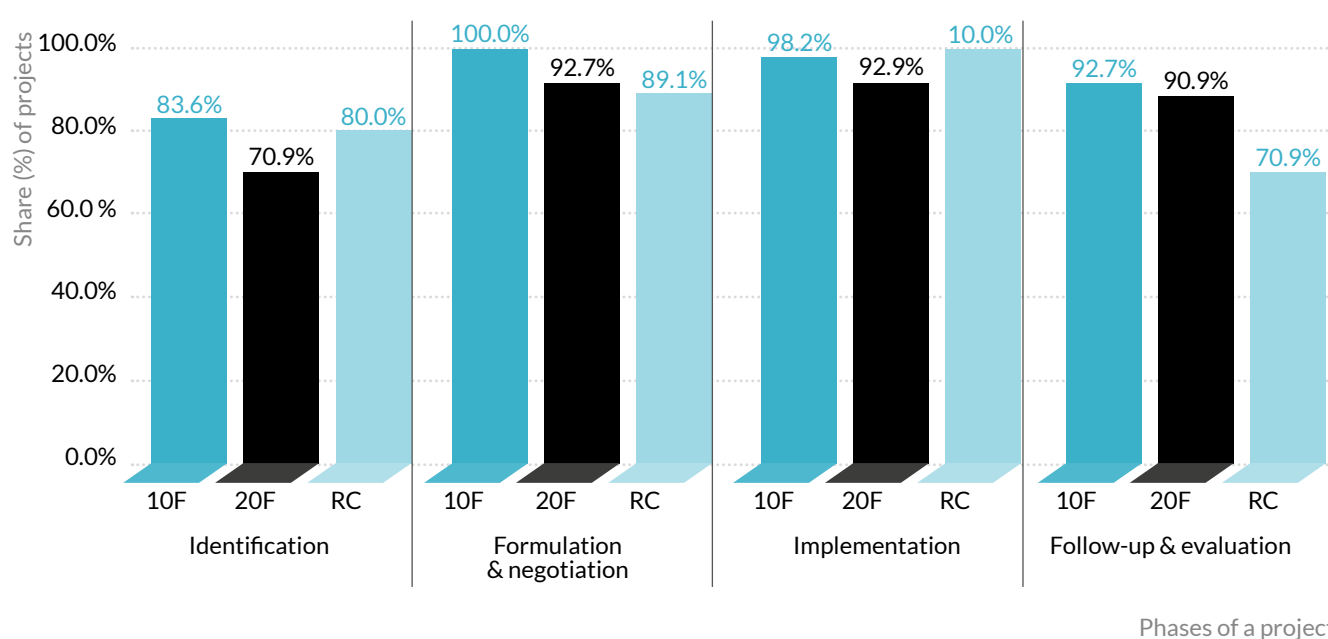
Summary of some specific aspects of the funds analyzed

| Fund | Activities to be funded | Governing body | Contributions | Resource management | Project approval |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Chile-Spain | Only Triangular | Technical Committee | 30%-70% | Technical Secretariat | Jointly |
| Chile-Mexico | Bilateral and Triangular | Cooperation Committee | 50%-50% | Some partners | Jointly |
| Spain-Mexico | Bilateral and Triangular | Technical Committee | 50%-50% | Technical Secretariat | Jointly |

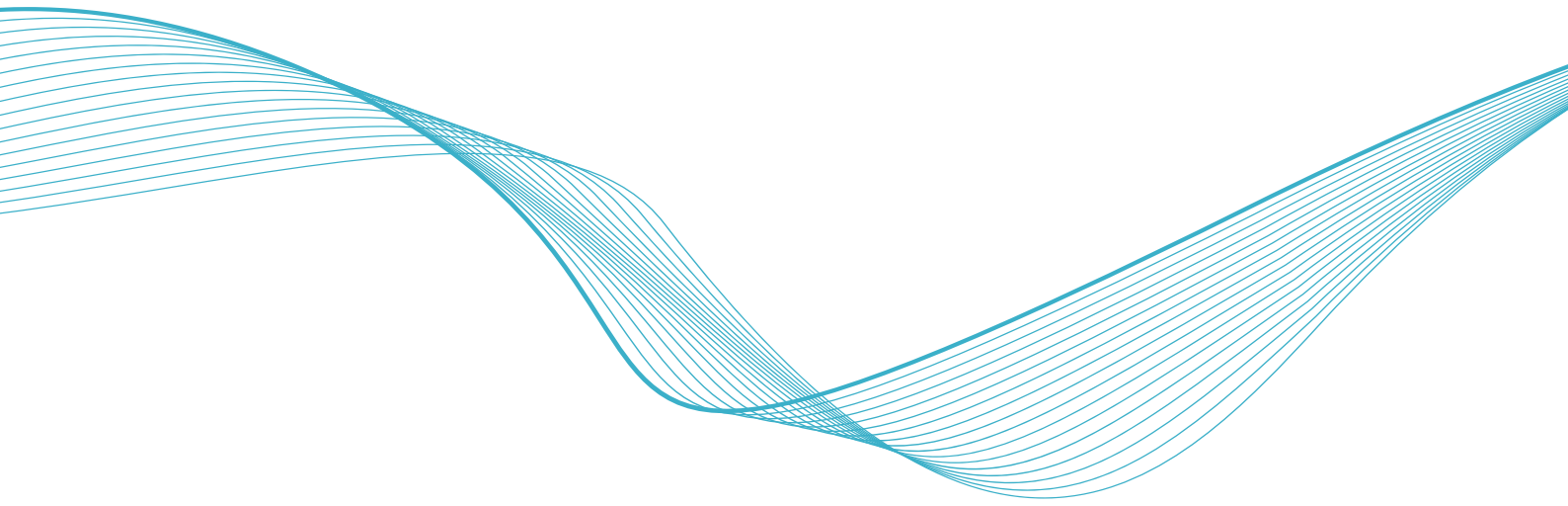
Fuente: SEGIB a partir de las Agencias y Direcciones Generales de Cooperación

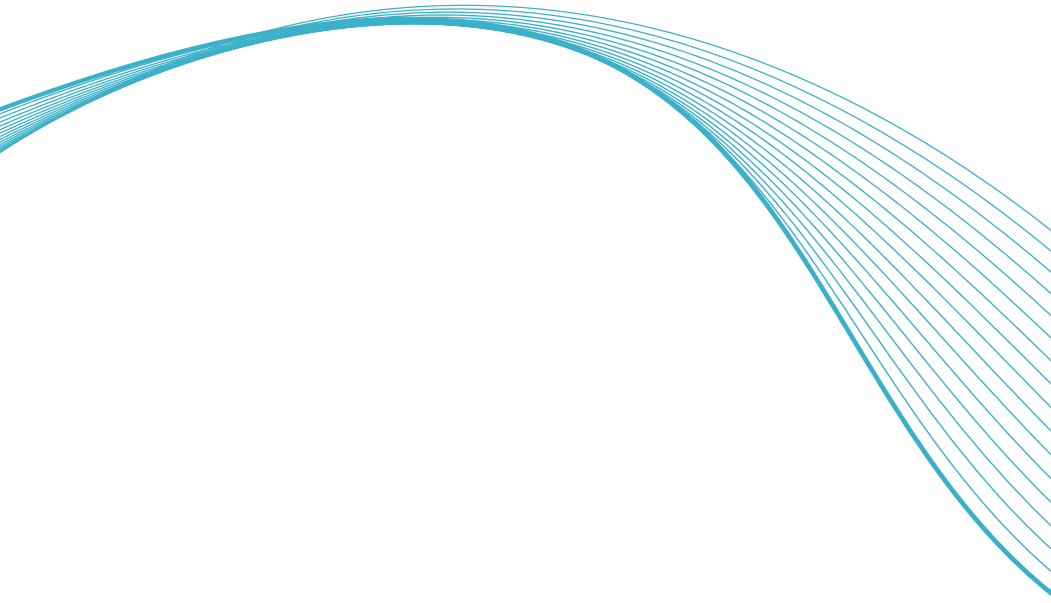
Graph III.10. Participation by the various partners in the phases of TSSC projects. 2013

Share (%)



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





Annex Chapter III

Annex III

Tables & Graphs

Table A.III.1.

Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects, by top provider 2013

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Project | Recipient | Activity sector |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| Chile | Germany | International cooperation project to strengthen waste management | Colombia | Environment (41) |
| | | Institutional strengthening of the Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment in end-to-end solid waste management | Honduras | Environment (41) |
| | | Transfer of methodology to develop the employability and social entrepreneurship strategy | El Salvador | Employment (26) |
| | | Project between SERNAC in Chile and DIACO in Guatemala to strengthen institutional management in attention, education and information for consumers | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Promoting youth employability in disadvantaged rural areas | Dominican Republic | Employment (26) |
| | Germany and Australia | Paraguay entre todos y todas: Integrated social development in the country | Paraguay | Other services and social policies (15) |
| | Australia | Training for the mining regulation | Honduras | Extractive (2A) |
| | Canada | Public Security | El Salvador | Government (31) |
| | | Public Security | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | United States | Designing the National System for Phytosanitary Inspection and Certification for exported agricultural products | Guatemala | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Strengthening the capacity of the Honduran police to investigate homicides | Honduras | Government (31) |
| | | Paraguay Solidario | Paraguay | Other services and social policies (15) |
| | | First National Youth Survey in Dominican Republic | Dominican Republic | Other services and social policies (15) |
| | | Phytosanitary Inspection and Certification (USAID) | Honduras | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Implementing a safety system for agricultural products (SIPA) which allows for the voluntary implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in line with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) | El Salvador | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Designing and implementing an intelligence system for markets in agricultural produce (SIMAG) | El Salvador | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Strengthening the Pest Risk Analysis Unit (ARP) and Geographic Information System (GIS) activities under the Directorate-General of Plant Health | El Salvador | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Strengthening Epidemiological Surveillance in Animal Health through the implementation of a productive unit registration system in a pilot area (animal species) FORVE | El Salvador | Agriculture (2B) |
| | Spain | Strengthening the capacity of the blood services of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Transfusion Medicine) | Bolivia | Health (12) |
| | | Labor intermediation and labor market information system. | El Salvador | Employment (26) |
| | | Strengthening the Secretariat of Civil Service | Paraguay | Government (31) |
| | Japan | Technical skills development for inclusive rehabilitation in Bolivia | Bolivia | Health (12) |
| | | Shellfish farming in Colombia | Colombia | Fisheries (2D) |
| | | Strengthening early care services | Paraguay | Health (12) |

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Project | Recipient | Activity sector |
|--------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Chile | UNS* (FAO) | Support for Strengthening the Rural Development Institute (INDER) | Costa Rica | Other services and social policies (15) |
| | UNS (WFP) | Food and Nutritional Security (INTA-WFP) (Preventing malnutrition during the "window of opportunity" found in the first 1,000 days) | Honduras | Health (12) |
| | | Food and Nutritional Security (Preventing malnutrition during the "window of opportunity" found in the first 1,000 days) | Guatemala | Health (12) |
| Brazil | Germany | Environmental Technology Centre (CTA) | Peru | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | Strengthening the Uruguay National Integrated Health System (SNIS) with a focus on towns with less than 5,000 people | Uruguay | Health (12) |
| | United States | Strengthening sesame production chain | Honduras | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Strengthening beekeeping production chain | Honduras | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Strengthening cashew production chain | Honduras | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Strengthening food and nutritional security in the southern region of Honduras - Phase I | Honduras | Agriculture (2B) |
| | United States y OIT | Consolidating and disseminating efforts to combat forced labor in Brazil and Peru | Peru | Government (31) |
| | Italy | Amazonía Sin Fuego Triangular Cooperation program | Bolivia | Environment (41) |
| | Japan | Project for the development and administration of training courses based on labor skills | Ecuador | Employment (26) |
| | | Establishment of a community policing philosophy (FPC) | El Salvador | Government (31) |
| | UNS (ILO) | Child labor Ecuador | Ecuador | Government (31) |
| | | Child labor Bolivia | Bolivia | Government (31) |
| Mexico | Germany | Technical & scientific cooperation between Mexico, Colombia and Germany on satellite-based systems for environmental, biodiversity and climate impact monitoring | Colombia | Environment (41) |
| | | Triangular Cooperation between Germany-Mexico-Colombia for sustainable housing in terms of energy and environmental efficiency | Colombia | Construction (2E) |
| | | Broad scheme for triangular cooperation in environmental management in municipalities and industry | Mesoamerica | Environment (41) |
| | | Strengthen infrastructure quality | Ecuador Paraguay | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | Information system and indicators for managing contaminated sites (First Phase) | Peru | Environment (41) |
| | | Managing Contaminated Sites | Peru | Environment (41) |
| | | Improvements in wastewater reuse and treatment and protection of bodies of water with a focus on adapting to climate change | Bolivia | Water (14) |
| | Spain | Strengthening the strategic framework of the High Court of Auditors with a focus on quality management and performance evaluation systems | Honduras | Government (31) |
| | Japan | Generation of information on inshore water quality in relation to climate change | El Salvador | Environment (41) |
| | | Improving the production of sesame seeds by small farmers | Paraguay | Agriculture (2B) |
| | Norway | Strengthening preparedness for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) in Mexico and promoting South-South Cooperation | Latin America* | Environment (41) |

Table A.III.1.
Triangular South-South Cooperation projects, by top provider 2013

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Project | Recipient | Activity sector |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------|---|
| Argentina | Spain | Strengthening public employment and labor relations management | El Salvador | Government (31) |
| | Japan | Conservation and sustainable use of native Latin American ornamental plants | Miscellaneous | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | Regional course on cleaner production | Latin America | Industry (2F) |
| | | Promoting freshwater fish farming | Latin America | Fisheries (2D) |
| | | Energy Efficiency in Industry | Miscellaneous | Industry (2F) |
| Colombia | Germany | Cooperation in strengthening higher education, own justice system and development with identity of indigenous culture in Colombia | Bolivia | Government (31) |
| | China-Taiwan | Relay Center: "Accessible communication for the hearing impaired" | Paraguay | Other services and social policies (15) |
| | United States | Institutional strengthening in prevention of violence | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | UNS (UNEP) | Designing a modular curriculum system for specialization in climate at INA | Costa Rica | Environment (41) |
| Uruguay | Germany and ECLAC | Technical cooperation between Uruguay and Peru to support policies promoting Green Growth, in the framework of the "P2P for inclusive and sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean" | Peru | Environment (41) |
| | Spain | Support for the e-government and open source software plan | Bolivia | Government (31) |
| | OAS * (IICA) | Implementation of a Beef Traceability System | Bolivia | Agriculture (2B) |
| Peru | Germany | Improving local tax management system in Guatemala | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Exchange of training management experiences between the National Register of Identity and Civil Status in Peru and the Directorate General of Civil Status Registry in Paraguay | Paraguay | Government (31) |
| | Korea | Improving competitiveness of potato production chain | Honduras | Agriculture (2B) |
| Costa Rica | Spain | Strengthening the institutional capacities of Primary Care Technical Assistant Services (ATAP) | Guatemala | Health (12) |
| | IDB-GEF-IUCN | Strengthening the Bi-national Commission of Sixaola River Basin (CBCRS) | Panama | Water (14) |
| Cuba | Norway | Pre-study in Technical Cooperation. Mitigating the risks of natural disasters | El Salvador | Disaster management (42) |

Note: All the bodies of the United Nations system are under the banner of UNS. Similarly, all the bodies of the Inter-American system are under the banner of OAS. For its part, the heading *Latin America* encompasses all projects in which different actors have participated, albeit without providing specific information.

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

Table A.III.2.
Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by top provider. 2013

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Name | Ibero-American recipient | Sector & code |
|--------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| El Salvador | BM | Workshop "Development and use of poverty maps in improving public policy-making" | Panama | Government (31) |
| | United States | Leadership development for law enforcement | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course on basic principles of community policing | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Advanced course on community policing | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course on human trafficking and exploitation of minors | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | FBI course on transnational anti-gang unit (CAT) | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course "Organization and functioning of gangs" | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | VI Seminar on G.R.E.A.T (Gang Resistance Education and Training) | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course on homicide investigation | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course on basic principles of community policing | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course on arms trafficking | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course on Security and Survival Tactics | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course "Trainer of Trainers on Human Rights Issues" | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Course on small arms trafficking | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Advanced community policing workshop | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | Advanced community policing seminar | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| Chile | Italy | Seminar on innovative fiscal and policing techniques | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | OAS and EU | Subregional workshop on border security and integrated border management | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | ECLAC | Technical national accounts validation meeting in the framework of the International Cooperation Program (ICP) | Panama | Government (31) |
| | Korea | International course: "Update on productive aquaculture systems: scientific and technological foundations" | Miscellaneous | Fisheries (2D) |
| | United States | Strengthening the capacity of the Panamanian police to investigate corruption | Panama | Government (31) |
| | | ILEA Course on gender/domestic violence | Miscellaneous | Gender (52) |
| | | Institutional strengthening of "Programa Integral de Protección Agrícola y Ambiental (PIPAA)" | Guatemala | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | ILEA Anti-corruption course: III Course: "Corruption and legal framework and mechanisms for the investigation, control, detention and prosecution: the Chilean experience" | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |
| | El Salvador | Advanced training course on diplomatic management skills for senior Central American executives Knowledge transfer and institutional strengthening | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | Japan | Integrated watershed management course | Miscellaneous | Water (14) |
| | | Environment course | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | I International diploma program on human rights and public security in the context of law enforcement | Nicaragua | Government (31) |
| | | II International course on sustainable cattle production for small- and medium-scale farms. 2012-2014 | Nicaragua | Agriculture (2B) |

Table A.III.2.
Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by top provider. 2013

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Name | Ibero-American recipient | Sector & code |
|--------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chile | Japan | International course on development of human resources in habilitation and rehabilitation of disabled people. 2012-2014 | Miscellaneous | Health (12) |
| | | I International course on sustainable aquaculture in Latin America and the Caribbean (mollusks and echinoderms) | Miscellaneous | Fisheries (2D) |
| | | I International course on sustainable cattle production for small- and medium-scale farms | Miscellaneous | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | II International course on sustainable cattle production for small- and medium-scale farms | Miscellaneous | Agriculture (2B) |
| | Mexico | Regional seminar on public administration/State modernization Exchange of experiences | CELAC | Government (31) |
| | | Regional seminar on experiences in income generation | CELAC | Government (31) |
| Brazil | Japan | II International training course on Hg and MeHg laboratory analysis in Pan-Amazonian countries | Miscellaneous | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | II International course on sustainable vegetable production | Miscellaneous | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | II International training course on environmental epidemiology | Miscellaneous | Health (12) |
| | | III International course on production, post-harvest and industrial processing of cashew | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | IV International multidisciplinary training course on management of tuberculosis | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | V International course on health promotion, local development and healthy communities | Miscellaneous | Others (53) |
| | | III training course for the development, implementation and monitoring of the carbon project in Latin America | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | International course on techniques for measuring water discharge in large rivers | Ecuador | Water (14) |
| | | International training course on agro-forestry technology | Ecuador | Forestry (2C) |
| | | II International course on South-South and Triangular Cooperation management | Nicaragua | Government (31) |
| | | III International training course on community policing multiplier effect - KOBAN System | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |
| | | International course in management practices and urban sustainability with a focus on mobility and public transport | Miscellaneous | Others (53) |
| | | VI International course on monitoring tropical forests | Miscellaneous | Forestry (2C) |
| | | IV International course on good operational practices for preventing and reducing water loss in distribution systems | Miscellaneous | Water (14) |
| | | II International Intensive Training Course in Environmental Management of POP under the Stockholm Convention - Module II: Sampling techniques for environmental matrices | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | IV International course on humane care for women and newborns | Miscellaneous | Health (12) |
| | EU | Exchange visit to Brazilia to learn about best practices in fiscal education. (Framework of EUROSOCIAL) | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Name | Ibero-American recipient | Sector & code |
|--------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| Mexico | BM | Forum on comprehensive natural disaster risk strategy | Costa Rica | Disaster Prevention (42) |
| | Korea | Training course on "Technical elements for developing a local action plan for climate change" | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | Spain | Contribute to strengthening the Council of Women and Gender Equality to enable it to fulfill its constitutional mandate | Ecuador | Gender (52) |
| | | Working visit on transparency and accountability with officials | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | Japan | International course on Non-Destructive Testing for Certifying Inspectors | Miscellaneous | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | International course on development of elements that strengthen the implementation of integrated waste management with the 3R approach (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | International course on rural development for developing capacities to strengthen rural extension | Miscellaneous | Others (53) |
| | | International course on monitoring inshore water quality in the Mesoamerican region to measure indicators of climate change | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | International course on natural systems for treatment and reuse of waste water and sludge | Miscellaneous | Water (14) |
| | OAS | International workshop on political and electoral participation of indigenous peoples in Latin America | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |
| Colombia | Korea | Triangular Cooperation project for the development of technical capacities in the Caribbean Basin and South American region | Miscellaneous | Education (11) |
| | United States | Course on social prevention of violence from the territories | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |
| | | Seminar on information systems and crime observatories | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |
| | | International course for aviation maintenance technicians | Guatemala | Transportation and storage (22) |
| | | XII International Jungla Course | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | | "Kidnapping Investigation" course at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | OAS | Strategic intelligence course: Logical structure of analysis and forward studies on drug trafficking: 2020 | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | UNS (UNFPA) | South-South Cooperation between Colombia and El Salvador for strengthening adolescent-friendly services | El Salvador | Population and Reproductive Health (13) |
| Argentina | Japan | V Latin American course on training for self-production of foods, food security and local development | Miscellaneous | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | II course on international cooperation project (ICP) management | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |
| | | International course on implementation of advanced tools for customs risk management in Latin America and the Caribbean | Miscellaneous | Trade (2H) |
| | | III Course "Applying management technologies in SMEs" | Miscellaneous | Enterprise (27) |
| | | Regional course on management and handling of protected areas | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| | | III Training course on management of zoonotic diseases | Miscellaneous | Health (12) |
| | EU and CIAT | Visita de intercambio a Buenos Aires en la temática de: "Actuaciones de control masivo". EUROsocial II (2010-2014). Programa de Cooperación de la Unión Europea con América Latina | Miscellaneous | Government (31) |

Table A.III.2.
Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, by top provider. 2013

| Top Provider | Second Provider | Name | Ibero-American recipient | Sector & code |
|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| Costa Rica | Germany | International Seminar on Public Revenue in Latin America | Panama | Government (31) |
| | GAFISUD | Subregional Workshop on Investigation and International Cooperation: Money Laundering | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | INTERPOL | Second Phase - INTERPOL Basic Training Program on Criminal Intelligence Analysis in the Americas | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| | UNS (UNDP, Montreal Protocol) | Symposium on sustainable production of melon in Central America | Guatemala Honduras | Agriculture (2B) |
| | OEI, FOAL, IDIE | I Central American and Caribbean Meeting on production of Braille, audio and tactile materials | Panama | Other services and social policies (15) |
| Panama | UNS (UNICEF) | Seminar: DI Monitoring | Colombia | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | DevInfo Training Workshop | Costa Rica | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | DevInfo Training Workshop | Cuba | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | DevInfo 6.0 Training Workshop | El Salvador | Science and Technology (24) |
| | | DevInfo Training Workshop | Peru | Science and Technology (24) |
| Peru | Germany | Development of institutional capacities in educational policies and strategies with a focus on rural secondary education | Guatemala | Education (11) |
| | IDB | Exchange of experiences in agricultural innovation between Peru and Brazil | Brazil | Agriculture (2B) |
| | IIHR | Technical visit by officials of the National Electoral Council of Ecuador | Ecuador | Government (31) |
| | EU (Eurosocia) | Technical assistance to the State Undersecretariat for Taxation | Paraguay | Government (31) |
| Dominican Republic | BM | International internship "Changing the Item Structure of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)" | Panama | Government (31) |
| | China-Taiwan | Venture into the New Penitentiary Model in the Dominican Republic and Accreditation in Penitentiary Treatment and Security | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| Bolivia | Spain | Seminar "Preventive policing in the fight against human trafficking" | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| Ecuador | UNS (WHO/PAHO)) | Regional Consultation of the Americas | Miscellaneous | Other services and social policies (15) |
| Guatemala | IMF (Regional technical assistance center for Central America) | Meeting on progress towards regional harmonization of external statistics | Panama | Government (31) |
| Honduras | El Salvador | Diploma program: "Training in policing skills" | Guatemala | Government (31) |
| Uruguay | Japan | Regional seminar: "Watershed quality management" | Miscellaneous | Water (14) |

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

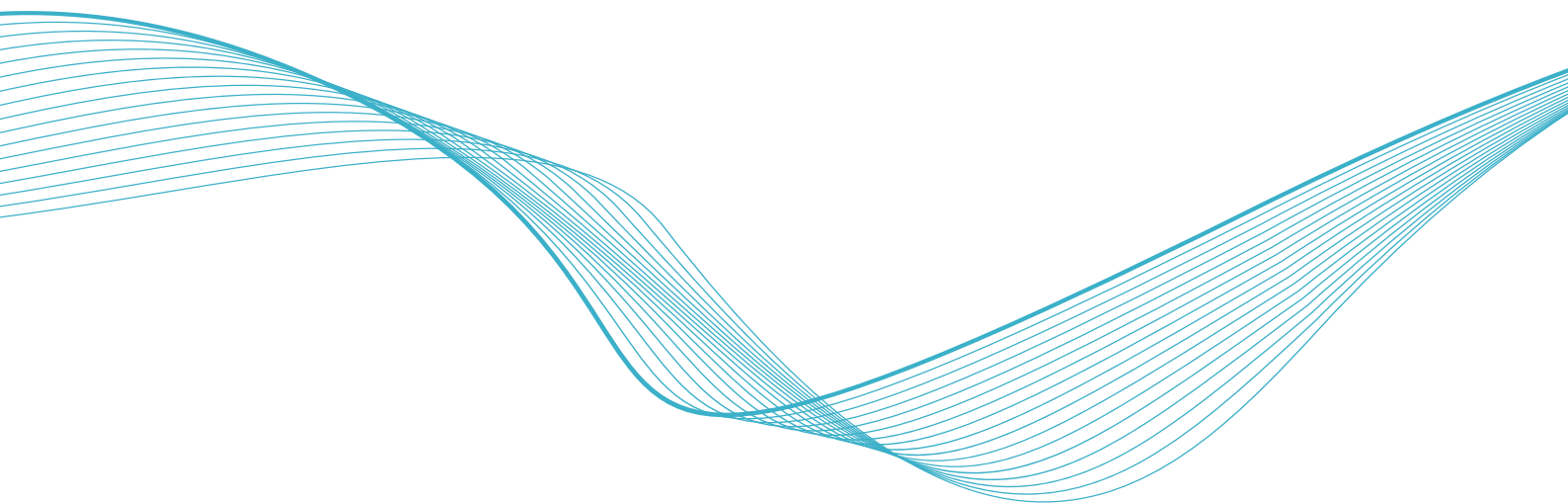
Table A.III.3.**Triangular SSC with non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries, by top provider 2013**

| A.III.3.A. PROJECTS | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| Top Provider | Second Provider | Project | Recipient(s) | Activity sector |
| Chile | Germany | Youth Employability - Environment | Haiti | Employment (26) |
| | | Education Program. Strengthening Spanish language training for diplomats in the English-speaking Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Belize Dominica Grenada Guyana Jamaica St. Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago | Education (11) |
| | Mexico | Modular schools | Haiti | Education (11) |
| | | Strengthening the Ministry of Economy | Haiti | Government (31) |
| | Norway | Governance | Haiti | Government (31) |
| | Nueva Zelanda | Agriculture program. Regional project on animal and plant health systems in CARICOM countries | Miscellaneous | Agriculture (2B) |
| | UNS (FAO) | Agriculture program. Support for strengthening CAHFSA (Food Safety Agency CARICOM) | Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Belize Dominica Grenada Guyana Haiti Jamaica St. Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago | Agriculture (2B) |
| Argentina | Canada | Pro Huerta Fresh Food Self-Production Project | Haiti | Agriculture (2B) |
| | UNS (PAHO/WHO) | Strengthening quality control of medicines at CARICOM laboratories | Trinidad and Tobago Jamaica Suriname Guyana | Health (12) |
| Brazil | United States and UNS (ILO) | Child labor | Haiti | Government (31) |
| El Salvador | Chile | Triangular project in support of animal and plant health control system | Belize | Agriculture (2B) |
| República Dominicana | Japan | Training in Agricultural Production Systems in Mountain Areas for Haitian Agricultural and Forestry Professionals (PROAMOH) | Haiti | Agriculture (2B) |

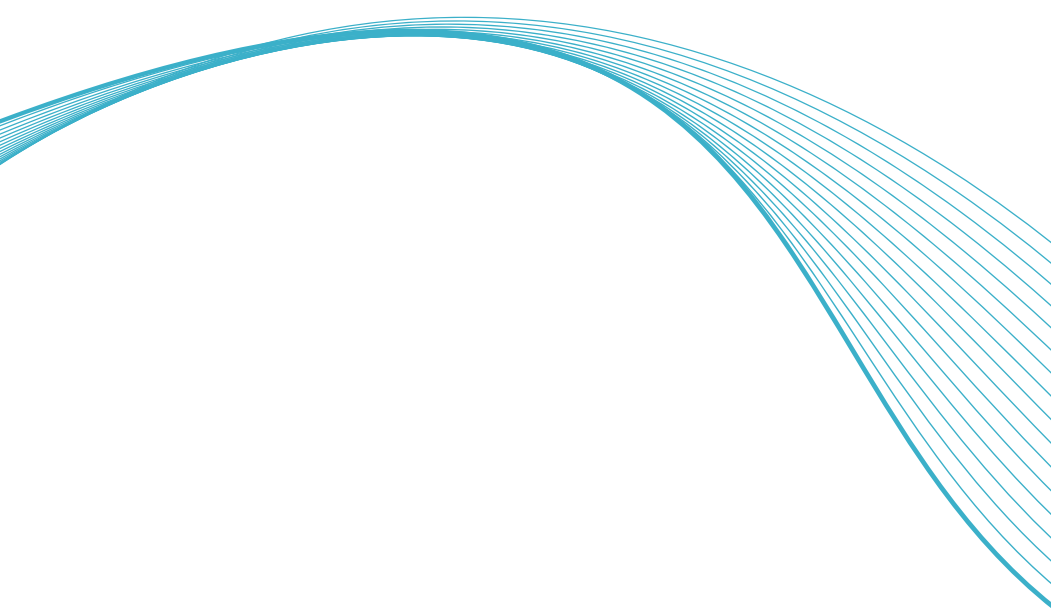
Table A.III.3.**Triangular SSC with non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries, by top provider 2013**

| A.III.3.A. PROJECTS | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Top Provider | Second Provider | Project | Recipient(s) | Activity sector |
| Peru, Colombia and Brazil | BM | South-South exchange of experiences on the establishment and development of Committees of Poverty in Latin America and OECS countries | Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Grenada Dominica St. Kitts and Nevis Antigua and Barbuda | Other services and social policies (15) |
| A.III.3.B ACTIONS | | | | |
| Top Provider | Second Provider | Project | Recipient(s) | Activity sector |
| Argentina | Japan | V Latin American course on training for self-production of foods, food security and local development | Haiti Granada | Agriculture (2B) |
| | | II course on international cooperation project (ICP) management | Haiti St. Kitts and Nevis | Government (31) |
| | | International course on implementation of advanced tools for customs risk management in Latin America and the Caribbean | Miscellaneous | Trade (2H) |
| | | III Course "Applying management technologies in SMEs" | Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Enterprise (27) |
| | | Regional course on management and handling of protected areas | Miscellaneous | Environment (41) |
| Chile | Japan | Integrated watershed management course | CARICOM | Water (14) |
| | | I International course on sustainable aquaculture in Latin America and the Caribbean (mollusks and echinoderms) | CARICOM | Fisheries (2D) |
| | Mexico | Regional seminar on public administration/State modernization Exchange of experiences | CELAC | Government (31) |
| | | Regional seminar on experiences in income generation | CELAC | Government (31) |
| Mexico | Korea | Training course on "Technical elements for developing a local action plan for climate change" | Belize | Environment (41) |
| | Japan | International course on monitoring inshore water quality in the Mesoamerican region to measure indicators of climate change | Belize | Environment (41) |
| Colombia | United States | Seminar on information systems and crime observatories | Belize | Government (31) |
| Ecuador | UNS (WHO/ PAHO) | Regional Consultation of the Americas | Belize Guyana Jamaica Suriname | Other services and social policies (15) |
| El Salvador | Chile | Cooperation with Belize; schooling benefits. "Our Lady of Guadalupe RC. High School" | Belize | Education (11) |

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



Iberorquestas Juveniles program for encouraging musical development of children and youth at social risk



Chapter IV

Ibero-America and Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation

Ibero-America and Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation

IV.1. Revisiting the definition of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation

In March 2013, the countries in the region, together with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS), held a workshop to better define and conceptualize two types of cooperation: Triangular South-South and Regional Horizontal South-South (PIFCSS and SEGIB, 2013). A dual outcome was sought in the latter case. On the one hand, a greater push for differentiation from other experiences which, though rich in “regional” elements, should not be classified as Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation and, on the other, continued enhancement of systematization of experiences classified under this category (SEGIB, 2014).

The consensus reached implied not only the acceptance of certain defining features of this form of cooperation, but also its classification in order of relative importance. Building on this consensus, it was agreed that Horizontal South-South Cooperation:

a) Must be geared towards regional development and/or integration. Nonetheless, important though the objective or the region concerned is, the fact that the objective is shared, agreed and safeguarded by all parties through collective action is far more important.

b) In fact, the way in which participation is guaranteed for all countries has become the second most important feature of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, given that this form of cooperation not only has an institutional framework (regulating relations between partners) but also, more importantly, has been formally acknowledged by all partners.

c) These two features take precedence over all others, which adopt a secondary role. Nevertheless, it was also emphasized that,

- Although the number and type of partners is not decisive, Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation should include at least three developing countries, regardless of their role.

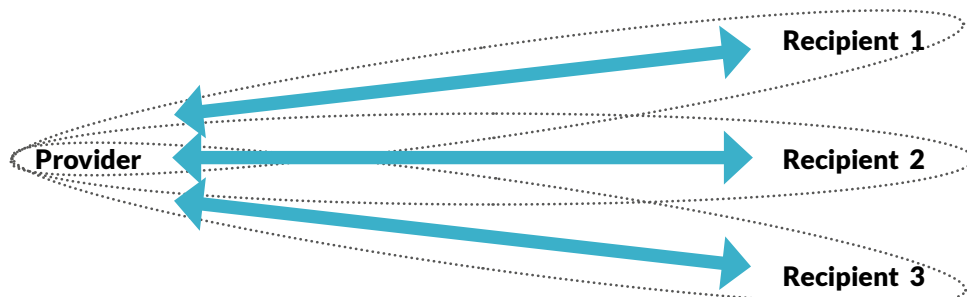
- It should be exclusively instrumented through programs and projects. Actions have been excluded from this definition, as countries understand that the institutional mechanism formalized by all partners demands time and effort not merited by actions, which are relatively smaller in scale (PIFCSS and SEGIB; 2013).

On that basis, and having reached a consensus on criteria, from 2013 onwards, Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation is defined as that “(...) *form of South-South Cooperation whose goal is the development and/or integration of a region, that is, the countries involved (at least three developing countries) share and agree on the objective. The regional nature of this cooperation is set out in a formalized institutional mechanism. It is executed through Programs and Projects.*” (PIFCSS and SEGIB, 2013; p. 12).

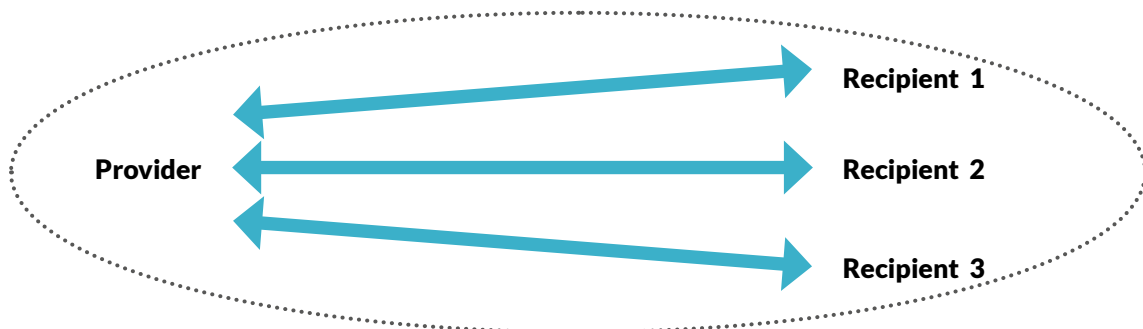
Chart IV.1.

Comparing experiences with regional elements, by form of cooperation

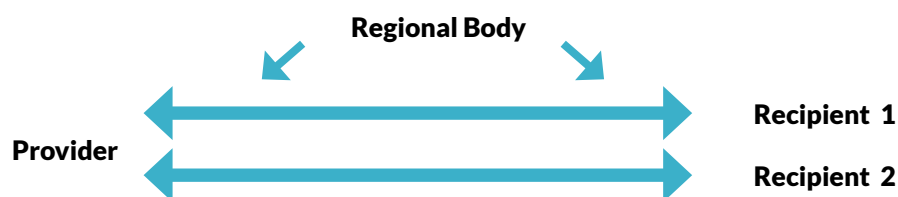
IV.1.A. Regional Bilateral HSSC



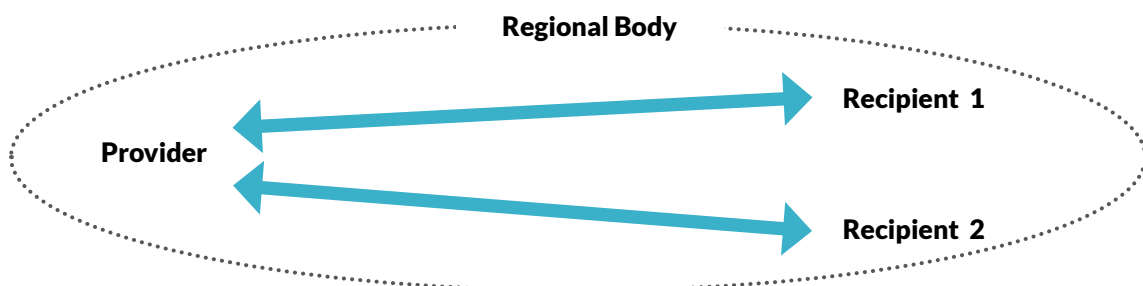
IV.1.B. Regional HSSC



IV.1.C. Triangular SSC involving a Regional Body



IV.1.D. Regional HSSC



Based on the criteria described earlier and the agreed definition, **Chart IV.1** partially reproduces **Box IV.1** from the previous edition of this report (SEGIB, 2014; p.141-142), which compares several experiences classified under different forms of cooperation, although they all have in common regional elements. Such a review kind helps distinguish between cases, such as those listed below:

a) Experiences **A** and **B** refer to exchange of cooperation between four developing countries: one acting as provider, and the other three acting as recipients. Three projects are executed simultaneously in both cases. As observed, the difference between them lies in the institutional framework regulating the relations between the countries: experience **A** is based on three bilateral agreements, whereas **B** is one agreement shared and formalized by all partners. Given the different regulatory frameworks, Experience **B** may be classified as a Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, while experience **A** is considered a Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation with a “regional scope”.

b) Experiences **C** and **D** involve three developing countries (one as provider and the other two as recipients) and a regional body. The role played by the regional body determines the form of cooperation. In case **D**, the regional body provides an institutional framework to the cooperation, and, therefore, the rules under which the projects take place. Accordingly, experience **D** can be classified as a Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation. In experience **C**, (just like any other partner) the regional body provides technical, financial and other forms of support to the provider for the cooperation executed in the other countries. It could be said that experience **C** corresponds to projects with a “regional scope” under Triangular South-South Cooperation.

Following the review, this chapter is structured as follows:

a) Firstly, the programs and projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation that Ibero-American countries reported as being operational in 2013 were systematized.

b) Based on the list of programs and projects obtained in the preceding section, a sectoral analysis was performed, enabling the identification of the profile of

capacities strengthened in the region.

c) Thirdly, qualitative and operational issues relating to the institutional framework regulating relations between partners are addressed. Accordingly, the role played by regional mechanisms and their institutional framework in this form of cooperation is elaborated upon in a case study.

IV.2. Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects in 2013

The 50 programs and 28 projects in which Ibero-American countries reported that they participated in 2013 under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation are listed in **Tables A.IV.1** and **A.IV.2**, respectively, in the **Annex 2013**.¹ Additionally, to facilitate follow-up and understanding of the analysis performed using the content of the tables, each program and project is assigned an alphanumeric code. Moreover, as in the previous edition, each program and project has been classified according to the subregion to which the participating countries belong. Specifically:

a) Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).

b) Mesoamerica (comprising Central America plus the Dominican Republic and Mexico, and a non-Ibero-American country: Belize).

c) Andes (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).

d) South America (the 5 Andean countries plus Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).

e) Latin America (the 19 countries in the continent, from Mexico to Chile, including Cuba and the Dominican Republic but excluding the other Caribbean countries).

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

¹ Table A.IV.3 in the Annex shows in greater detail all Ibero-American programs and the countries that participated in them.

This criterion does not imply, however, that all countries in a subregion will participate in the programs or projects classified for that particular subregion. The participation of some countries in a subregion suffices. **Table A.IV.2** (codes D.2, D.8, D.9 and D.10) shows that only 4 of the 19 Latin American countries participated in some of the projects associated with the Latin American subregion; specifically, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, all members of the Pacific Alliance, but which, nonetheless, do not classify as other subregion. This table gives a better understanding of the country-subregion approach, which takes precedence over the participation of a subregional body, given that, as mentioned earlier, it does not always participate in this form of cooperation.

Indeed, **Tables A.IV.1** and **A.IV.2** appear to suggest that the participation of the subregions in the total interventions varied significantly. Specifically:

a) Only a minority of programs (12% of the total) were participated by countries from the Central America, Mesoamerica and Andes subregions. Accordingly, the majority (almost 9 out of 10 programs) were executed by countries from larger subregions: Ibero-America (64.0% of records) and Latin America (one-fourth; 24.0%).

b) As regards projects, the shares varied significantly. In this case, Ibero-American projects were a minority (merely 3.6% of records), Andes accounted for 1 in 10 projects, Central and South America more than one-third (35.0%), and the majority (14 projects, or 50% of the total executed) involved Latin America in some way.

Lastly, the countries reported that they participated in 10 Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects with non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries. **Table A.IV.4** shows these projects. Indeed, the Table lists the projects executed in 2013 within the framework of agreements signed between Chile or Mexico and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member countries. These agreements enabled a sectorally diversified cooperation that sought to strengthen various capacities, including education, healthcare, economy, support for SMEs, infrastructure, and disaster management.

IV.3. Sectoral analysis Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013

Through consensus and collective action, the Ibero-American countries focused on Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013 to provide a joint response to common problems. This approach resulted in programs and projects geared towards strengthening a particular profile of capacities. Two figures (**Diagram IV.1** and **Graph IV.1**) illustrate this profile.

Indeed, **Diagram IV.1** (programs) shows three different flows:

a) The first distributes 50 Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs by subregion. The diagram corroborates findings from the previous section about each subregion's share of total programs in 2013.

b) Indeed, the link with second flow, rather than the geographic distribution, was the most relevant criteria, i.e. the distribution of programs according to the sectoral dimension strengthened. This provides two pieces of information: the relevance of each sectoral dimension for regional capacity building, and which subregions, if any, played a key role.

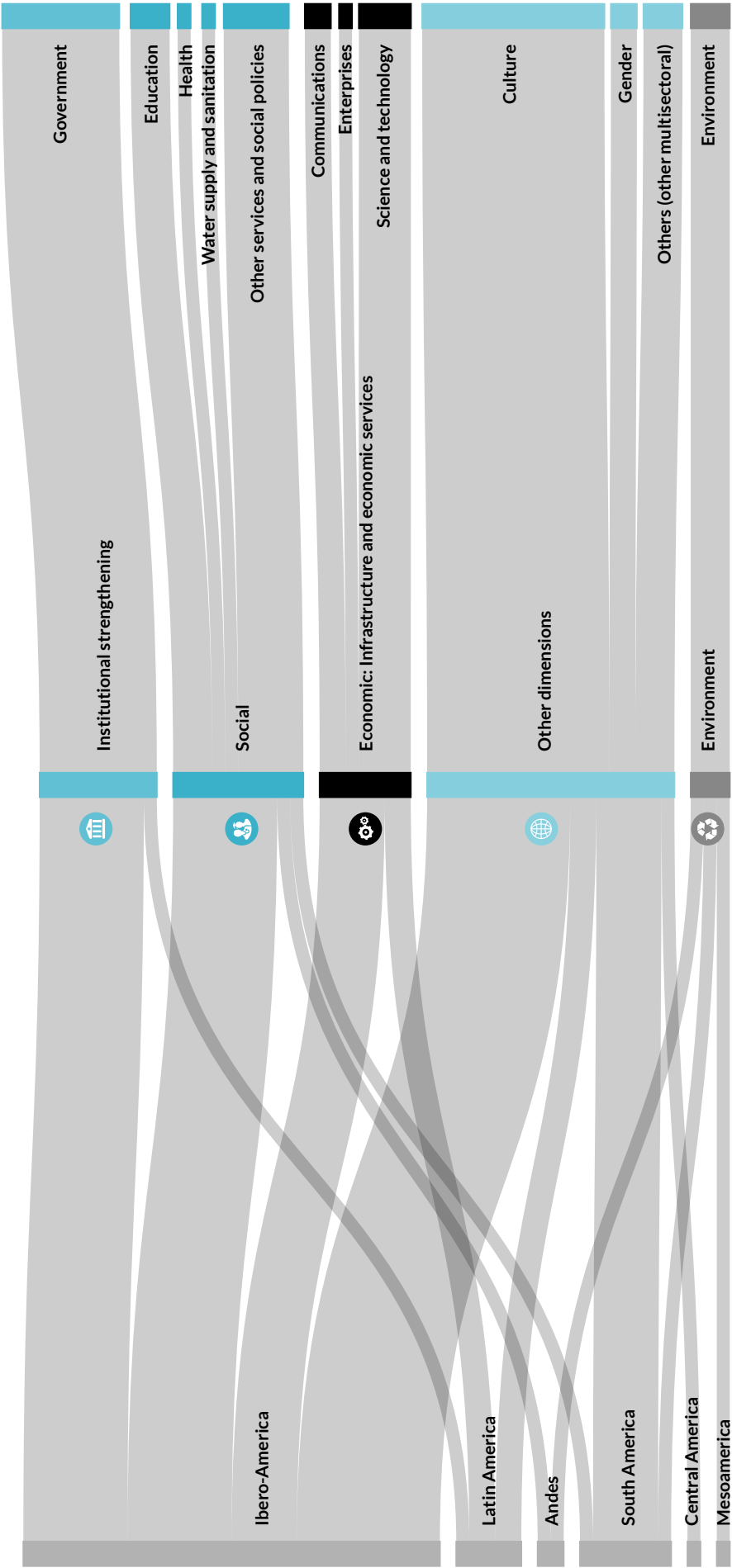
c) Lastly, the third flow shows a breakdown of the dimensions by sectors in which strengthening was a priority.

It can be concluded that:

a) Slightly over one-third (35.4%) of Horizontal Regional South-South Cooperation programs in 2013,² were biased towards strengthening economic and social capacities: *Social* (20.8%) and *Infrastructures and economic services* (14.6%). Another 18.8% of the programs focused on supporting *Institutional strengthening* of the participating governments, and, at least 6.3% were geared to *Environment*-related activities. However, the bulk of programs (one out of four) focused on strengthening the so-called *Other dimensions of activity*.

² It is important to mention that the percentage share of dimensions and sectors was calculated based on 48, and not 50 programs. This was because two programs (Mesoamerican countries Colombia and Mexico) were considered multisectoral and, therefore, not included in the calculations.

Diagram IV.1.
Distribution of Regional HSSC program flows, by region, dimension and activity sector.
2013
Units



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

b) In fact, the pattern that emerges from the analysis of the dimensions cannot be interpreted without the sectoral profile. Two sectors account for almost half (47.9%) of the programs: Government (9 programs; or 100% of interventions in *Institutional strengthening*) and Culture (3 out of 4 programs included under *Other dimensions of activity*). The other 50% of the programs exhibited a more diversified sectoral profile. In this case, of special note were the programs geared towards strengthening Education, Other social services and policies, Science and Technology (25.0%), as well as Communications, Environment, Gender issues and all matters related to promoting Other development models (20.8%).

“Slightly over one-third (35.4%) of the Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs registered in 2013 were aimed at strengthening socioeconomic capabilities”

c) Additionally, it is possible to identify the role played by certain subregions in this profile by observing the second flow (dimensions) in **Diagram IV.1**, which acts as a “link” between the first flow (geographic areas) and third (sectors). In this regard, it should be noted that:

- The enormous weight of Culture is closely correlated to counting: on one hand, certain Summit Programs³ in the Ibero-American Cultural Space, and, on the other, those driven by the so-called South American Cultural Council of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR).⁴
- Based on the breakdown used in previous chapters, the Government sector’s share is mainly explained by “Legal and judicial development and public safety” programs driven by the Ibero-American Conference of Ministers of Justice (COMJIB). To further enhance our understanding of this type of programs, **Box IV.1** addresses the interventions carried out by this body in Ibero-America in the field of Justice.

Graph IV.1 suggests that projects have a very different profile for programs. Specifically:

a) As **Graph IV.1.A** shows, Economics was the dominant profile in more than half of the Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects in 2013 geared towards strengthening this type of capacities, mostly in the *Productive sectors* (39.3% of projects) and, to a lesser extent, *Infrastructures and services* (14.3%). Another 42.9% of projects were biased towards *Institutional Strengthening* and the *Social* sector (two and one out of three projects, respectively, of the 42.9%). A very small proportion (3.6%) focused on *Environment* projects, and none was reported in *Other dimensions*.

b) Again, however, two sectors accounted for more than half of the projects and, consequently, the dimensions of the profile. Indeed, Agriculture and Government accounted, respectively, for 28.6% of total projects executed, of which 72.7% corresponds to cooperation in the *Productive sectors* and 100% in *Institutional Strengthening*. One-quarter of the projects focused on Health (13.8%) and Enterprise (10.3%). Specific projects, mostly with an economic dimension, complete this profile: Science and Technology, Fisheries, Industry and Trade, and an environmental project in the Amazon.

c) The impact that several subregions had on this profile of capacities can be seen by combining the information from **Graph IV.1** with that of **Table A.IV.2**. It should be noted that agricultural projects are important for Central American and Latin American regions, where efforts have been made to support family agriculture, food and nutrition security, development in plant health, or even first-stage processing of these products in agro-production chains.⁵

³ Those identified with codes 6.6-6.9, 6.11-6.13 and 6.29.

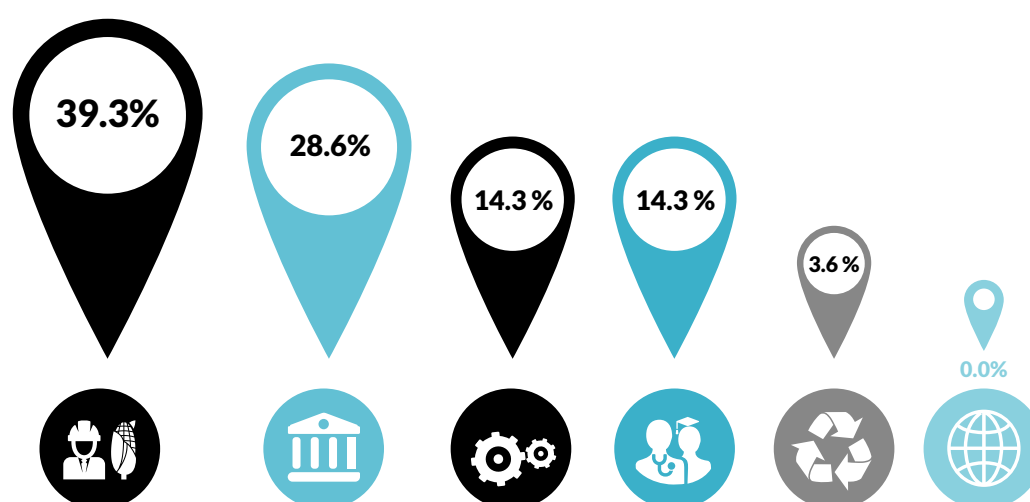
⁴ Programs 4.1, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.

⁵ In the case of Central America: projects A.1, A.2, A.3 and A.4; and Latin America: D.8, D.11, D.12 and D.14.

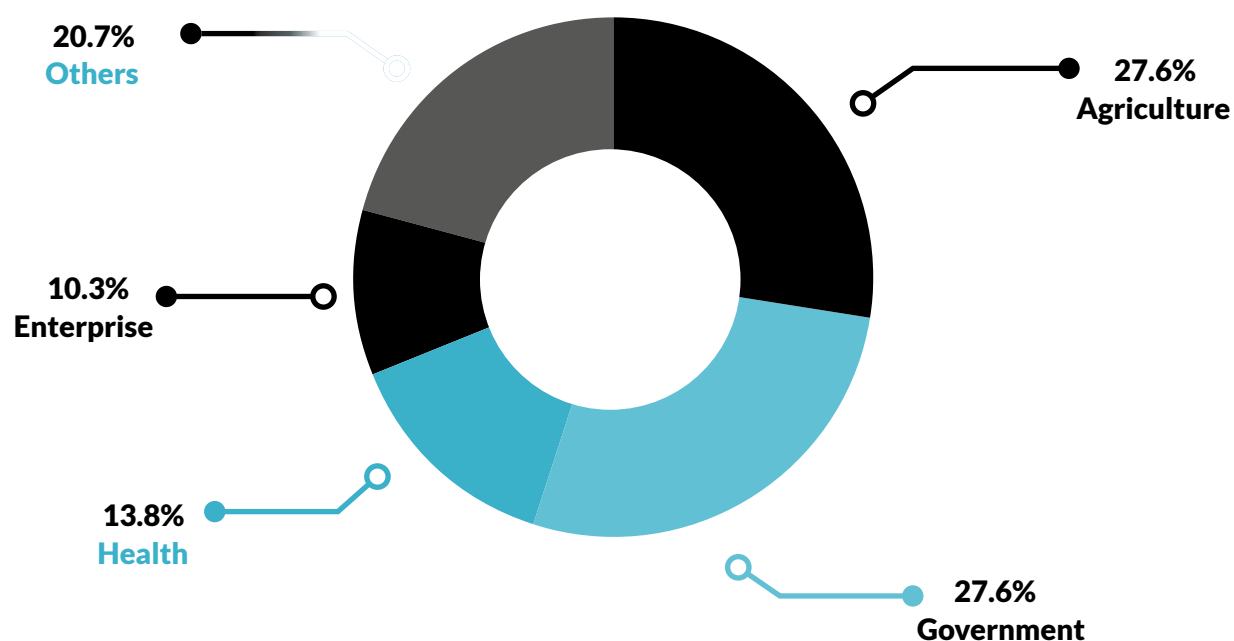
Graph IV.1. Regional HSSC projects, by dimension and activity sectors. 2013

Share (%)

IV.1.A. Dimensions of activity



IV.1.B. Activity sectors



Social
 Economic
 Infrastructure & services
 Productive sectors
 Institutional strengthening
 Environment
 Other multisectoral

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

Box IV.1.

Justice and institutional strengthening: a regional experience - COMJIB

The Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American countries (COMJIB), established in 1992, is a dedicated international organization that integrates the Ministries of Justice and peer institutions in 21 Ibero-American countries. The working approach within this organization is structured around the following lines of action:

- 1) Fight against transnational organized crime;
- 2) Reform of penitentiaries;
- 3) Modernization of the justice administration system;
- 4) Access to justice;
- 5) Crime prevention; and
- 6) Institutional strengthening of the ministries.

In fulfilling the above objectives, COMJIB has promoted Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects, and its achievements have been recognized in Ibero-America and beyond. **Table A.IV.1** shows the programs and projects in which Latin American countries reported that they participated in 2013. Notable among these were:

- a) The program for Harmonization of Criminal Legislation to Fight Organized Crime in Central America and the Dominican Republic, and the program for Combating Trafficking in Cultural Property, both of which were implemented within the framework of the line of action for combating transnational organized crime through the promotion of legal and political instruments.
- b) The reform of penitentiaries through its namesake line of action.
- c) The Ibero-American Program on Access to Justice. The following can be said for each of these projects:

a) The project for **Harmonization of Criminal Legislation to Fight Organized Crime in Central America and the Dominican Republic** was launched in 2011 with participation by the member countries and General Secretariat of SICA and COMJIB, and seed funding from the Spain-SICA Fund, which was subsequently complemented with contributions from the European Union. Taking account of the legislative disparities in the region, national practitioners identified the need for harmonizing legislation and, therefore, designed this project as part of the Central American Security Strategy (ESCA).¹

State security and justice institutions (prosecutors, Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Security) engaged in this intergovernmental process of harmonizing legislations, developing a common approach (on criminalization and procedural instruments) to establish a common regulatory framework agreed upon by all SICA member countries. This regulatory framework will facilitate the prosecution of (transnational) organized crime through common legislation, owing to the changes already introduced by the countries in their national legal legislation. Another outcome of this project is the drafting and signing of two agreements: the Central American Arrest Warrant and Surrender Procedures between Member States, and the Enhanced Cooperation Agreement to Fight Organized Crime.

b) The **Program for Combating Trafficking in Cultural Property** brings together different branches of the judicial system and institutions responsible for managing and safeguarding cultural heritage. Trafficking in cultural property is a huge phenomenon, owing not only to Latin America's cultural heritage, but also because it is the third most common form of criminal activity worldwide, after drug trafficking and arms trafficking (ICOM COMJIB, 2013).²

¹ <http://www.aecid.org/sv/que-hacemos-2/reforma-de-la-administracion/programa-de-cooperacion-regional-con-centroamerica/estrategia-de-seguridad-centroamericana/>

² <http://www.comjib.org/sites/default/files/LINEAS%20DE%20TRABAJO%20bienes%20culturales-1.pdf>

c) The Reform of Penitentiaries covers several areas:

- Introducing gender perspective in penitentiaries;
- Human rights-based development of infrastructures;
- Reintegration of detainees;
- Implementation of alternative non-custodial measures and training for officers.

Within this project, exchanges of experience have taken place, including the Chile-Colombia binational technical workshop on prison labor or Uruguay's support to Costa Rica during the implementation of the Penitentiary Infrastructure Development Guide, which although approved regionally, is being implemented by different countries at national level.

d) Within the Ibero-American Program on Access to Justice, COMJIB has supported actions under the Eurosocial Program to combat violence against women. Specifically, *Combating Domestic Violence in Latin America under Eurosocial II*, which focuses on strengthening national regulatory frameworks through the adoption of protocols and training of legal practitioners and social managers working with victims of this type of crime. Noteworthy in this regard are two regional Ibero-American protocols that focus on investigating gender-based crimes of violence, care for victims and inter-agency coordination:

- Regional Protocol for investigation of gender-based crimes of violence against women in the family (Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors - AIAMP)
- Regional Protocol on comprehensive care for victims of gender-based violence (COMJIB)

Several Ibero-American countries have adapted their national laws and legal bodies to these protocols. To date, five countries in the region have already adapted their protocol for investigation. These implementation processes have also been blessed by South-South Cooperation initiatives and support from the Mexican Attorney General's Office. This institution has shared its expertise and experience in this field with other countries, including Paraguay, which already has a National Protocol for the Investigation of Violence against Women in the Family.

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

IV.4. Participation and role of Regional Bodies: an approximation

As mentioned earlier in the first section of this chapter, two defining traits of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation relate to:

- a) Who participates in this form of cooperation. Indeed, the participation of three developing countries is considered a “prerequisite”, whereas the involvement of a regional Agency is viewed as a “possible” option.
- b) The availability of an institutional mechanism regulating relations between cooperation partners and exchange between participating countries. A mechanism which can be designed and agreed upon between the countries participating in that specific cooperation. However, where a regional agency participates, this mechanism will simply implement the rules set out in the agency’s cooperation system.

In fact, in **Chapter I** of this report, the Ibero-American Cooperation officers referred to regional mechanisms as spaces, which, although arising from the union of States that share common cultural ties and history, become “suitable spaces” or “privileged areas” for promoting cooperation. That chapter, by its nature, referred to Triangular Cooperation. Indeed, this statement can be equally applied to Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, especially in the light of another observation, which indicates that several mechanisms relevant to the region today (MERCOSUR, CELAC, Pacific Alliance, SICA or the Ibero-American Conference) created new structures, outside the existing policies and/or trade frameworks that deal specifically with cooperation.

Accordingly, this section aims to reflect the impact that regional bodies and mechanisms had on Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation participated by these countries in 2013, based on their degree of participation in cooperation programs and projects in that year. Certain bodies with larger presence are then selected for an analysis of the cooperation initiative and its impact on the exchange between participating countries.

IV.4.1. Regional Bodies that participated in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013

Table A.IV.5 provides information on the degree of participation of regional bodies in the programs and projects in which Ibero-American countries participated in 2013.⁶ This table:

a) Identifies (in the upper part) the Regional Bodies that participated in cooperation in 2013 (which, in general, are also involved in political and/or commercial cooperation frameworks). In keeping with the subregional approach of other sections, the Table shows for each of these bodies (SICA, CAN, MERCOSUR, UNASUR, Pacific Alliance and Ibero-American Conference; and within the latter’s framework, COMJIB, OEI, OIJ, OISS and SEGIB) the subregion with which it is connected, and the programs and projects in which it participated. To summarize, each program or project is identified with the same alphanumerical code used in **Tables A.IV.1** and **A.IV.2**.

b) **Table A.IV.5** shows (in the lower part) the more specific regional bodies with a different constituent and participation structure. This enables the participation of regional sectoral bodies (ACTO (strengthening environmental conservation of the Amazon) or SICOFAA (building cooperation between the armed forces); bodies dependent on international agencies (FAO Regional Office or CRC-OSA of the World Meteorology Organization); as well as other options that bring together two bi-regional organizations (COMJIB and SICA) or two regions (EU-Latin America in the case of projects implemented within the Eurosocial program).⁷ The program and/or project associated with each body is shown.

It can be concluded from **Table A.IV.5** and other data that:

a) Regional mechanisms and bodies participated in the bulk of the 50 programs and 28 projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation executed in 2013 (92.0% and 96.4%, respectively). Indeed, the exception was the programs and projects in which they did not participate: namely, the Amazon Malaria Initiative, PANAMAX and exchange for the search for new markets for fruit and vegetables

⁶As was noted in Chart IV.2 on p.145 of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2013-2014, not all the cooperation carried out in the framework of regional bodies is Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation. In any event, we only have access to information reported by Ibero-American countries.

⁷ The EUROSOCIAL program was not explicitly included in Table A.IV.1 because it is not a Horizontal Regional South-South Cooperation Program. However, some of the projects executed under this framework are classified as this form of cooperation, which justifies the inclusion of the latter in Table A.IV.2 (projects D.4, D.5 and D.7).

(respectively, Programs 4.6 and 5.3, and Project B.1) as well as the ARCAL Program (5.1) and the program implemented by the Platform for Public Community Agreements (PAPC, Program 5.4). The core participants in these programs and projects were countries represented by public entities or bodies (e.g., National Armed Forces -Program 5.3- or Trade and Tourism Ministry Committees -Project B.1-); as well as countries accompanied by entities or bodies of another kind (e.g. in the ARCAL Program, the National Atomic Energy Agency or similar organization was accompanied by an international organization such as the IAEA; in the case of PAPC-driven programs, public water utilities were accompanied by trade unions or cooperatives, as well as other actors).

“In nine out of 10 Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs, capacities were strengthened through exchanges regulated by one or more of the more relevant regional political and trade cooperation Charts: SICA, CAN, UNASUR and Latin American Conference”

b) Moreover, in nine out of 10 programs under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation, countries strengthened their capacities through exchanges regulated by some of the more relevant political and commercial cooperation frameworks in the region: in particular, SICA, CAN, UNASUR and the various bodies belonging to the Ibero-American Conference, including itself. Almost half of the projects executed in 2013 were regulated by these frameworks or mechanisms. In the latter case, however, MERCOSUR and the Pacific Alliance (4 projects respectively) were notable for their level of activity, while SICA, CAN, UNASUR and the Ibero-American Conference engaged in sporadic exchanges.

c) Finally, some regional mechanisms and frameworks were used in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2013 based on specific arrangements. This was the case of some experiences (4 programs) which combined an agreement for cooperation between COMJIB and SICA (Program 6.16) with the participation of other intergovernmental institutions (IDB and OAS in programs 5.2 and 5.5), and even agencies from higher international bodies (CRC-OSA of the World Meteorological Organization in program 4.2). This more circumstantial scenario sharply contrasted with the project profile, where almost half of the registered experiences (13) followed this pattern. Notable were the Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects in which the FAO Regional Office participated (A.1 to A.4); the projects stemming from a cooperation agreement between Brazil and FAO (D.1 to D.13 and D.11); and those executed (D.4, D.5 and D.7) within the framework of the Eurosocial Program (an EU-Latin America program that is not a Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation but, whose projects can be nonetheless classified as such); and projects driven by sectoral organizations such as ACTO and SICOFAA (C.1 and D.3).

IV.4.2. Regional bodies as institutional and regulatory framework

As mentioned earlier in this section, the participation of regional mechanisms and bodies in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation is often accompanied by the “transfer” of an institutional framework regulating the exchange between participants. Accordingly, this subsection seeks to provide an overview on how the relations of cooperation are regulated by these bodies. To that end, two representative cases are analyzed owing to their well-articulated cooperation system, specifically UNASUR and the Pacific Alliance. Indeed, the analysis is based on the approach used in the previous edition of this Report. Accordingly, the characterization of institutional frameworks emphasizes the need to identify the legal instruments applicable to this framework, the structure of its management and governance bodies, the way in which this affects the cooperation implementation process, and how funding is allocated.

IV.4.2.1. Pacific Alliance

The Pacific Alliance, comprised of Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, was created on April 28, 2011 during the 1st Lima Summit. According to the Summit's Final Declaration, its Member States seek to build *"an area of deep integration within the Latin American Pacific Basin (...) to encourage further growth, development and competitiveness of (their) economies"*. Furthermore, as a *"process of political, economic (...) articulation and integration", and of "cooperation"*, the Pacific Alliance is built around a legal and organizational structure that enables it to achieve its goals (Pacific Alliance, 2011; p.2).

Accordingly, in the case of cooperation, **Chart IV.2** summarizes and characterizes the legal and organizational structure on which it is built. In just three years, the Pacific Alliance has acquired, through successive Summits, a cooperation system that includes the following notable features:

a) The highest ranking legal instruments of the Pacific Alliance are the nine "Presidential statements" issued at successive Summits between 2011 (Lima) and 2014 (Punta Mita - Mexico); and the "Framework Agreement" (ratified in June 2012) laying down the goals and principles governing this integration initiative. Indeed, as specified below, the Declaration of the Summits held in Lima (Peru, 2011), Merida (Mexico, 2011) and Cali (Colombia, 2013) are deemed particularly relevant in shaping the organizational framework of the cooperation system. Meaningful also were the "Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation Platform", signed as part of the "Merida Declaration", and the "Protocol to the Framework Agreement" of 2014; an instrument that reflects the objectives and principles laid down in the Agreement two years earlier.

b) The Presidents of the four countries jointly serve as the highest decision-making body. Next in line are: the Council of Ministers - Foreign Trade and Foreign Affairs-; the High Level Group (HLG) comprised of Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade and Foreign Affairs; technical groups and subgroups (comprised of civil servants from different countries in their respective areas); and the President pro tempore for a term of one

year, from each of the Member States of the Alliance, in alphabetical order.

As **Chart IV.2** shows, the Declaration of the First Summit laid down the composition and functions of the High Level Group (HLG) and the technical groups and subgroups. Indeed, one of the functions of the HLG is to supervise the work of these groups and subgroups, a total of 14 geared towards different areas.⁸ Notable among these is the Technical Cooperation Group (TCG), formally established in December 2011, after the signing of the "Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation Platform", coinciding with the II Summit at Merida. The TCG is comprised of the focal points designated by the countries, which, in most cases, are the maximum authorities of the Cooperation Agencies.

c) The Memorandum not only provides for the formal establishment of the Technical Cooperation Group (TCG) but also, and above all, sets out the way in which the Member States of the Pacific Alliance will cooperate. Indeed, the Memorandum defines:

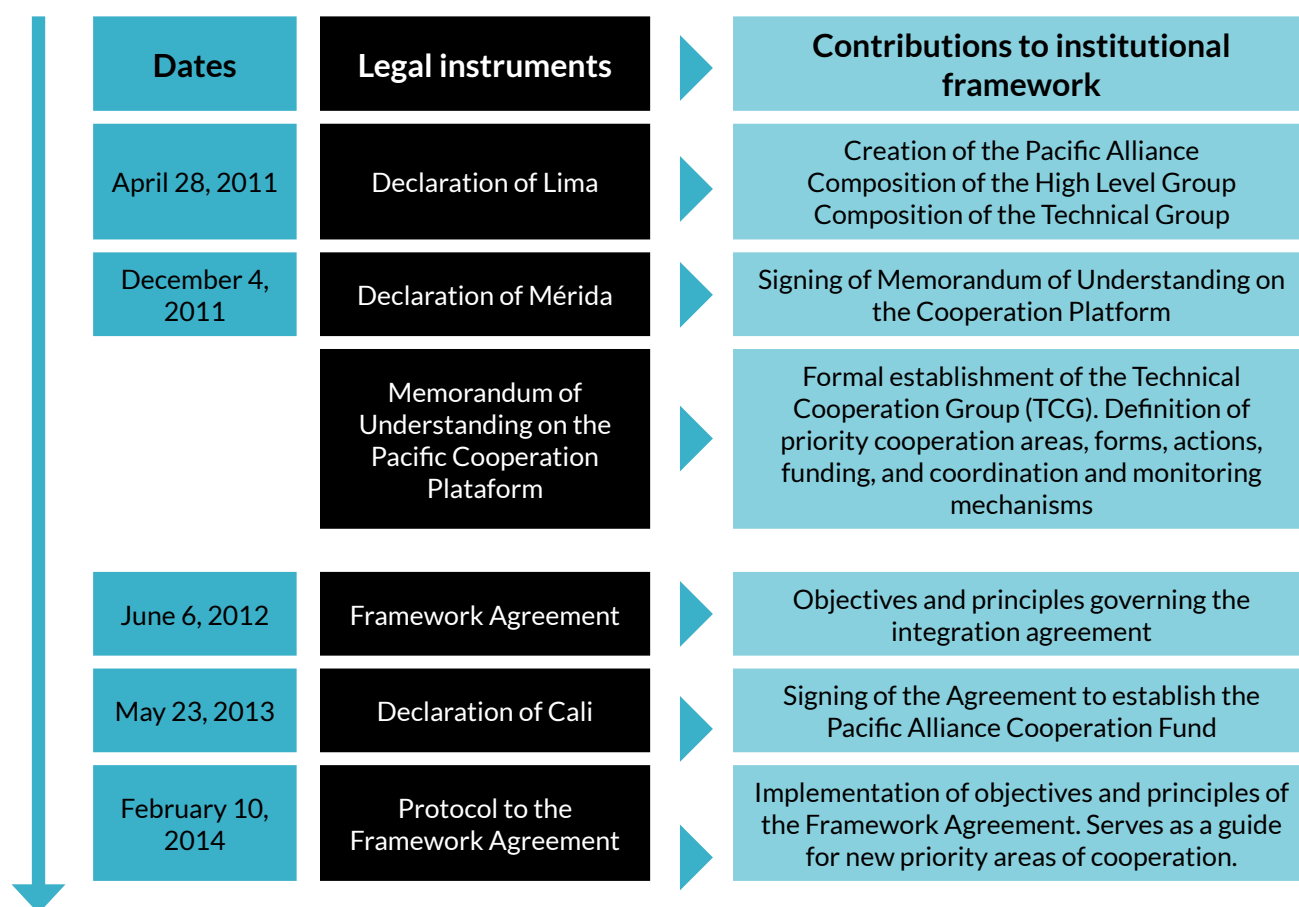
- The priority areas for action: Environment and Climate Change, Innovation, Science and Technology, Micro, small and medium enterprises, Social Development, and any other areas identified by the countries by mutual agreement.⁹
- The forms of cooperation, most notably programs and projects, studies and diagnostics, training and capacity building activities, and technical assistance and visits.
- The funding formula. The Memorandum states that the TCG will explore, for each initiative, the existing financial resources in each participating country, and allocate the financial contribution to the budget, always through the logic of cost sharing. Accordingly, it does not provide for transfer of resources between countries, therefore all disbursements and expenses must be borne by the contributing country. Additionally, the Memorandum contemplates the possibility of resorting to other forms of financing through Triangular Cooperation or international bodies.

⁸ Trade and Integration, Public Procurement, Services and Capital, Intellectual Property, Movement of Business People and Facilitation of Immigration Transit, Communications Strategy, Cooperation, SMEs, Committee of Experts that analyze APEC proposals, International Fiscal Transparency, Tourism, External Relationship, Institutional Affairs and Regulatory Reform (www.alianzapacifico.net).

⁹ Indeed, projects D.9 (Improving SME competitiveness) and D.10 (Exportable rehabilitation center management models) in Table A.IV.2, would be defined as priority areas for Micro, small and medium enterprise, on the one hand, and social development, on the other. Meanwhile, projects D.2 (Recent developments in the field of free competition) and D.8 (Towards electronic plant and animal health certification) would be defined as priority areas mutually agreed by the countries in accordance with certain interests established in the Framework Agreement (2012) and its implementing Protocol (2014).

Chart IV.2.

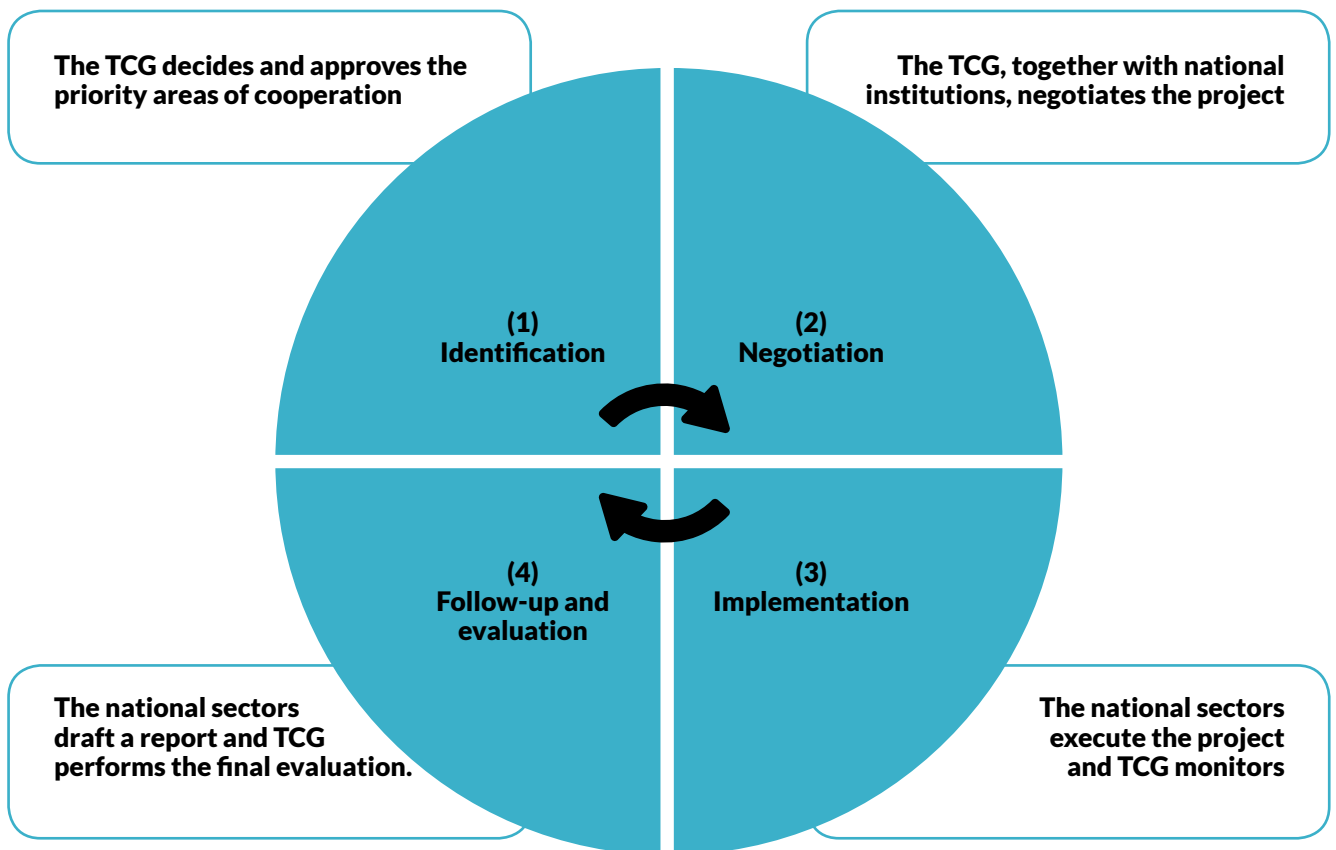
Process of creation and characterization of the institutional mechanism governing the cooperation in the Pacific Alliance



Source: SEGIB, based on official documents issued after the successive Summits of the Pacific Alliance (available at www.alianzapacifico.net)

Chart IV.3.

Participation by the various actors in Pacific Alliance cooperation



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Pacific Cooperation Platform (Pacific Alliance, 2011(c))

- The focal points designated by the TCG Member States shall be responsible for the coordination, approval and monitoring of cooperation.

d) In keeping with the above, **Chart IV.3** illustrates the implementation process of cooperation within the framework of the Pacific Alliance. It shows the roles played by the Technical Cooperation Group (TCG) and the sectoral institutions involved throughout the different phases of the project cycle (identification, negotiation, implementation and follow-up, and evaluation). Indeed, the TCG participates in all phases: identification and approval of sectoral priorities; project negotiation; monitoring implementation, and evaluation of the final report. Meanwhile, national sectors negotiate the project with the TCG, and are primarily responsible for the implementation of the cooperation and the drafting of the activity report that is subsequently submitted to the TCG for evaluation.

e) Finally, it should be noted that, following the agreements signed at the VII Summit of the Pacific Alliance, held in Cali (Colombia) in 2013, the funding mechanism will be modified in the coming years (**Chart IV.2**). Indeed, at the Summit in Cali, the countries agreed to set up a Cooperation Fund. The Fund, with an initial endowment of one million dollars (US\$250,000 per Member State), will serve to “facilitate, stimulate and finance programs, projects and actions for cooperation in the framework of the Alliance”,¹⁰ in particular, those related to the priority areas identified in the Memorandum of 2011, especially the environment, technological development and its sustainability over time. The Technical Cooperation Group (TCG) will be responsible for the overall management of the Fund, and the entities designated by the States Parties will take over the day-to-day operation during three years.¹¹

IV.4.2.2. UNASUR

Since May 23, 2008, the date of ratification of its constituent treaty,¹² the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) works to “*build a South American identity and citizenship, and promote the development of an integrated political, social, cultural, economic, financial, environmental and infrastructure space throughout the region*”, thereby contributing to “*strengthening the unity of Latin America and the Caribbean*”. It also

seeks to “*eliminate socio-economic inequality, achieve social inclusion, increase citizen participation, strengthen democracy and reduce existing asymmetries*” among its Member States, with due regard for each country’s sovereignty and independence (General Secretariat of UNASUR, 2014b; p.7).

UNASUR, which brings together Ibero-American countries Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, and the Caribbean nations Guyana and Suriname, has three agendas: political (as a privileged mechanism for dialogue); economic (enabling the region to replace the extractive model for another in which natural resources are used to achieve more competitive results with greater added value), and social (working towards greater inclusion and less inequality in society). However, the Constituent Treaty, as the main legal instrument of this regional body, also points to an agenda “for cooperation”. Indeed, even though the Treaty refers to economic and trade cooperation, and collaboration between judicial and immigration authorities, it also places special emphasis on technical “*sectoral cooperation*”, based on capacity building and “*exchanges of experience, information and training*” (Article 3(u) of the Treaty, p.12). Although this cooperation is considered inherent to the integration structure, it should engage other regional and international bodies (www.unasursg.org).

Indeed, the Constituent Treaty of 2008 provides for an organizational structure to achieve the overall goals of integration, and the more specific objectives of cooperation. **Chart IV.4** illustrates this:

a) The Council of Heads of State and Government is UNASUR’s highest governance body. The Council, which comprises the Heads of State and Government responsible for setting policy guidelines for the South American integration process, meets on an annual basis and may meet in extraordinary sessions.

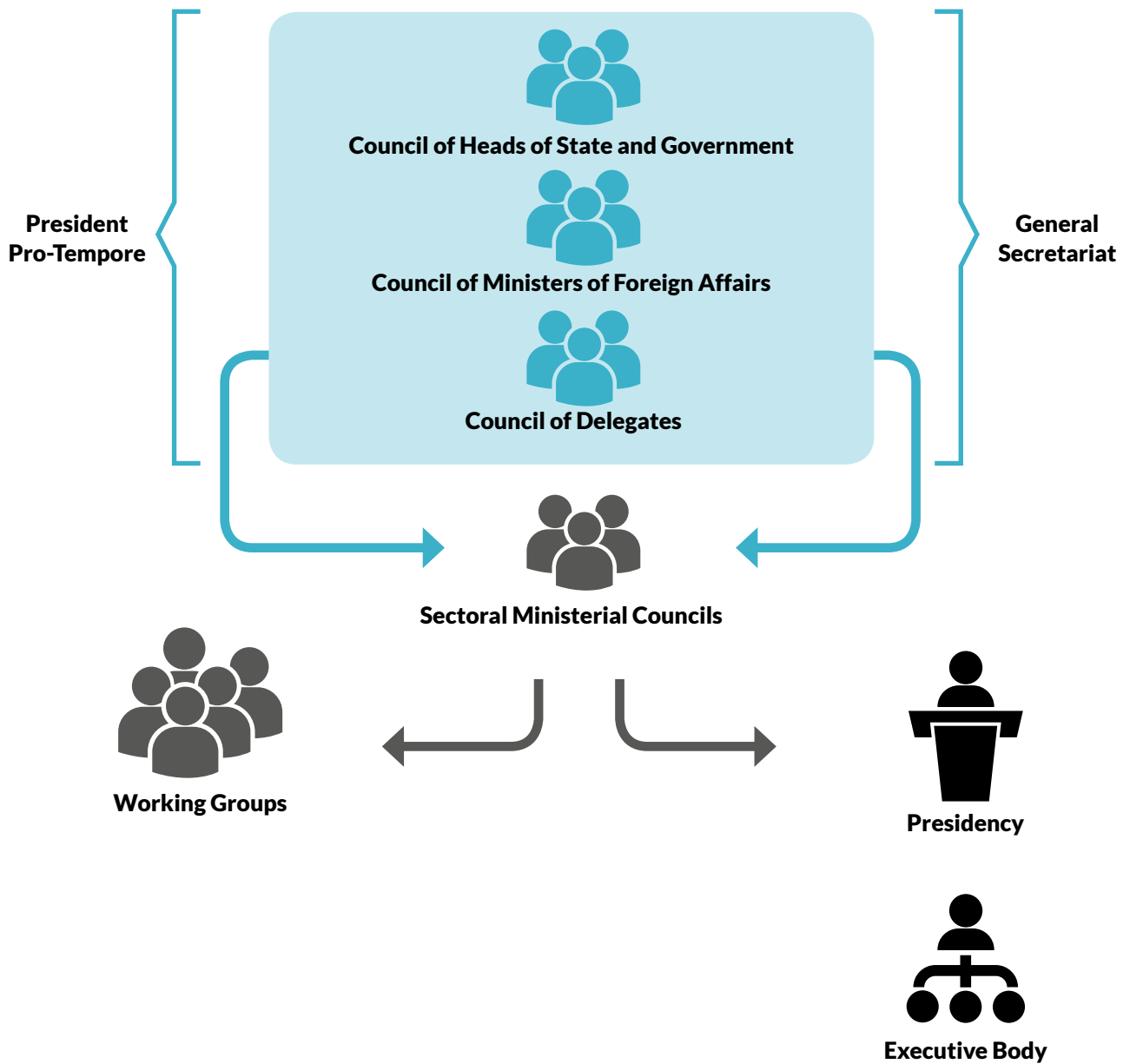
b) Next in line is the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. This body meets every six months, and it has among its main functions the adoption of measures for the implementation of the decisions made by the Council of Heads of State and Government. It also coordinates regional positions on core issues of the South American integration, promoting dialogue and

¹⁰ Quotation at <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/prensa/comunicados/1789-acuerdo-para-el-establecimiento-del-fondo-de-cooperacion-de-la-alianza-del-pacifico>.

¹¹ The initial management has fallen to Chile’s International Cooperation Agency (AGCI), who will pass on the baton to Colombia, according to the alphabetical order (<http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/prensa/comunicados/1789-acuerdo-para-el-establecimiento-del-fondo-de-cooperacion-de-la-alianza-del-pacifico>).

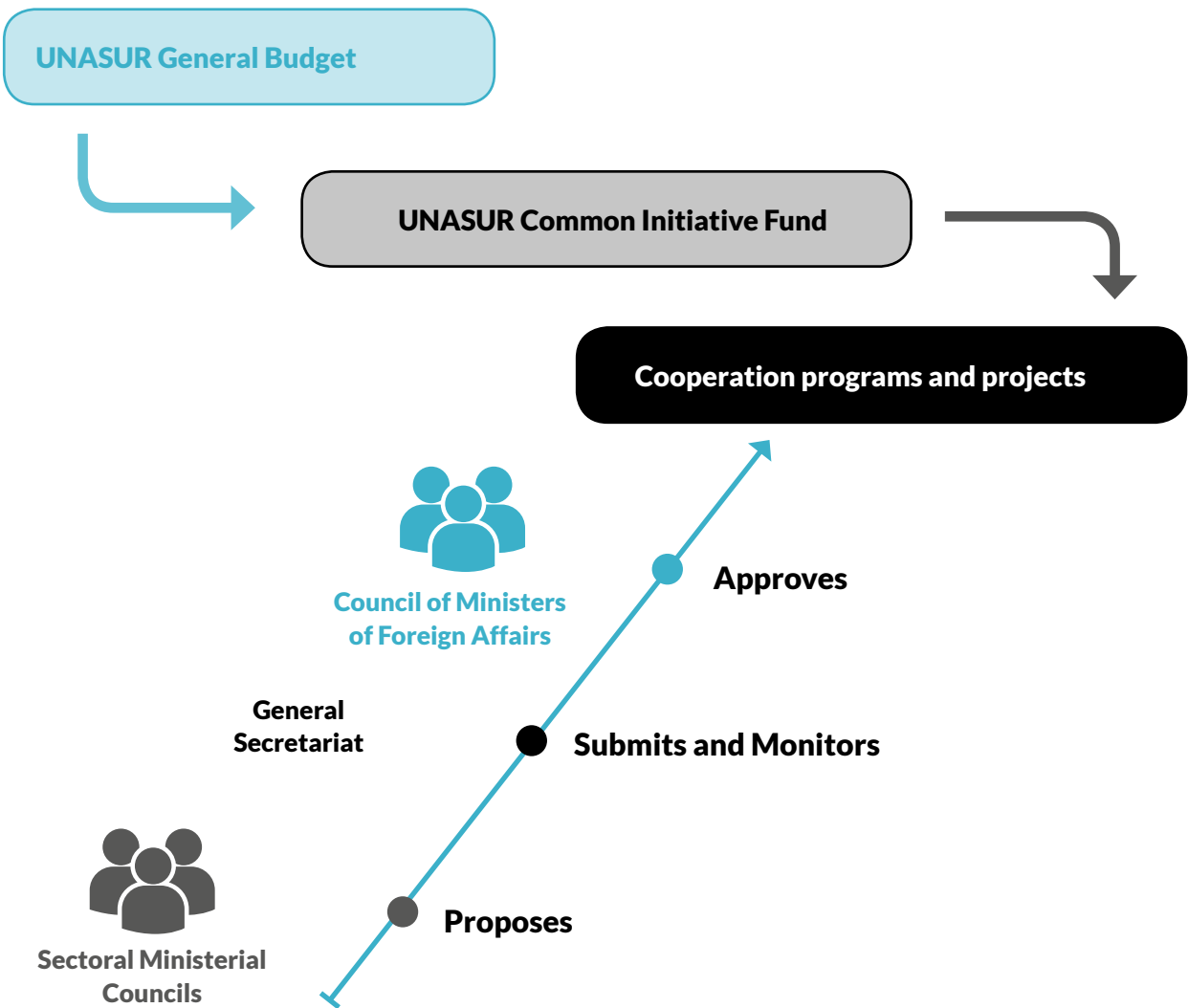
¹² Its entry into force was, however, delayed until March 11, 2011 (www.unasursg.org).

Chart IV.4. UNASUR's structure and governance bodies



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from the General Secretariat of UNASUR (2014(b))

Chart IV.5.
Cooperation funding mechanism under UNASUR



Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from UNASUR (2012)

political cooperation, and monitors the integration process.

c) The Council of Delegates, comprised of one representative from each Member State, is primarily responsible for implementing the decisions of the Council of Heads of State and Government and of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and for aligning

and coordinating UNASUR’s initiatives with other existing regional and subregional integration processes.

d) This third body coordinates closely with two other relevant bodies: the Pro-Tempore Presidency (PTP) and the General Secretariat (GS) of UNASUR. To summarize, the PTP, which rotates successively between Member States on an annual basis, plays a

key role in preparation and representation (convening meetings, submitting proposals and drafting the annual program of activities, among others), while the General Secretariat, as the technical supporting in charge of implementing the mandates emanating from the different UNASUR authorities, focuses on “executive” tasks.

“The participation of regional mechanisms and organizations in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation often brings about a “transfer” of an institutional framework regulating the exchange between participants”

e) Ministerial Sectoral Councils are further down the hierarchy. Set up at the behest of the UNASUR Council of Heads of State under Article 6 of the Constituent Treaty, as the name suggests, it comprises the most senior officials of the Ministry or equivalent national body. These Councils, which work on thematic priorities and are subject to the policy guidelines issued by the highest level of government,¹³ are structured around a Presidency (exercised by the representative of the country that also presides the PTP) and an executive body (www.unasursg.org).

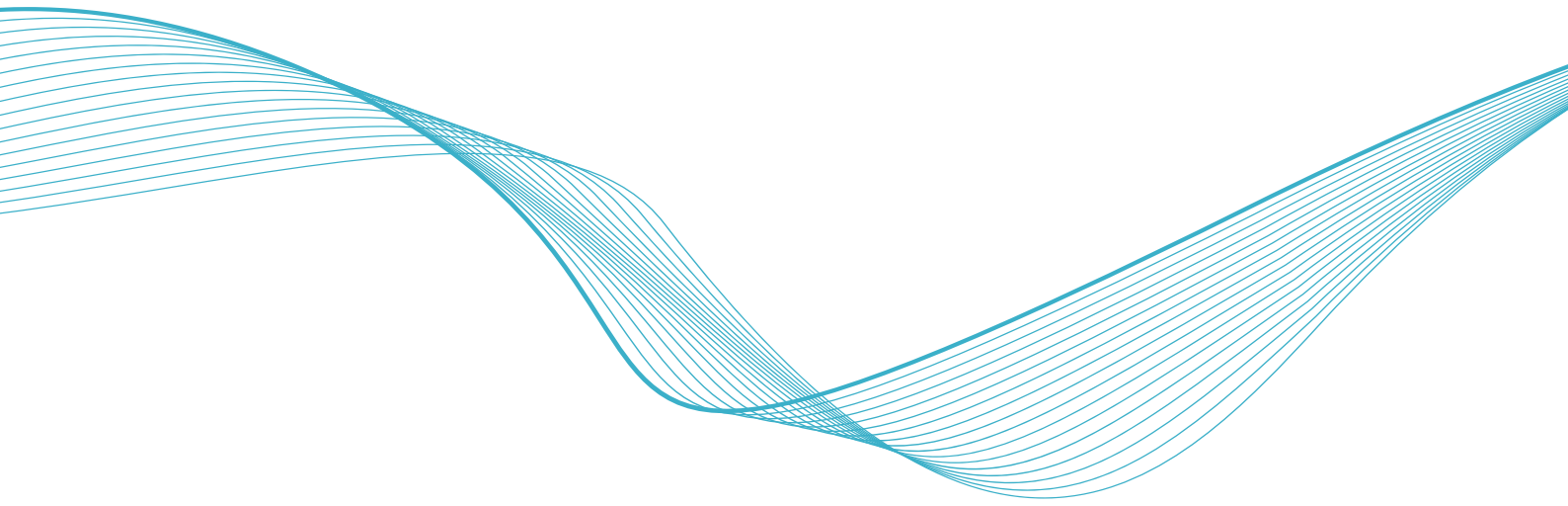
It should be noted that the Sectoral Ministerial Councils are key for implementing UNASUR’s cooperation agenda. Indeed, as **Chart IV.4** shows, they have the power to create working groups “to address specific issues, make proposals (...) or execute projects” (CSC, 2013(b); p.4). Although legally bound to instruments such as the Constituent Treaty, and the General Regulation, and others more specific (e.g. the instrument regulating the implementation of UNASUR’s Common Initiative Fund since 2012),

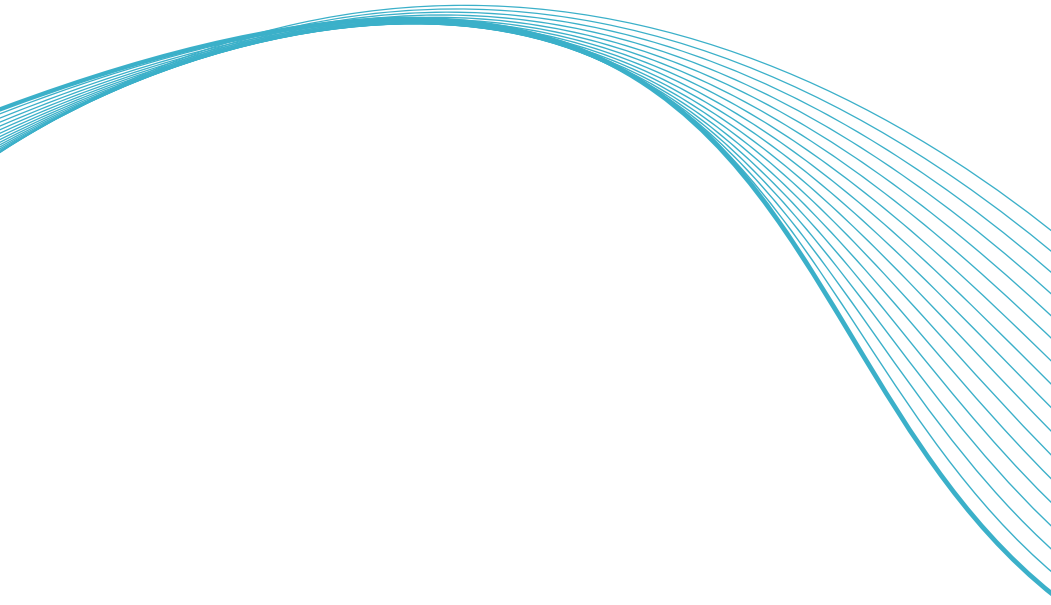
these Councils articulate their work around two additional instruments: the Statutes, on the one hand, and the Action Plan or equivalent (Strategic Plan and Framework Program), on the other. These instruments are submitted to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the existence of the Council hinges on their approval.

Indeed, the Statutes of the Ministerial Sectoral Councils are in line with the more general approach on its vision, mission and core principles. By contrast, action plans and equivalent instruments are more operational. These tools which “*regulate cooperation activities within the framework of UNASUR*” (COSUCTI, 2011, p.3), are used to define, inter alia, the strategic goals and/or priority areas of action, the actors involved in implementing the cooperation programs and projects, how it is financed or how it will be monitored and evaluated (CSC, 2013(b) and COSUCTI, 2011).

Lastly, it should be noted that although each Sectoral Council may seek additional sources of funding for its cooperation, UNASUR’s Common Initiative Fund is the primary source of resource allocation, as outlined in the Statutes (UNASUR, 2012). **Chart IV.5** illustrates how this Fund operates. Pursuant to the Implementing Regulation (2012), the Fund is a line item of UNASUR’s General Budget, drawing on contributions from the Member States. This Regulation also sets forth the eligibility criteria for cooperation programs and projects that may be funded by this Fund. In compliance with those criteria, the Ministerial Councils, through its Presidency, may submit their proposals to the General Secretariat of UNASUR, responsible for the budgetary control of the Fund, which then submits the proposal to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as the body responsible for final approval. This latter Council also allocates a budget to the proposals accepted, which the sectoral agencies of the Ministerial Councils will execute. These agencies will, in turn, coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the cooperation with the General Secretariat (UNASUR, 2012).

¹³ 12 Councils match this pattern. These are: South American Council of Defense (CDS), Health (CSS), Election (CEU), Energy (CES), Science, Technology and Innovation (COSUCTI), Culture (CSC), Social Development (CSDS), Economy and Finance (FESS), Education (CSE), Infrastructure and Planning (COSIPLAN), World Drug Problem (CSPMD), and Public Security, Justice and Coordination of Actions against Organized Crime (www.unasursg.org).





Annex Chapter IV

Annex IV

Tables

Table A.IV.1.

Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programs. 2013

| Subregion | Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Program | Code |
|-----------------|--|------|
| Central America | Central American Strategy for Territorial Rural Development (ECADERT) | 1.1 |
| Mesoamerica | Support for the development of alternative economic sustainability activities in protected areas of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) | 2.1 |
| | Mesoamerican Cooperation Program (Mexico axis) | 2.2 |
| | Regional Cooperation Program with Mesoamerica (Colombia axis) | 2.3 |
| Andes | PRASDES (Andean Regional Program for Strengthening Meteorological, Hydrological and Climatological Services and Development) | 3.1 |
| | CESCAN II (Economic and Social Cohesion in the Andean Community) | 3.2 |
| South America | Arts (UNASUR) | 4.1 |
| | Regional Center of Climate for West South America (CRC-OSA) | 4.2 |
| | Communication and Culture (UNASUR) | 4.3 |
| | Protection and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (UNASUR) | 4.4 |
| | Cultural Industries and Creative Economies (UNASUR) | 4.5 |
| | Amazon Malaria Initiative | 4.6 |
| | Interculturality (UNASUR) | 4.7 |
| Latin America | Regional Cooperative Agreement for the Advancement of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America (ARCAL - IAEA) | 5.1 |
| | Regional Public Goods Initiative | 5.2 |
| | PANAMAX (XII Multi-national Allied Forces Exercise - Virtual) | 5.3 |
| | Platform for Public Community Agreements in the Americas (PAPC) | 5.4 |
| | Inter-American Government Procurement Network | 5.5 |
| Ibero-America | Ibero-American Strategic Urban Development Program (CIDEU) | 6.1 |
| | Ibero-American Convention on Youth Rights | 6.2 |
| | Ibero-American Program of Science and Technology for Development (CYTED) | 6.3 |
| | Gender-based discrimination in Latin America's Social Security legislation | 6.4 |
| | Design and reform of fiscal policy | 6.5 |

| Subregion | Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Program | Code |
|---------------|---|------|
| Ibero-America | Support for Development of Ibero-American Archives (IBERARCHIVOS/ADAI) | 6.6 |
| | Latin American Initiative for the Advancement of Handicrafts (IBERARTESANÍAS) | 6.7 |
| | IBERBIBLIOTECAS | 6.8 |
| | Development Program to support the Performing Arts in Ibero-America (IBERESCENA) | 6.9 |
| | Program in support of an American Audiovisual Space (IBERMEDIA) | 6.10 |
| | IBERMUSEOS | 6.11 |
| | IBERMÚSICAS | 6.12 |
| | IBERORQUESTAS JUVENILES | 6.13 |
| | IBERVIRTUAL | 6.14 |
| | Ibero-American Literacy Plan (PIA) | 6.15 |
| | Program for harmonization of criminal legislation to fight against organized crime in Central America | 6.16 |
| | SME Certification Program | 6.17 |
| | Training and Technology Transfer Program in End-to-End Management of Water Resources | 6.18 |
| | Program to Combat Organized Crime | 6.19 |
| | Program to Combat Trafficking in Cultural Property | 6.20 |
| | Pablo Neruda Academic Mobility Program | 6.21 |
| | Ibero-American Program for Access to Justice | 6.22 |
| | Ibero-American Program to Support the integration of people with disabilities | 6.23 |
| | Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation | 6.24 |
| | Ibero-American Program on Industrial Property and Development (IBEPI) | 6.25 |
| | Ibero-American Program on the situation of Seniors in the region | 6.26 |
| | Program for Institutional Strengthening in the area of youth | 6.27 |
| | Ibero-American Program for Cooperation in Territorial Development (PROTERRITORIOS) | 6.28 |
| | Network of Ibero-American Diplomatic Archives (RADI) | 6.29 |
| | Reform of Penitentiaries | 6.30 |
| | Ibero-America Educational Television (TEIB) | 6.31 |
| | Virtual Educa | 6.32 |

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

Table A.IV.2.
Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Projects. 2013

| Subregion | Name of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project | Code |
|-----------------|---|------|
| Central America | Building the resilience of small producers' livelihood to drought in Central America's "Dry Corridor". Phase II | A.1 |
| | Strategies for Institutional Reform and Investments in Extension Systems in Central America | A.2 |
| | Capacity building in Central American countries to respond to the crisis in the coffee sector caused by the coffee leaf rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>) and prevent future epidemics | A.3 |
| | Improving food security by strengthening selected agrochains with an entrepreneurial approach | A.4 |
| | Professionalization and technification of the police force and other security and justice institutions at national and regional level | A.5 |
| Andes | Search for New Markets for Fruit and Vegetables (FPG) | B.1 |
| | Andean subregional technical cooperation (Andean BPB) | B.2 |
| | Capacity building for decentralization in the Andean countries (CADESAN) | B.3 |
| South America | Support for ACTO's Amazon Social Agenda | C.1 |
| | Research, Education and Biotechnology Applied to Health (MERCOSUR) | C.2 |
| | MERCOSUR Youth Parliament | C.3 |
| | MERCOSUR Free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease Action Program (PAMA) | C.4 |
| | Child labor (MERCOSUR) | C.5 |
| Latin America | School meals in Latin America | D.1 |
| | Recent developments in the field of free competition (Alliance Pacific) | D.2 |
| | Cooperation Exercise II - Conference of Chiefs of the American Air Forces | D.3 |
| | Elimination of barriers to access justice (EUROSOCIAL) | D.4 |
| | Strengthening the Latin American Ombudsman's Offices in providing assistance to detainees (EUROSOCIAL) | D.5 |
| | Strengthening the National Metrology Institutes in the Hemisphere | D.6 |
| | Strengthening the Trial Units (EUROSOCIAL) | D.7 |
| | Towards electronic plant and animal health certification (Pacific Alliance) | D.8 |
| | Improving SME competitiveness (Pacific Alliance) | |
| | Exportable rehabilitation center management models (Alliance Pacific) | D.10 |
| | Agro-environmental policies | D.11 |
| | Public policies on family farms and food security and nutrition (SAN) | D.12 |
| | Aquaculture Network for the Americas | D.13 |
| | Food Security and Nutrition (SAN) and Poverty Reduction (UNASUR) | D.14 |
| Ibero-America | Project under the Ibero-American Quality Project (IBERQUALITAS / FUNDIBEQ) | E.1 |

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

Table A.IV.3.
Countries that participated in various Ibero-American programs and projects

| Knowledge | Social cohesion | Ibero-American Spaces | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | Ibero-American Programs | |
| | Training and Technology Transfer in End-to-End Management of Water Resources | | |
| | Access to justice | | |
| | Situation of Seniors in the Region | | |
| | PROTERRITORIOS | | |
| | Human Milk Banks | | |
| | PIA | | |
| | IBERGOP | | |
| | UIM* | | |
| | CIDEU* | | |
| | TECHO* | | |
| | CYTED | | |
| | Pablo Neruda Academic Mobility | | |
| | IBEP1 | | |
| | IBERQUALITAS* | | |
| | IBERVIRTUAL* | | |
| | | Mexico | |
| | | Guatemala | |
| | | Honduras | |
| | | El Salvador | |
| | | Nicaragua | |
| | | Costa Rica | |
| | | Panama | |
| | | Cuba | |
| | | Dominican Rep. | |
| | | Colombia | |
| | | Venezuela | |
| | | Ecuador | |
| | | Peru | |
| | | Bolivia | |
| | | Brazil | |
| | | Paraguay | |
| | | Uruguay | |
| | | Argentina | |
| | | Chile | |
| | | Andorra | |
| | | Spain | |
| | | Portugal | |

Table A.IV.3.
Countries that participated in various Ibero-American programs and projects

| Ibero-American Countries | Ibero-American Programs | Mexico | Guatemala | Honduras | El Salvador | Nicaragua | Costa Rica | Panama | Cuba | Dominican Rep. | Colombia | Venezuela | Ecuador | Peru | Bolivia | Brazil | Paraguay | Uruguay | Argentina | Chile | Andorra | Spain | Portugal |
|--------------------------|--|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------|------|----------------|----------|-----------|---------|------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| Culture | IBERARCHIVOS (ADAI) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBESARTESARNÍAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERBIBLIOTECAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERESCENA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERMEDIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERMUSEOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERMÚSICAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERMEMORIA Sound and Audiovisual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERCULTURA Viva | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBER-RUTAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERORQUESTAS JUVENILES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IBERVIRTUAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pro-grams | RADI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TEIB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Strengthening South-South Cooperation (PIFCCS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Acronyms: PIA (Ibero-American Literacy Plan), CIDEU (Latin American Center for Strategic Urban Development), UIM (Ibero-American Municipalists Union), IBERGOP (Ibero-American School of Government and Public Policy Program), CYTED (Ibero-American Program on Science and Technology for Development), IBEPI (Ibero-American Program on Intellectual Property and for the Promotion of Development), RADI (Network of Ibero-American Diplomatic Archives), TEIB (Ibero-American Educational Television)

Note*: An asterisk (*) denotes Projects included in the Summit.

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

Table A.IV.4.
Regional HSSC projects with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean 2013

| Ibero-American countries | Non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries | Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation Project |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Chile | Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago | Support for the mining sector |
| Chile | CARICOM countries | Support for the fisheries sector |
| Mexico | CARICOM countries | Creation, development and strengthening of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, through the implementation and adoption of a robust model for Incubation of Technology-Based Firms |
| Mexico | CARICOM countries | Basic Course for Teachers Teaching Spanish as a Second Language in countries of the Caribbean Community |
| Chile | CARICOM countries | Promotion of Sports |
| Chile | CARICOM countries | Strengthening South-South Cooperation (CARICOM SECRETARIAT) |
| Mexico | CARICOM countries | Training of Human Resources in Control of Vector-Borne Tropical Diseases. |
| Chile | CARICOM countries | Strengthening of the official foreign languages of the local MINEDUCs |
| Chile | CARICOM countries | Natural disaster prevention |
| Chile | CARICOM countries | Bridges and airports |

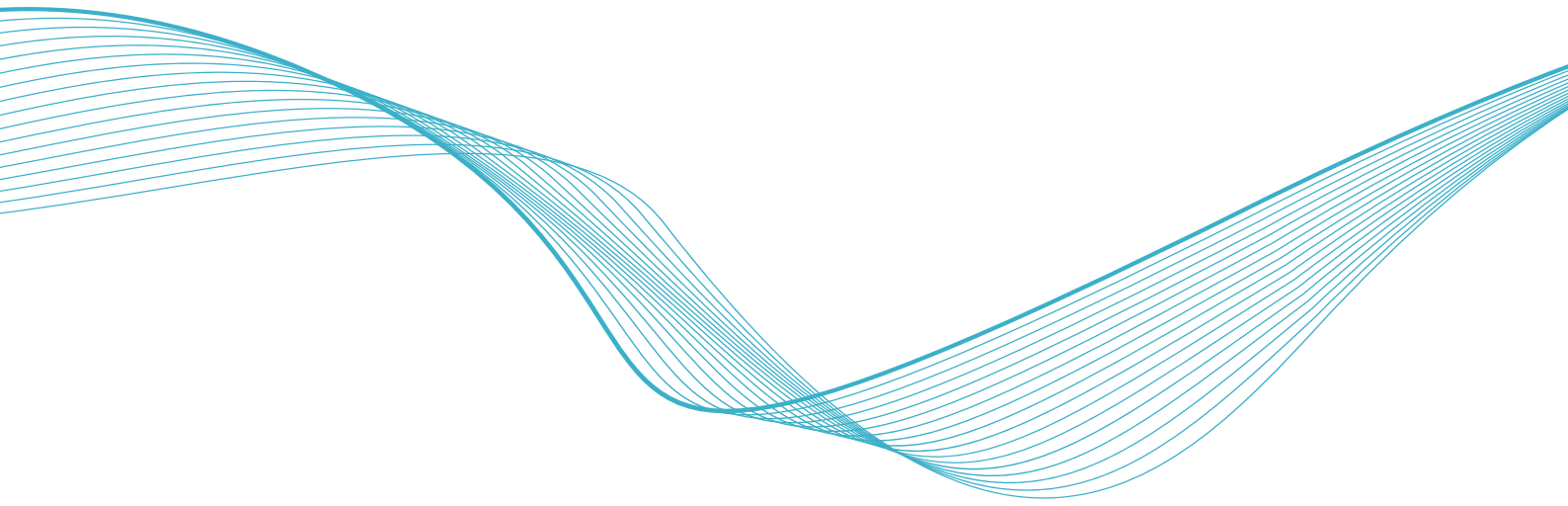
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

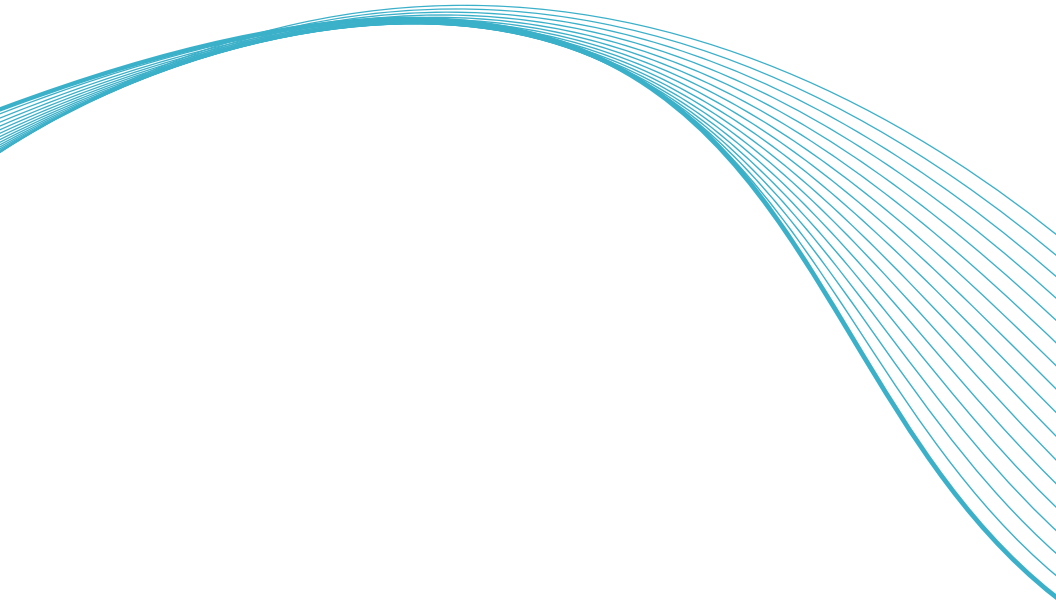
Table A.IV.5.
Regional bodies that participated in RHSSC programs and projects. 2013

| Type | Subregion | Mechanism | Programs | Projects |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Regional Body | Central America | SICA | 1.1 | A.5 |
| | Mesoamerica | SICA | 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 | |
| | Andes | CAN | 3.1, 3.2 | B.2, B.3 |
| | South America | MERCOSUR | | C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5 |
| | | UNASUR | 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7 | D.14 |
| | Latin America | Pacific Alliance | | D.2, D.8, D.9, D.10 |
| | Ibero-America | Ibero-American Conference | 6.1, 6.3, 6.6 a 6.14, 6.18, 6.22, 6.24 a 6.26, 6.28, 6.29, 6.31, 6.32 | E.1 |
| | | COMJIB | 6.19, 6.20, 6.30 | |
| | | OEI | 6.15, 6.21 | |
| | | OIJ | 6.2, 6.27 | |
| | | OISS | 6.4, 6.23 | |
| | | SEGIB | 6.5, 6.17 | |
| | Formula | Mechanism | Programs | Projects |
| Other formulas | Bi-regional | COMJIB-SICA | 6.16 | |
| | | EU-LA | EUROSOCIAL | D.4, D.5, D.7 |
| | Subject to an IB* | CRC-OSA | 4.2 | |
| | | FAO Regional Office | | A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4 |
| | Others | IDB/OAS | 5.2, 5.5 | D.6 |
| | | Brazil-FAO | | D.1, D.11, D.12, D.13 |
| | Sectoral | ACTO | | C.1 |
| | | SICOFAA | | D.3 |

Acronyms in alphabetical order: LA (Latin America); IDB (Interamerican Development Bank); CAN (Andean Community of Nations); COMJIB (Ibero-American Conference of Justice Ministers); CRC-OSA (Regional Center of Climate for West South America); FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations); MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market); SICA (Central American Integration System); OAS (Organization of American States); OEI (Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture); IB (International Body); OIJ (Ibero-American Youth Organization); OISS (Ibero-American Organization for Social Security); ACTO (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization); SEGIB (Ibero-American General Secretariat); SICOFAA (System of Cooperation among the American Armed Forces); EU (European Union); UNASUR (Union of South American Nations).

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





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International Labor Organization (ILO): <http://www.ilo.org/>

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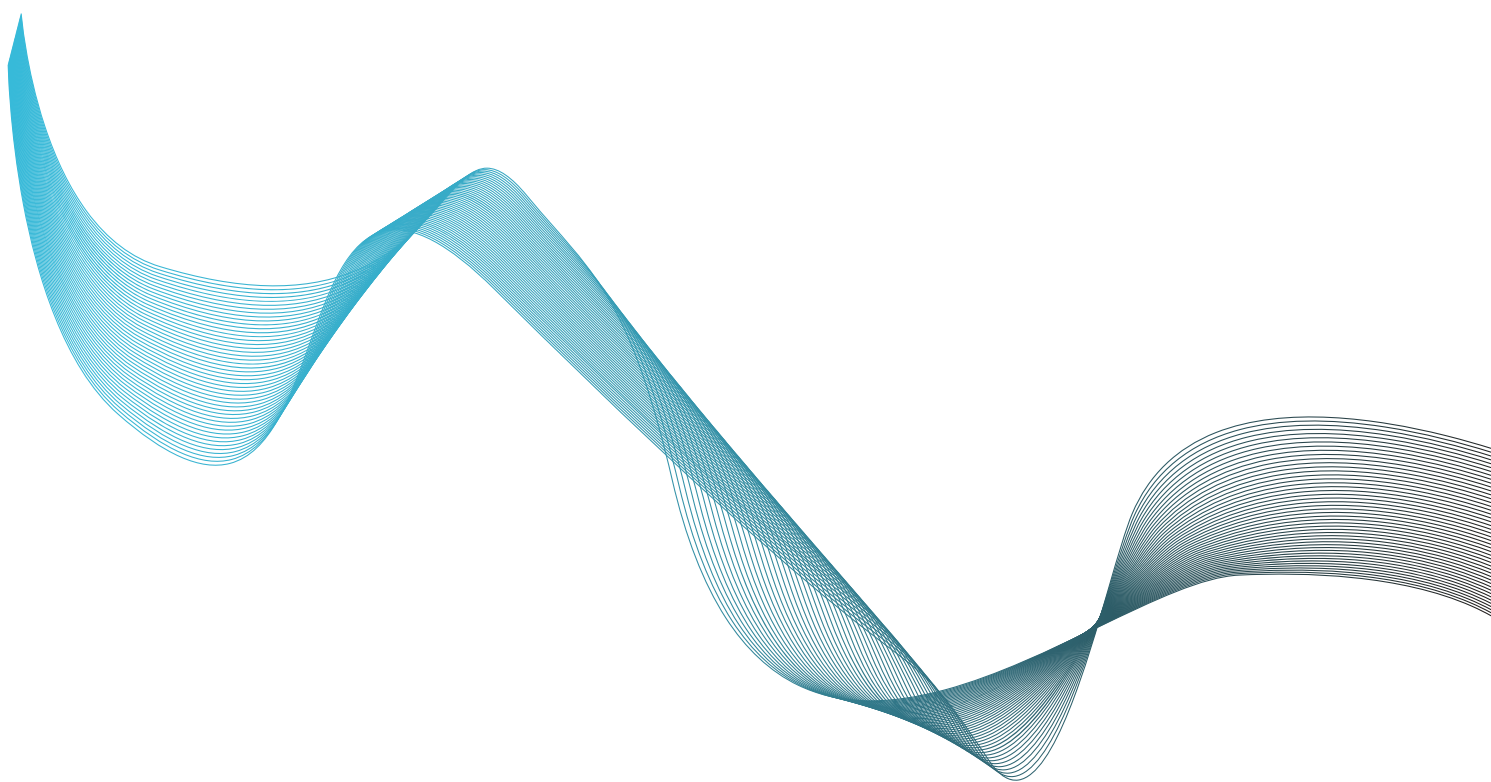
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