



Photo: The aim of this project is to strengthen the exchange of experiences between Perú (National Institute for Research on Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems, INAIGEM by its Spanish acronym) and Ecuador (Environmental Fund for Water Protection, FONAG by its Spanish acronym), for the conservation and recovery of water services in mountain ecosystems. Image bank on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America. SEGIB-PIFCSS. 2024.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

This section details the methodological considerations for the analysis of Ibero-American countries' SSC in 2022 and/or 2023, in each of the modalities recognized in this space, as well as for the final factsheets that summarize and combine each country's most important information.

Cooperation modalities

> Bilateral South-South Cooperation (Bilateral SSC)

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

> Triangular Cooperation (TC)

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

> Regional South-South Cooperation (Regional SSC)

South-South Cooperation modality aimed at the development and/or integration of a region, considering participating countries (a minimum of three developing countries) share and agree on that objective. The regional nature of this cooperation is determined by a formal institutional mechanism. Its implementation is based on the execution of programs and projects.

Type of initiatives

> Program

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

> Project

Group of interrelated actions aimed to achieve a common objective in the framework of one or more sectors and/or topics. It has the following characteristics: a defined execution period; a budget; expected results; and follow-up and evaluation mechanisms. It is approved within a cooperation framework (bilateral meeting, interinstitutional agreement, general cooperation agreements, or similar) and it is applicable to all cooperation modalities.

> Specific action

It is executed only once through technical assistance, internships, joint research, diagnoses missions, seminars, among others. It is only applicable to Bilateral SSC and TC.

Sectoral classification

A sectoral classification has been agreed within the Ibero-American space for the analysis of South-South and Triangular Cooperation. As a result of this effort, 30 activity sectors were defined and grouped in 6 areas of action. Table 1 describes each sector and arranges them according to their association with each of the areas. Specifically:

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

Table 1. Activity sectors recognized in the Ibero-American space, by area of action

Area of action	Activity sector	Description
SOCIAL	<i>Education</i>	Strengthening Education at all levels, from basic to university, as well as professional training. It covers educational plans and policies, curricular programs, construction and renovation of schools and other related infrastructures, training and education of teachers and other professionals in the sector, among others.
	<i>Health</i>	Strengthening general and basic health through actions related to health policy, medical services, basic health care, medical research, fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases, development, quality and monitoring of medicines and vaccines, post-reproductive health, basic nutrition, sanitary infrastructure, health education, and training of health officials, among others.
	<i>Population and reproductive health</i>	Programs and policies on population, migration and migrants, reproductive health care, family planning, STD prevention, specific training, among others.
	<i>Water supply and sanitation</i>	Policy and management of water resources and waste, access to water, supply and treatment, sanitation, sewage, development of river basins and specific training, among others.
	<i>Other services and social policies</i>	Strengthening social services and policies in general, housing policy, policies dedicated to non-discrimination, social care and social inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, indigenous people, Afro-descendants, children, young people and older adults, just to mention some.

Area of action	Activity sector	Description
ECONOMIC Infrastructure and economic services	<i>Energy</i>	Strengthening policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions involved in energy generation and supply, from both renewable and non-renewable sources, as well those related to these resources' sustainability (gas and hydrocarbons, water, sun, wind and biofuels, among others).
	<i>Transportation and storage</i>	Strengthening policies, infrastructures, services, research and institutions involved in transport and storage policy, as well as in the improvement and sustainability of transport in general or of any means of transport (road, rail, maritime, river and air).
	<i>Communications</i>	Support to policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions involved in communication, by any means and formats (telecommunications, radio, television, press, and information and communication technology, among others).
	<i>Science and technology</i>	Development of policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions which promote Science and Technology that produces results that have general application (non-sectoral) in the economy. It also includes all matters related to the resulting knowledge transfer, to the strengthening of the scientific system and to enhance socialization and universal access to technology, among others.
	<i>Banking and finance</i>	Support to improve companies' financial resources management, organizations and small-scale producers, preferably when this strengthens the local economy. It includes training and education in financial services, development and implementation of microcredit programs, as well as support to banks when their activity is connected with these aims.
	<i>Employment</i>	Support to policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions that facilitate and promote creation and access to employment, as well as more specific professional training and education actions that contribute to that purpose.
	<i>Enterprises</i>	Support to policies, infrastructure, services, research and institutions that promote companies, especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the strengthening of competitiveness processes.
ECONOMIC Productive sectors	<i>Extractive</i>	Strengthening exploration and extraction of mineral and energy resources (coal, oil, gas), as well as waste treatment, especially through mining legislation and mine planning and management instruments.
	<i>Agriculture and livestock</i>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in agriculture and livestock. It includes all matters relative to land use, arable land, seed management, land reform, food sovereignty, plant and animal health, fostering family farming and support to agriculture cooperatives, just to mention some.
	<i>Forestry</i>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in forestry and forest management, as well as matters related to the commercial use of wood.
	<i>Fisheries</i>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in aquaculture and fisheries. It includes support to small-scale fisheries production, plant health, and nutritional and food security, among others.
	<i>Construction</i>	Policy development and support to the construction and infrastructure sector.
	<i>Industry</i>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in the promotion of industry in general and by sectors. It includes the strengthening of all the phases of the transformation process, from processing to final distribution.
	<i>Tourism</i>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in the tourism sector.
	<i>Trade</i>	Policy development and support to institutions which foster trade and the final distribution of products at a local, national and international level. It also includes regional and multilateral trade agreements and negotiations.

Area of action	Activity sector	Description
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	<i>Strengthening institutions and public policies</i>	Strengthening the public sector, its institutions and policies. It includes all governmental levels, as well as support to decentralization processes (political, administrative and fiscal) and support to and between regional and local governments. It also includes cooperation (as a public policy) and the generation of statistics and indicators aimed at informed decision making on policies and public management.
	<i>Management of public finances</i>	Budget and public expenditure management, revenue management (especially for taxes systems), and support to the improvement of financial management systems, fiscal policies, public audits, public debt, control and management of public companies, measuring their performance, among others.
	<i>Legal and judicial development and Human Rights</i>	Strengthening legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations, as well as justice institutions, systems and procedures and practices (traditional, indigenous, etc.) out of the formal legal system; and support to the defense and extension of human rights, especially civil and political rights. It includes the fight against impunity and the protection of minorities of any kind (ethnic, religious, linguistic, sexual, migrants, children, victims of traffic and torture,).
	<i>Political participation and civil society</i>	Strengthening political participation, electoral processes and democracy, civil society, as well as actions to improve citizens' control over their representatives.
	<i>Peace, public and national security and defense</i>	Peace processes and conflict resolution, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into civilian life. Support to public security (aimed at preventing, investigating and prosecuting crimes against people - criminal codes, law enforcement agencies, police, prisons, etc.) and national security and defense (fight against corruption, money laundering and drug trafficking, military training, fire arms control,....).
ENVIRONMENT	<i>Environment</i>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in environmental protection, sustainable management of natural resources, waste treatment, pollution reduction, fight against climate change and biodiversity conservation, among others.
	<i>Disaster management</i>	Support to all operational interventions carried out throughout the disaster management process, including prevention, preparation, mitigation, emergency assistance, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
OTHER AREAS	<i>Culture</i>	Policy development and support to institutions involved in all forms of culture (also traditional and oral), as well as performing arts, in any of its disciplines (architecture, dance, scene, sculpture, music, painting and literature), as well as to popular crafts, libraries, museums, and others.
	<i>Gender</i>	Policy development and support to institutions which foster programs and projects that connect women and development, promote their economic empowerment and the fight against violence towards women, among others.
	<i>Other</i>	Promotion of alternative development models, rural, urban, social and community economy, among others.

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

Country factsheets

Information systematized in these factsheets corresponds to South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries participated throughout 2020 and/or 2021.

Each factsheet details the following information: initiatives in which the country participated; cooperation modalities; roles; main partners; activity sectors; and the SDGs with which exchanges are potentially aligned. It is important to highlight that values are not disaggregated by type (actions, projects and programs), but they refer to all SSC initiatives.

The way in which values were calculated is the following:

> Total number of initiatives (in units)

It refers to the sum of actions, projects and programs in which the country participated under the three modalities recognized in the Ibero-American space (Bilateral SSC, TC and Regional SSC). It considers cooperation initiatives within Ibero-America and with other regions. Given its nature, the analysis of Bilateral SSC is not applicable to the countries of the Iberian Peninsula.

> Participation by modality and roles (in units)

The analysis of each country shows the number of initiatives and the role in which it participated in 2020 and/or 2021 in each SSC modality, considering cooperation initiatives between Ibero-America and other regions. Possible roles vary according to the cooperation modality:

- Bilateral SSC: Provider, Recipient, Both.
- Triangular: First provider, Second provider, Recipient.
- Regional SSC: Provider, Recipient, Both.

> Strengthened capacities (in units)

Regardless of the cooperation modality, the total number of initiatives in which each country participated, in each of the roles (provider –which includes exchanges as provider, first provider or second provider, depending on the case–, recipient and “both”), are grouped together. The respective totals are distributed according to the initiatives that are associated with each of the 30 activity sectors recognized in the Ibero-American space. The resulting pie chart shows the activity sectors (4-5) that were most prominent and the remaining ones are aggregated and grouped in a general category (“Other sectors”).

> Alignment with the SDGs

It refers to the SDGs with which the initiatives in which the country participated could be aligned, regardless of the cooperation modality through which they were executed and the role. Only the main SDG with which each initiative is associated is taken into account (the analysis does not consider second SDGs).

> Main partners

It refers to those partners with which the country shared a higher number of exchanges in 2020 and/or 2021, regardless of the SSC modality (bilateral, triangular, regional) and the role.