

Launch of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2011 and presentation of the Ibero-American position at the High Level Forum at Busan

In 2010, Ibero-American countries carried out 529 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation projects

More than 96% of the projects transferred know-how from Brazil and Cuba (60%), Mexico, Argentina, Chile, and Colombia

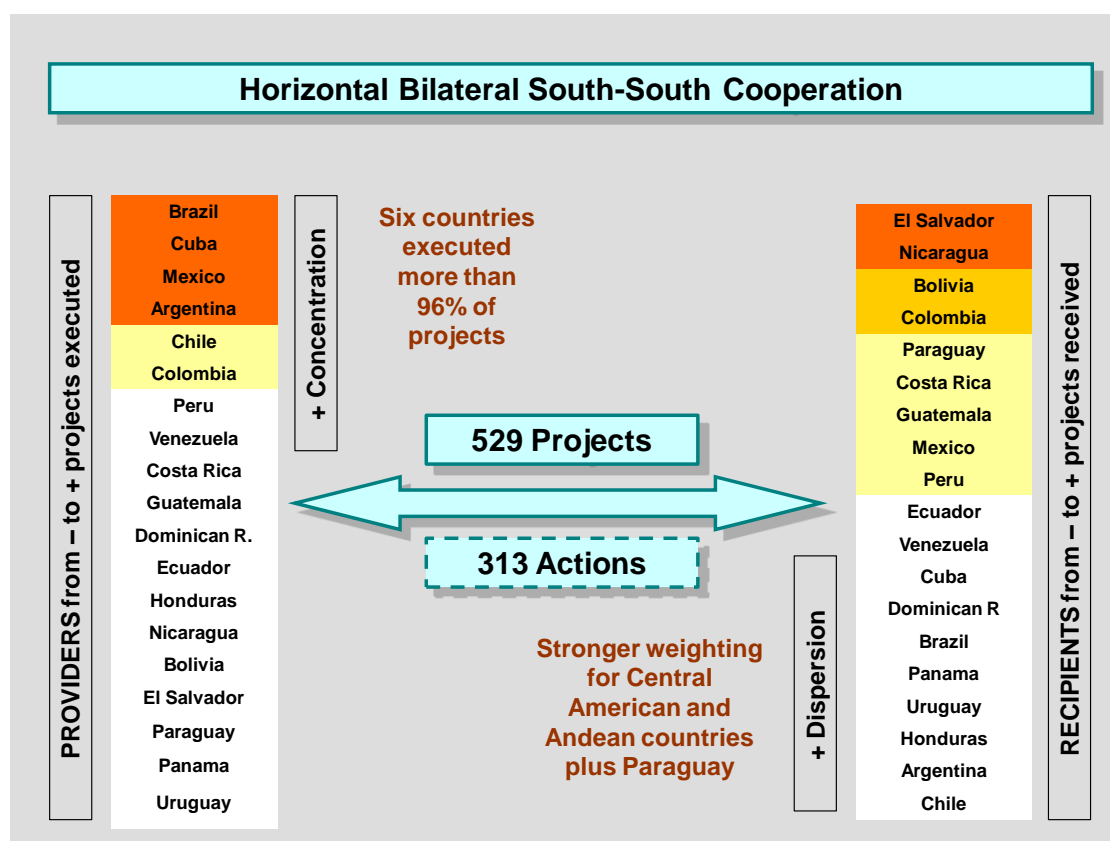
Just over 60% aimed to strengthen the economic capacities and to improve the social conditions for the people in Latin American

In 2010, Ibero-American countries also undertook Triangular South-South Cooperation in 42 projects and 41 actions that were highly complex and with a strong scientific and technological component

On 29 November 2011, in the framework of the **Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan** (Republic of Korea), the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS, by its Spanish acronym), presented the ***Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2011***.

The 2011 edition focuses on an analysis of the evolution in 2010 of the principal South-South cooperation modalities – Bilateral and Triangular SSC. It also refers to the shared perception that the practice of **South-South cooperation in Ibero-America is viewed as a means to generate and strengthen capacities; as a means for collaboration and coordination; and as a driving force for regional integration.**

Some of the outcomes highlighted in the Report include the fact that **in 2010 Ibero-American countries exchanged a total of 529 bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation projects and 313 actions.** More than 96% of the projects were based on the transfer of know-how from Brazil and Cuba (60% of the total), Mexico, Argentina, Chile, and Colombia. Another feature was the emerging presence of new cooperation partners (Peru, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic). Forty percent of the projects were executed in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Colombia; 55% were evenly distributed among two large groups of countries (Paraguay, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru; and Ecuador, Venezuela, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Panama, and Uruguay); with the remaining 5% executed in Honduras, Argentina, and Chile.



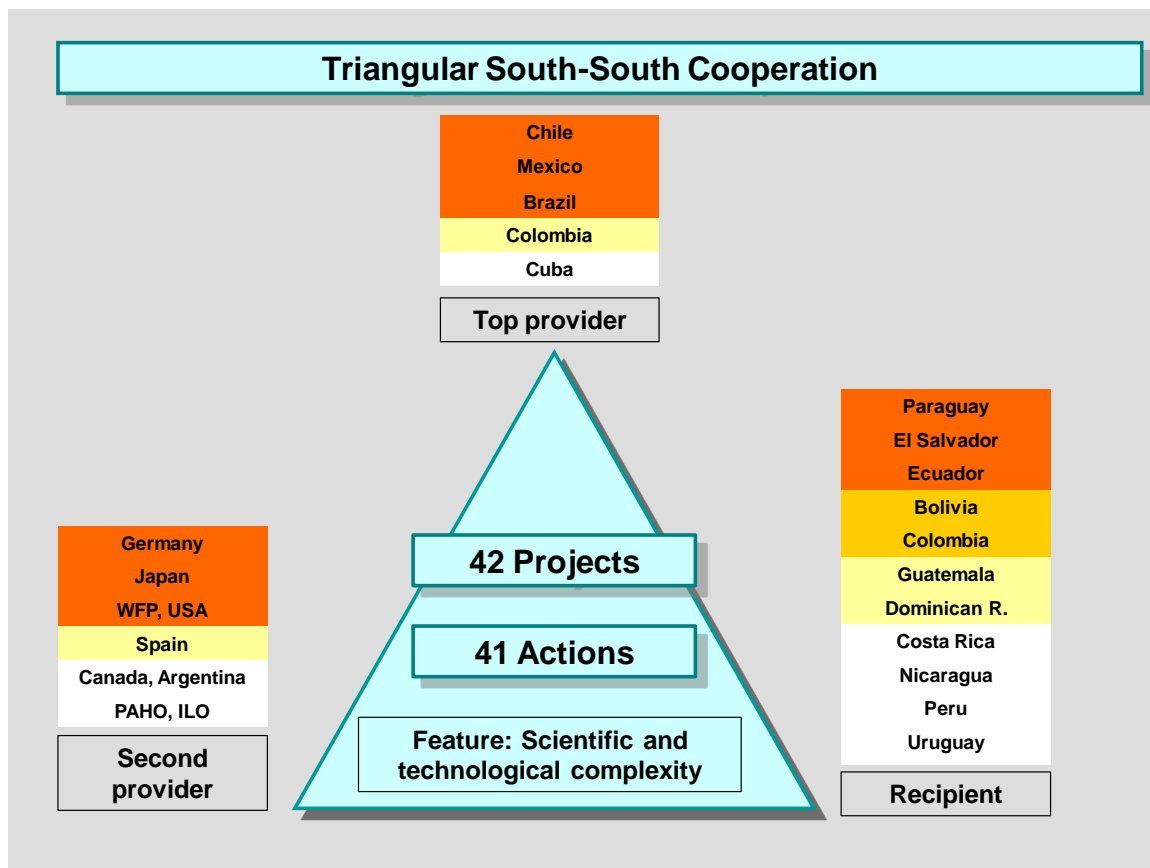
Source: SEGIB (2011)

With the available data, it was also possible to identify the **profile of capacities and needs addressed through this form of cooperation**. Thus, just over 60% of the 529 projects were aimed at **social and economic development in Ibero-American countries**. A further breakdown of this figure reveals that projects to strengthen the productive sectors outstripped projects to create infrastructure and services. The rest of the bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation projects (a sizeable 39%) addressed the environment, strengthening recipient country public institutions, disaster prevention, gender mainstreaming, and culture, among others.

Finally, for **purposes of advancing knowledge as to the actual dimension of bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation**, this edition of the Report gathered **additional and higher quality data about the economic cost**. Despite partial and incomplete data, execution of at least part of the bilateral horizontal South-South cooperation in 2010 meant for the region a minimum outlay of 42.5 million dollars.

Finally, in 2010 Ibero-American countries also executed **triangular South-South cooperation interventions (42 projects and 41 actions)**. Capacities were transferred by Chile, Mexico, and Brazil (93% of the projects), Colombia and Cuba. Germany, Japan, the United States, and Spain participated in the largest number of projects by providing financial contributions. The recipients of the transferred know-how were Paraguay, El Salvador, Ecuador,

Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Peru, and Uruguay. These were **highly complex scientific projects with, in some cases, a strong technological component**. A large proportion aimed to strengthen health systems and social policies, food security, and phytosanitary research for agriculture and fishery.



Source: SEGIB (2011)

Presentation to the Busan High Level Forum

The Report was presented at the Fourth High Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness in Busan (Korea) by Hugo Royg (Minister, Technical Secretariat for Planning, Paraguay), Ambassador Rogelio Granguillhome (Director General, Mexican International Cooperation Agency), Rosa Delia Gómez (Director for Bilateral Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, International Trade, and Faith of Argentina) and Patricia González on behalf of SEGIB in her capacity as Manager of the Technical Unit of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS).

Furthermore, at the Thematic Session on South-South Cooperation, Minister Diego Cánepa, pro-Secretary of the Office of the President of Uruguay and President of the **Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency (AUCI)** presented the **position of Ibero-American countries concerning South-South Cooperation** in the framework of International Development Cooperation, to the Fourth High Level Forum in Busan. This position was

endorsed by 19 Ibero-American countries at the XXI Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government in Asuncion (Paraguay), in October 2011.

Both the *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2011* and the Ibero-American Position on South-South Cooperation (in the Spanish, Portuguese, and English versions) are available on the web site of the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the PIFCSS (www.segib.org and www.cooperacionsursur.org). Additional information can be obtained from Patricia González (Program Manager) and Cristina Xalma (SEGIB researcher and lead author of the Report) (patricia.gonzalez@cooperacionsursur.org and informe.cooperacion@segib.org).