

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Secretaría General
Iberoamericana

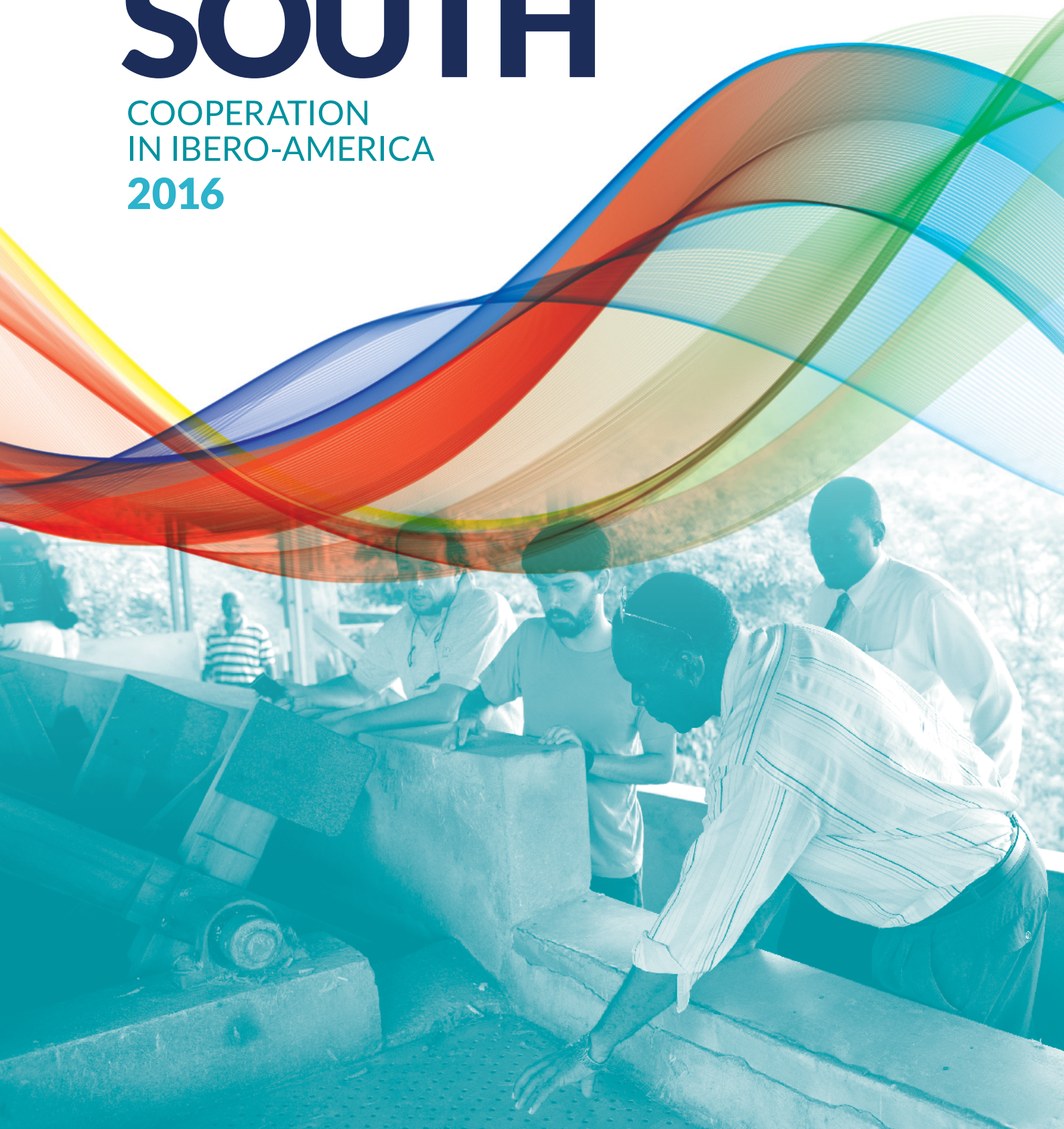
Secretaria-Geral
Ibero-Americana

REPORT ON

SOUTH SOUTH

COOPERATION
IN IBERO-AMERICA

2016



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FOREWORD

South-South Cooperation has amassed a wealth of experience over six decades. Its history has shown steady progress; an evolution accomplished through discussions in the learning process about development. Ibero-America has contributed to this evolution with the first, comprehensive, online, information platform on South-South Cooperation. The results of the information gathered, processed and analyzed on this platform are delivered to the entire international community through this **Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2016**.

Indeed, the Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SIDICSS), operational since September 2015, is the outcome of the joint endeavor of Ibero-American countries, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB). Having spent nearly a decade supporting the Ibero-American countries in their endeavor to develop more and better South-South Cooperation, it is a source of pride, and enormous responsibility, that SEGIB has been mandated by the Ibero-American countries to host and ensure the proper functioning of this platform to the best interest of all Member States.

This significant innovation opens new opportunities to strengthen the knowledge base on the characteristics and possibilities of South-South Cooperation in our region. Notable among these is the incorporation into the SIDICSS of South-South Cooperation activities and projects, recorded by the SEGIB since 2007. This will, for the first time, allow not only the creation of historical series on Regional South-South Cooperation, but also the processing and in-depth analysis by activity sectors or the reclassification of initiatives in light of the goals and targets of the new Sustainable Development Agenda. With this in mind, the SEGIB is making a sustained effort in the medium to long-term that is already beginning to bear fruit -as can be seen in this Report.

Another significant development in this 2016 Report is the Chapter (V) on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America with other Developing Regions. This chapter provides an overview of the initiatives reported by several countries involved in cooperation activities with sister nations in other regions of the world. Given the increase in Ibero-American countries' capacity to generate specific solutions to sustainable development challenges in the southern hemisphere, we are confident that this chapter will be a permanent section of future Reports.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Ibero-American Summits. It is a time to evaluate and take stock of the results and products of the hugely diverse and rich partnerships between Ibero-American countries. This is a process that reflects a virtuous combination of historic wealth and capacity for continuous innovation; political and technical coordination; past and future. The Report on South-South Cooperation is a faithful reflection of the identity that distinguishes our Ibero-America.

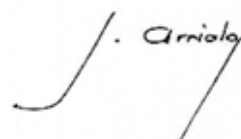
REBECA GRYNSPAN

Ibero-American
Secretary-General



SALVADOR ARRIOLA

Secretary for Ibero-American
Cooperation



What is this Report about?

Foreword

Executive summary

CHAPTER I

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA TOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

*By the Heads of Ibero-American Cooperation

- Introduction
- From MDG to SDG
- Growing relevance of South-South Cooperation
- What about Triangular Cooperation?
- The role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation towards achieving the MDGs and their potential contribution to the 2030 Agenda
- Challenges for Ibero-American South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the 2030 Agenda
- Towards a roadmap for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America to achieve the SDGs
- Conclusions

CHAPTER II

IBERO-AMERICA AND BILATERAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

- Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions and projects in 2014
- Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2014: a geographic perspective
- Cooperation flows between countries: an approximation
- Sectoral analysis of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation. 2014.
- Other aspects of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation

CHAPTER III

TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA

- Triangular South-South Cooperation Projects and Actions in 2014
- Participation by the countries in Triangular South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America
- Sectoral analysis of Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2014
- Other aspects of Triangular South-South Cooperation

CHAPTER IV

IBERO-AMERICA AND REGIONAL HORIZONTAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

- Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects in 2014
- Countries' participation in Regional HSSC in 2014
- Sectoral analysis of Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in 2014
- Participation and role of multilateral organizations in Regional HSSC in 2014.

CHAPTER V

IBERO-AMERICA AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEVELOPING REGIONS

- Bilateral HSSC in Ibero-America and other regions in 2014
- Triangular SSC in Ibero-America and other regions in 2014
- Regional HSSC in Ibero-America and other regions in 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

The Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America was first published in 2007, halfway through the 2000-2015 period that reshaped the architecture of the International Development Cooperation System, setting the stage for Ibero-America to play a new leading role in South-South Cooperation. The report, now in its ninth edition in 2016, also coincides with an important phase in which the international community has adopted a new Agenda for Development that seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030.

In a context where South-South Cooperation's contribution to achieving these goals is being recognized, the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, which is a systematization exercise, serves, on the one hand, as a tool to further the knowledge on South-South Cooperation in which our region participates, and, on the other hand, as a forum for reflection and for the Heads of Cooperation of our countries to voice their opinion. Indeed, they have leveraged the opportunity provided by the various Reports to build a common Ibero-American position on South-South Cooperation and the International Development Cooperation Agenda.

In the same vein, the 2016 Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America is organized into five chapters that bring continuity to the work done, while exploring new channels. In particular:

- a) Chapter one contains the reflections of the Heads of Ibero-American cooperation agencies and/or bureaus on the contribution made by South-South and Triangular Cooperation in our region to the new Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- b) Chapters two, three and four systematize and analyze South-South Cooperation in which the Ibero-American countries were active in 2014 in each of the forms recognized in our space: Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation (BHSSC), Triangular South-South Cooperation (TSSC) and Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation (RHSSC).
- c) The latter is a new development in this 2016 Report. Under the mandate from the Heads of Ibero-American Cooperation, the fifth chapter provides a first glimpse into South-South Cooperation by Ibero-American countries with other developing regions in 2014, in particular, with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Africa and Asia.

2030: IBERO-AMERICA AND THE NEW SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The first chapter focuses on two major issues. First, it looks at what the region has done to implement the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and emphasizes the active role of the United States in making progress towards these goals, in particular, through national budgets as the main source of resources. Second, based on this, the region advocates the role that could be played by South-South and Triangular Cooperation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as it takes the view that both forms of cooperation are an effective tool for addressing development challenges faced by the countries in the South in implementing the 2030 Development Agenda.

MORE THAN 1,150 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION INITIATIVES WERE LAUNCHED IN 2014

The next three chapters systematize and analyze the ongoing South-South Cooperation in Ibero-American countries in 2014. The table shows the total number of programs, projects and actions exchanged in each of the three forms of cooperation available in our space. As shown in the table, the aggregated amount of South-South Cooperation initiatives launched in the region in 2014 was 1,166.

South-South Cooperation Initiatives in Ibero-America. 2014

Units

		FORMS OF COOPERATION			TOTAL
		Bilateral HSSC	Triangular SSC	Regional HSSC	
INSTRUMENTS	Programs	n/a	n/a	39	39
	Projects	552	90	59	701
	Actions	333	93	n/a	426
TOTAL		885	183	98	1,166

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

IBERO-AMERICA AND BILATERAL SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN 2014

« The aggregated amount of South-South Cooperation initiatives launched in the region in 2014 was 1,166 »



Cooperative Development Project between Argentina and St Vincent and the Grenadines

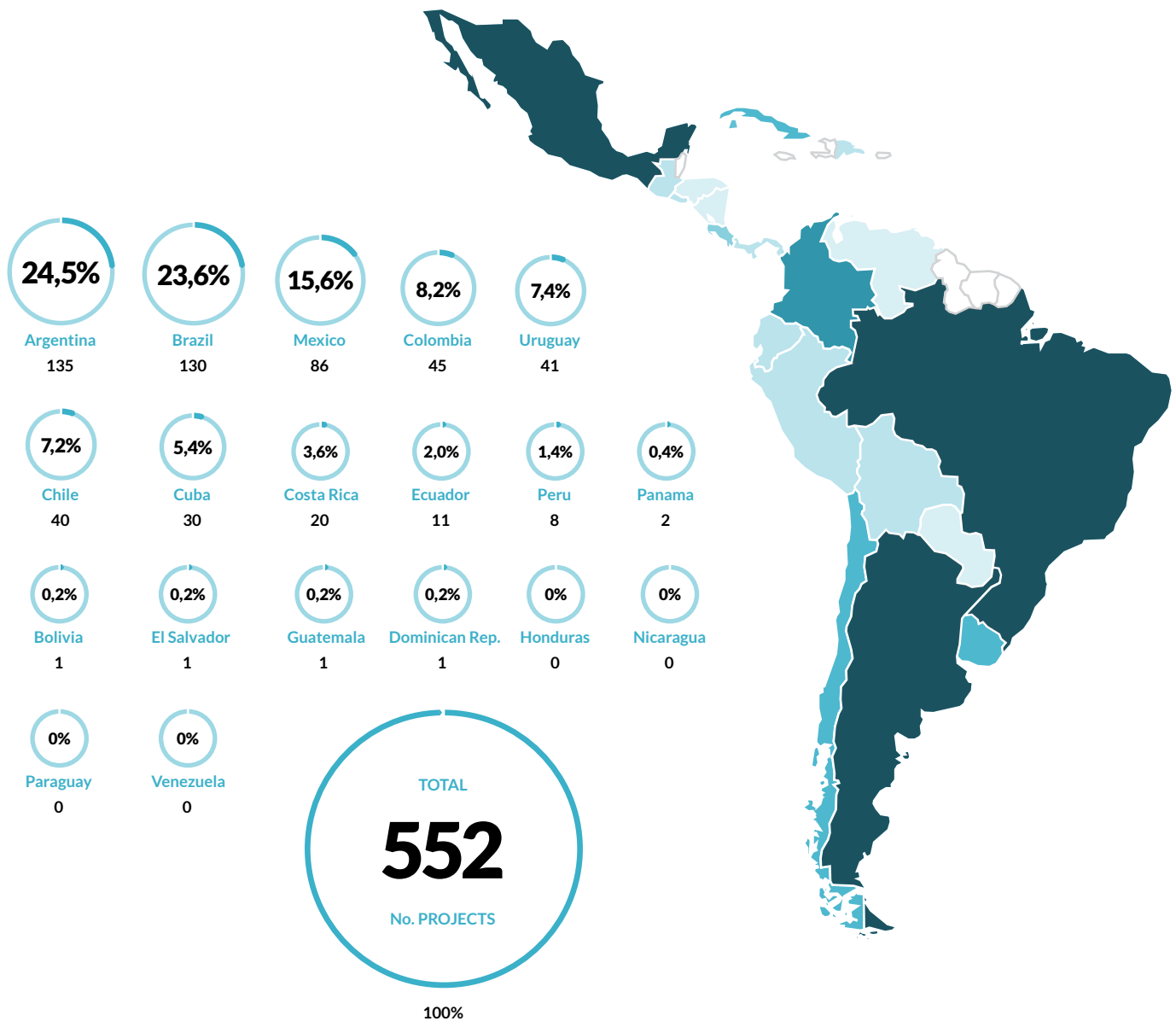
The second chapter systematizes the 552 projects and 333 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions exchanged by Ibero-American countries in 2014.

The analysis of these nearly 900 initiatives reveals that:

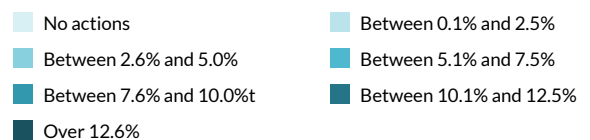
- a) The seven top provider countries were Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, along with Colombia, Uruguay, Chile and Cuba, who accounted for almost 92% of the 552 initiatives executed in 2014. However, the relative share of each country varied widely, with a maximum in Argentina (24.5%) and Brazil (23.6%), first and second providers in 2014, and Cuba (5.4%), with the smallest share. The remaining 8.2% of projects exchanged (45) were executed by eight countries with varying levels of individual participation. Notable were Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru (7.0% of total projects); followed by Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, who together accounted for 1.2%. Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela reported no activity in this role in 2014.

Geographic distribution of cooperation projects, by role. 2014

Provider
Intensity-based data:

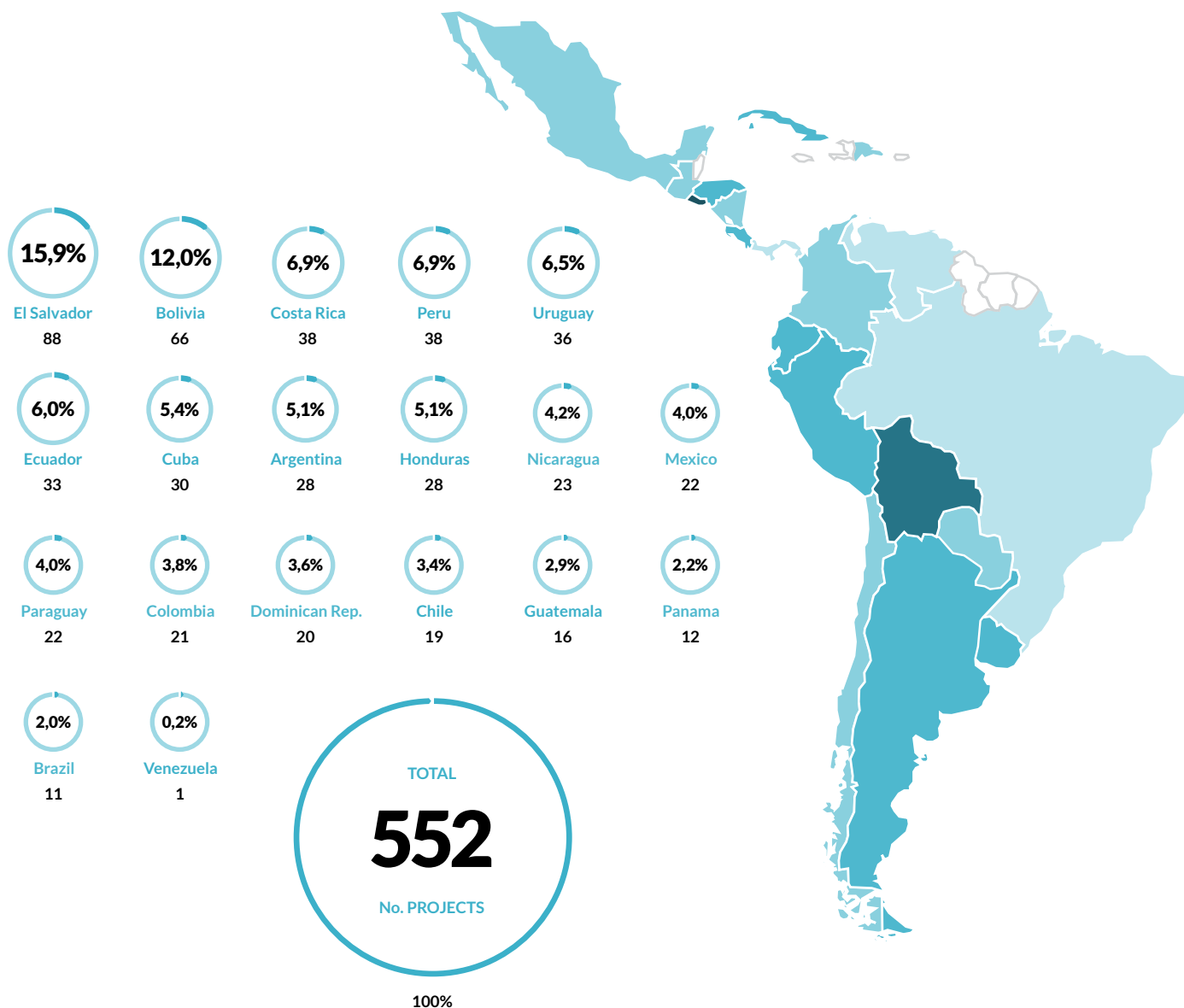


Legend. Color coding, based on the share (%) of cooperation projects provided or received in 2014:

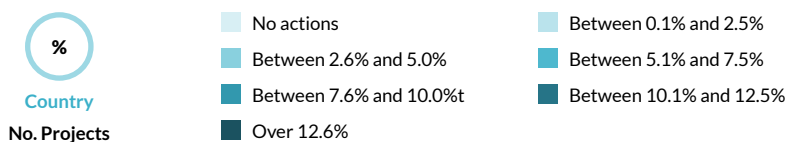


Geographic distribution of cooperation projects, by role. 2014

Recipient
Intensity-based data:



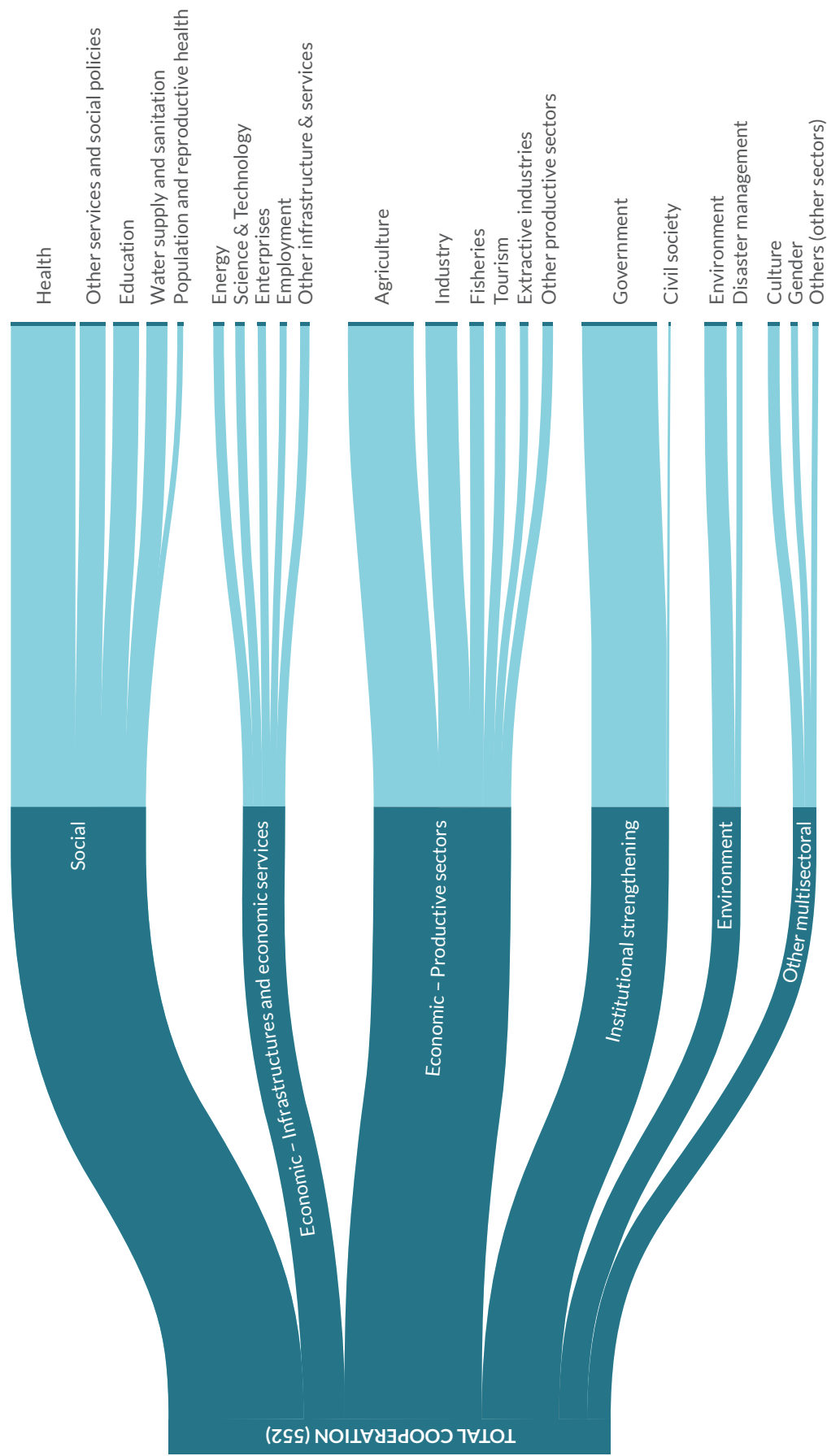
Legend. Color coding, based on the share (%) of cooperation projects provided or received in 2014:



« In 2014, the Ibero-American countries exchanged 552 projects and 333 Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation actions »

- b) Meanwhile, in 2014, El Salvador (16%) and Bolivia (12%) were the top recipients of the 552 projects under Bilateral HSSC. Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador came next, in descending order, with an individual share of 6% to 7% of the total. When Cuba, Argentina and Honduras (another 15% of the total) are added to the equation, these 9 countries accounted for 70% of the projects. The remaining 30% of this form of cooperation was split between ten Latin American countries: Nicaragua, Mexico and Paraguay (with individual shares equal to or slightly higher than 4%); Colombia, Dominican Republic and Chile (25% of the 552 projects received); and Panama, Brazil and Venezuela (5%; with 12, 11 and 1 project each).
- c) Also worth noting is the capacity profile that Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation strengthened in the region in 2014. Indeed, the bulk of the 552 projects (70%) driven by Ibero-American countries was geared towards the Economic (40%) and Social sectors (30%). This profile was influenced by the support of a number of countries for Agriculture (15.3%) and the Processing industry (7.0%) and, for Health (14.3 %), Education (5.6%) and Other services and social policies (5.2%). Of the remaining 30%, slightly more than half focused on Institutional strengthening, and the rest was nearly equally divided between the Environment (6.6% of the total) and Other multisectoral (culture, gender and development models) (5.2%).

**Distribution of Bilateral
HSSC project flows, by
dimension and activity
sector. 2014**



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

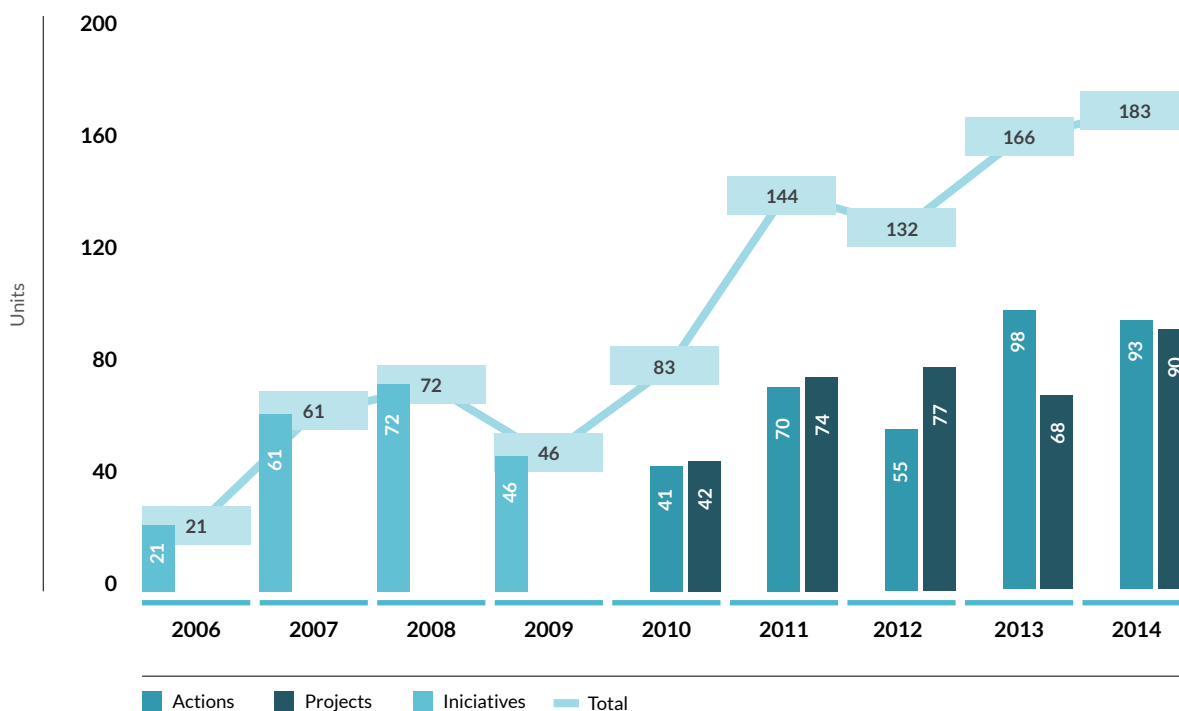
TRIANGULAR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN CONTINUOUS GROWTH

The third chapter focuses on the analysis of the 90 projects and 93 actions carried out in the region in 2014 under Triangular South-South Cooperation. With regard to these 183 initiatives, the following should be noted:

« The total number of initiatives in progress has seen an average annual growth rate of 27%; nearly a nine-fold increase between 2006 and 2014 »

Triangular South-South Cooperation projects and actions in progress. 2006-2014

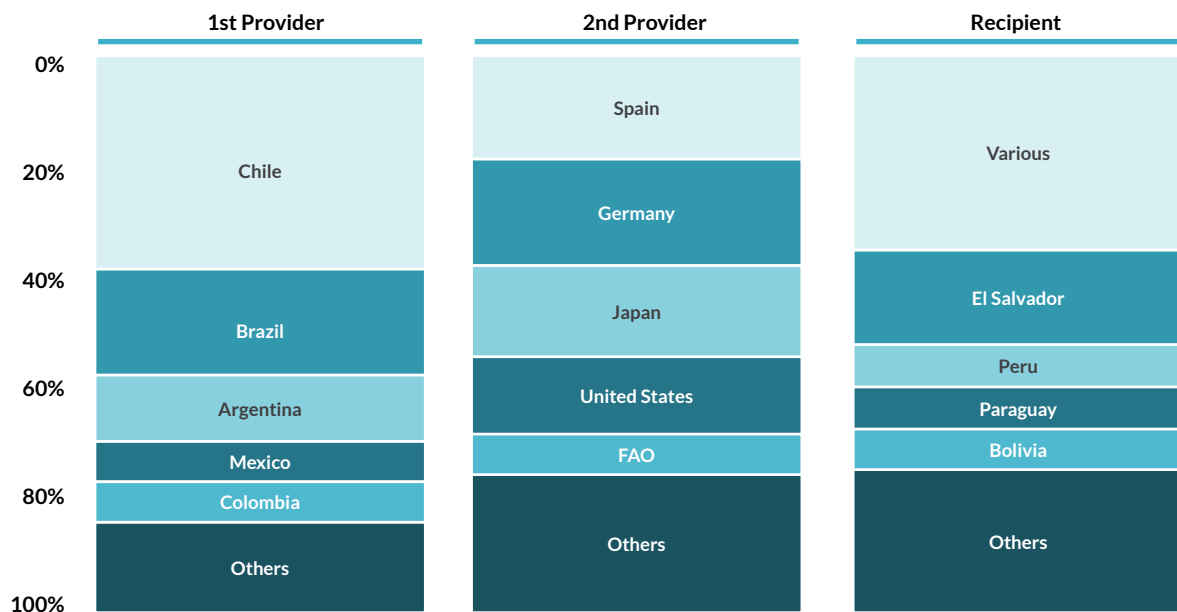
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Source: SEGIB, based on the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013-2014 and 2015) and on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

Main actors in Triangular South-South Cooperation by different roles. 2014

Share (%)



Note: Projects and actions with more than one country acting in this role are shown under the heading "Various". Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

- a) The historic time series on the evolution of the number Triangular South-South Cooperation actions, projects and initiatives (the sum of the previous two) launched in the region between 2006 and 2014 (first and latest available data), shows strong continued growth of this form of cooperation. Indeed, the total number of initiatives in progress has seen an average annual growth rate of 27%; nearly a nine-fold increase between 2006 (21) and 2014 (183).

« **Chile, Brazil and Argentina stood out as first providers of Triangular SSC in 2014; Spain, Germany and Japan as second providers; and El Salvador, Peru and Paraguay as recipients** »

- Twenty-three countries and/or organizations were involved as second providers. Spain and Germany were active in a larger number of projects (17 each), followed by Japan (15). The three countries together accounted for about 55% of the 90 final projects. Notable also in this role were, in descending order, United States, Canada, Korea, Italy, Mexico, Norway and Uruguay, as well as a number of international organizations, some with links to or part of the UN system (FAO, PAHO, WFP and UNICEF) and a few regional organizations (IICA, IDB or CAF).

b) The main actors in Triangular SSC in 2014 were:

- Twelve of the 19 Latin American countries were active as first providers of Triangular SSC at some point over the course of the year. Chile, in particular, stood out in transfer of capacities with almost 4 out of 10 projects; followed by Brazil (16.7%); Argentina (11.1%); and Mexico and Colombia, who together accounted for another 15%.



– The countries that were most active as recipients were El Salvador (15.6% of 90 projects), Peru and Paraguay (8.9% each) and Bolivia (7.8%). These four countries together accounted for 41.2% of the initiatives. More often than not, several countries received Triangular South-South Cooperation simultaneously. This was the case in more than one-third of the projects (34.4%) in 2014.

c) As for the capacities strengthened by the participation of Ibero-American countries in Triangular South-South Cooperation in 2014, nearly 95% of the projects were evenly distributed between Social, Productive sectors, Institutional Strengthening and the Environment. The remaining projects (just 6.6% of the total) were distributed between Infrastructure and economic services (2.2% of total) and support for the so-called Other multisectoral (4.4%).

d) A breakdown by sectors shows that most Triangular SSC projects geared towards the Social sector sought to strengthen public services and policies in this area (44%) as well as Health-related issues (32%). Furthermore, nearly two of three projects geared towards strengthening the Productive sectors focused on Agriculture (with the second largest share of the 90 Triangular SSC projects in 2014). Meanwhile, 22.2% of all projects were aimed at institutional development of governments, especially management and administration, as well as national security. The Environment is another area with notable projects geared towards the defense and protection of the environment; and several more ad hoc initiatives focused on improving labor systems, promoting MSMEs and territorial development.

« **Nearly 95% of the projects were evenly distributed between Social, Productive sectors, Institutional Strengthening and the Environment** »



REGIONAL SSC: IBERO-AMERICA IN THE QUEST FOR SHARED SOLUTIONS

Chapter IV focuses on 39 programs and 59 projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries reported that they had participated in 2014.

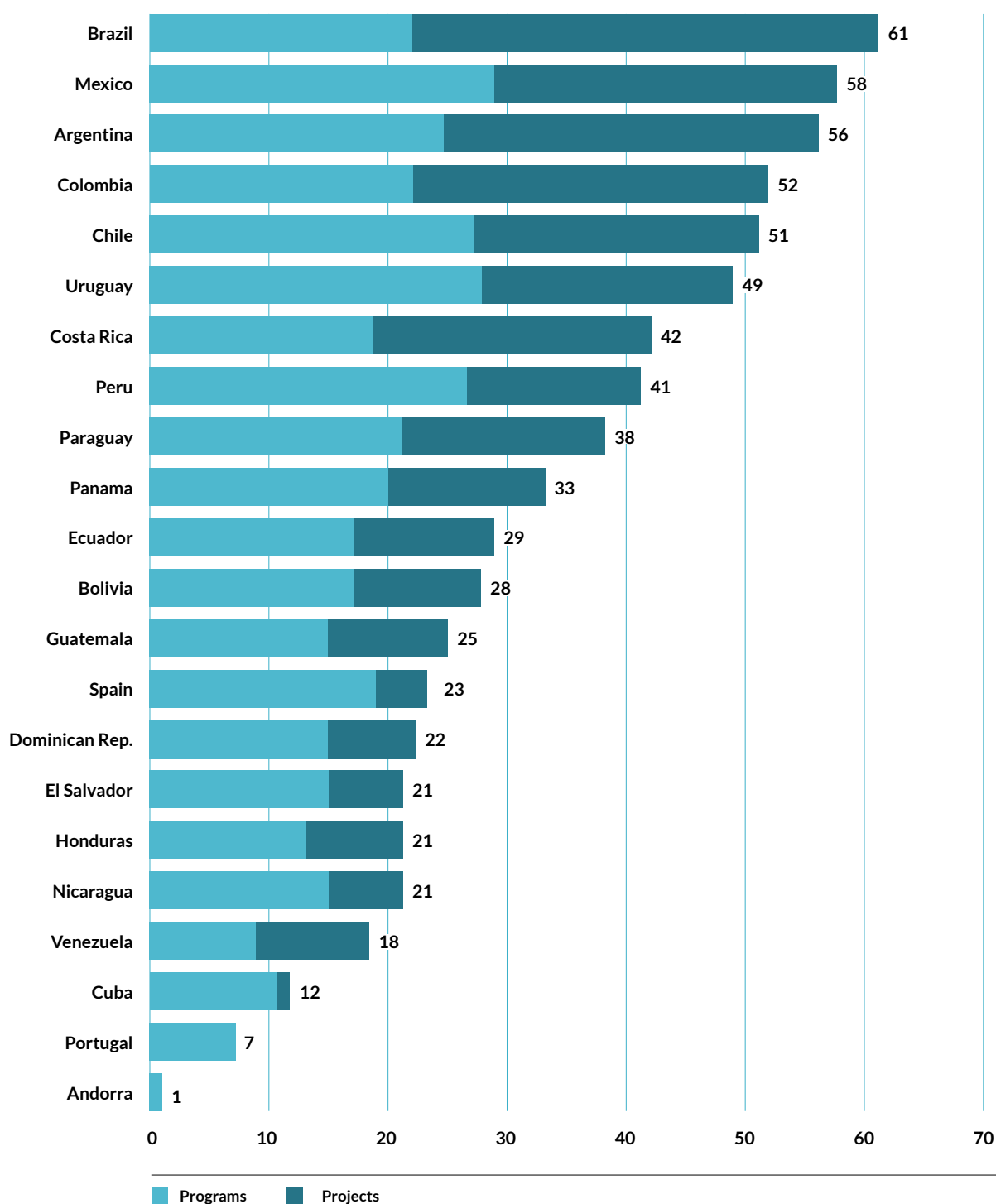
« **In 2014, the Ibero-American countries reported that they had participated in 39 programs and 59 projects under Regional SSC** »

The analysis renders interesting information on the participating countries and the type of problems collectively addressed in the region through this form of South-South Cooperation. In particular:

- a) In 2014, Brazil was the most active participant in Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation programs and projects (61). This was followed, in descending order, by five countries that came close to or exceeded fifty programs and projects: Mexico (58), Argentina (56), Peru (52), Colombia (51) and Chile (49). Meanwhile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador and Bolivia, together with Costa Rica and Panama were active in a number of programs and projects that ranged between 30 and 40 initiatives. Meanwhile, four Central American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua), together with the Dominican Republic (Caribbean) and Spain (Iberian Peninsula), formed a bloc that participated in 21 to 25 Regional HSSC programs and projects. Finally, the countries least active in the 98 initiatives under Regional HSSC in 2014 were Andorra (1 program); Portugal (7 programs); and Cuba and Venezuela (11 and 18, respectively).

Countries' participation in Regional HSSC Programs and Projects. 2014

Units



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

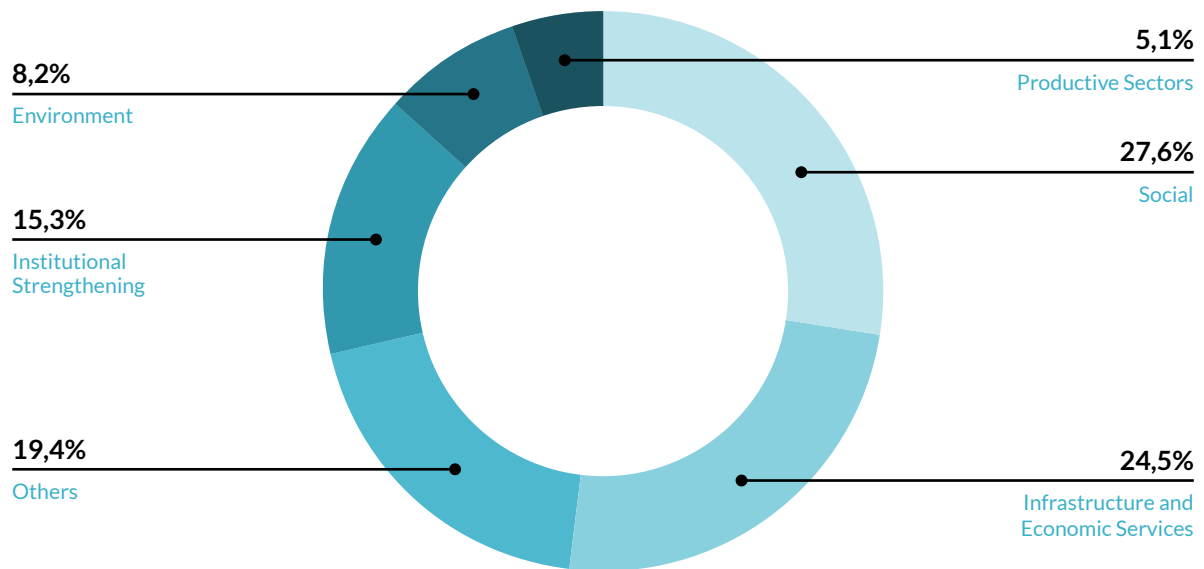
- b) Multilateral organizations also played an important role in Regional HSSC in 2014, providing support to 78.6% of the initiatives. In that regard, the SEGIB, as well as other Ibero-American organizations such as COMJIB, the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) or the OEI, to name a few, were active in and/or accompanied the activities carried out in 21 of the 39 Regional HSSC programs in 2014. Meanwhile, two other bodies of a different nature, MERCOSUR and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), were active, respectively, in 12 Regional HSSC projects. The Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) were involved in 7 initiatives each, both through 1 program and 6 projects. Finally, the Pacific Alliance and ECLAC were an integral part of 4 and 3 Regional HSSC programs, respectively.
- c) On the other hand, the 98 programs and projects executed under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation by Ibero-American countries in 2014 were geared towards a variety of sectoral capacities. Slightly more than half of these 98 initiatives (52.0%) were socio-economically oriented, with a particular focus on capacity building in the Social sector (27.6% of total) and on creating Infrastructure and economic services (24.5%). Within these two dimensions, worthy of note were health care and application of scientific and technological advances to economic, social and even environmental activity. Meanwhile, the other half of the initiatives (48.0%) were geared towards four quite different objectives: in descending order, Other multisectoral (one out of five programs and projects); Institutional strengthening (15.3%); the Environment (8.2%); and, again in the Economic sector, development of Productive sectors (5.1%).

« Slightly more than half (52%) of the 98 programs and projects executed under Regional SSC by Ibero-American countries in 2014 were biased towards socioeconomic issues »

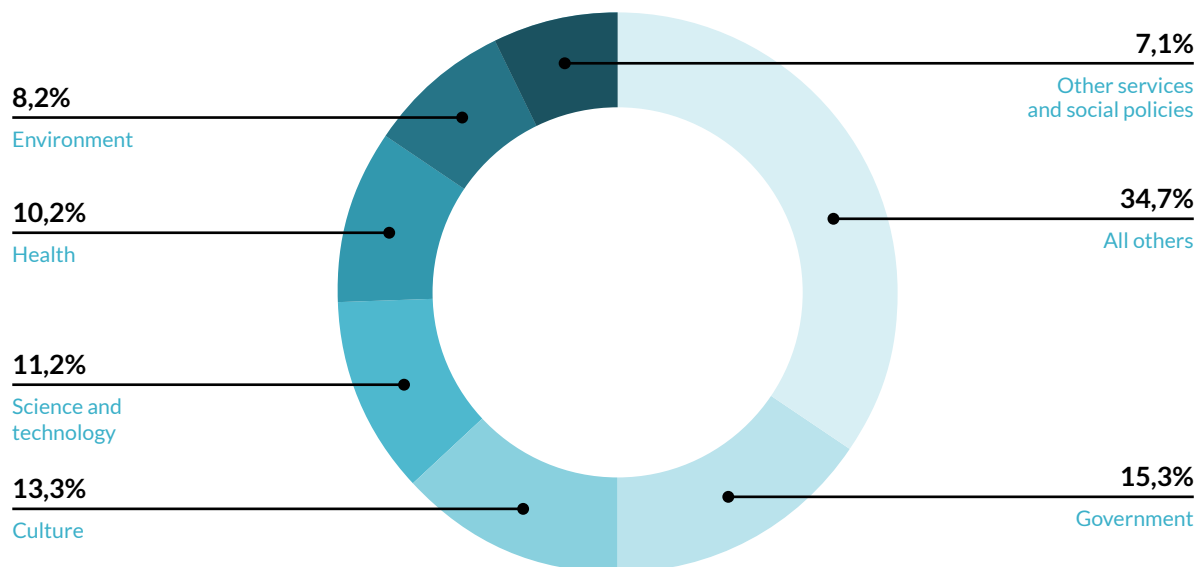
Distribution of Regional HSSC programs and projects, by dimension and sector of activity. 2014

Share (%)

Dimension of activity



Sector of activity



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

BEYOND IBERO-AMERICA, SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEVELOPING REGIONS

Finally, this edition of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America closes with Chapter V, which, for the first time, provides a glimpse into South-South Cooperation between Ibero-America and other developing regions in 2014, including the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Africa and Asia. Even with only partial or incomplete information, the table shows that Ibero-America was active in a total of 229 initiatives with other regions, under the three forms of cooperation recognized in our space.

« Ibero-America was active in a total of 229 initiatives with other regions, under the three forms of cooperation recognized in our space »



Guatemala received assistance from Costa Rica to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance

South-South Cooperation Initiatives between Ibero-America and other developing regions. 2014

Units

		FORMS			TOTAL
		Bilateral HSSC	Triangular SSC	Regional HSSC	
INSTRUMENTS	Programs	n/a	n/a	11	11
	Projects	122	12	7	141
	Actions	70	7	n/a	77
TOTAL		192	19	18	229

Note: n/a N/A Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus

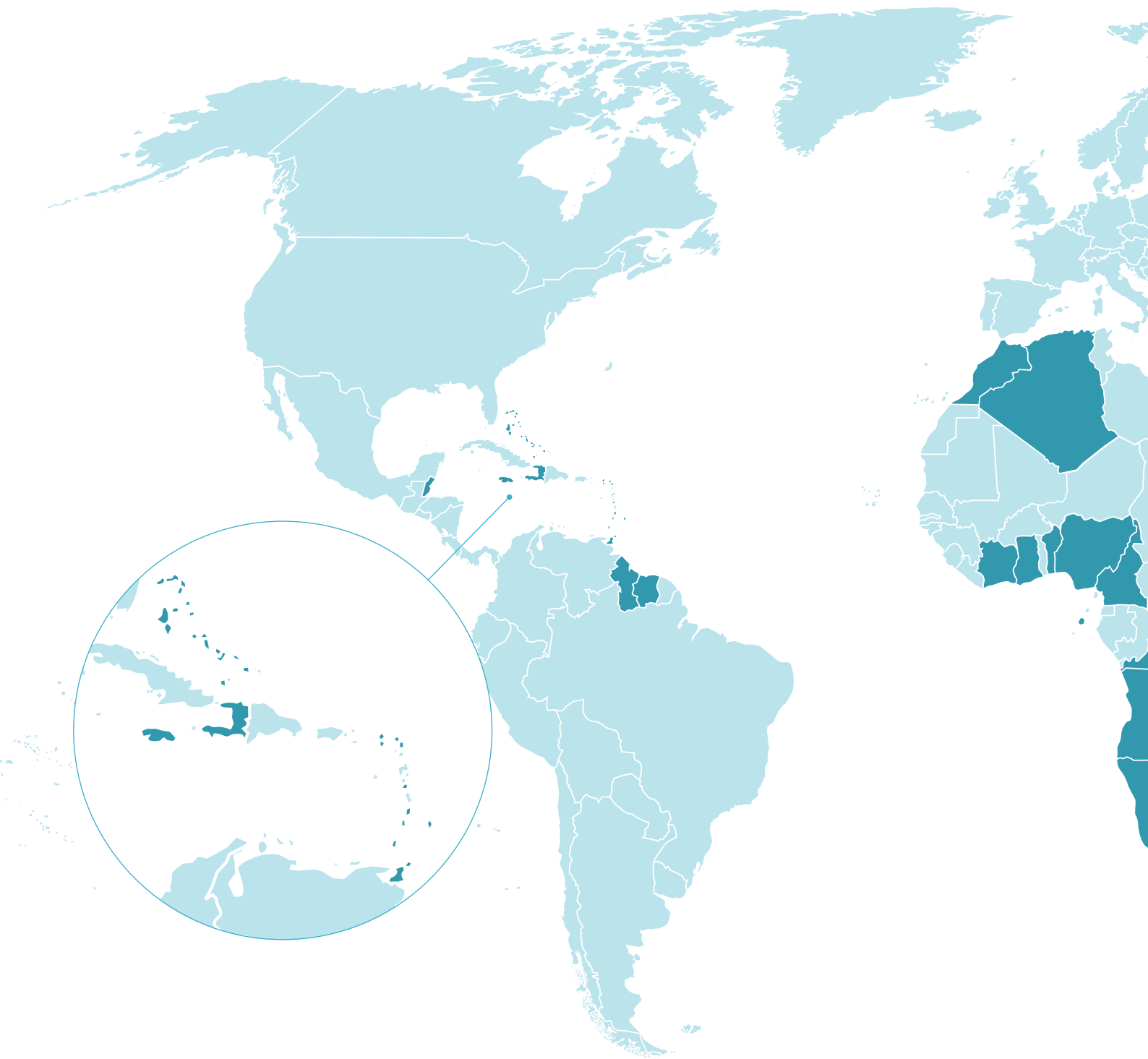


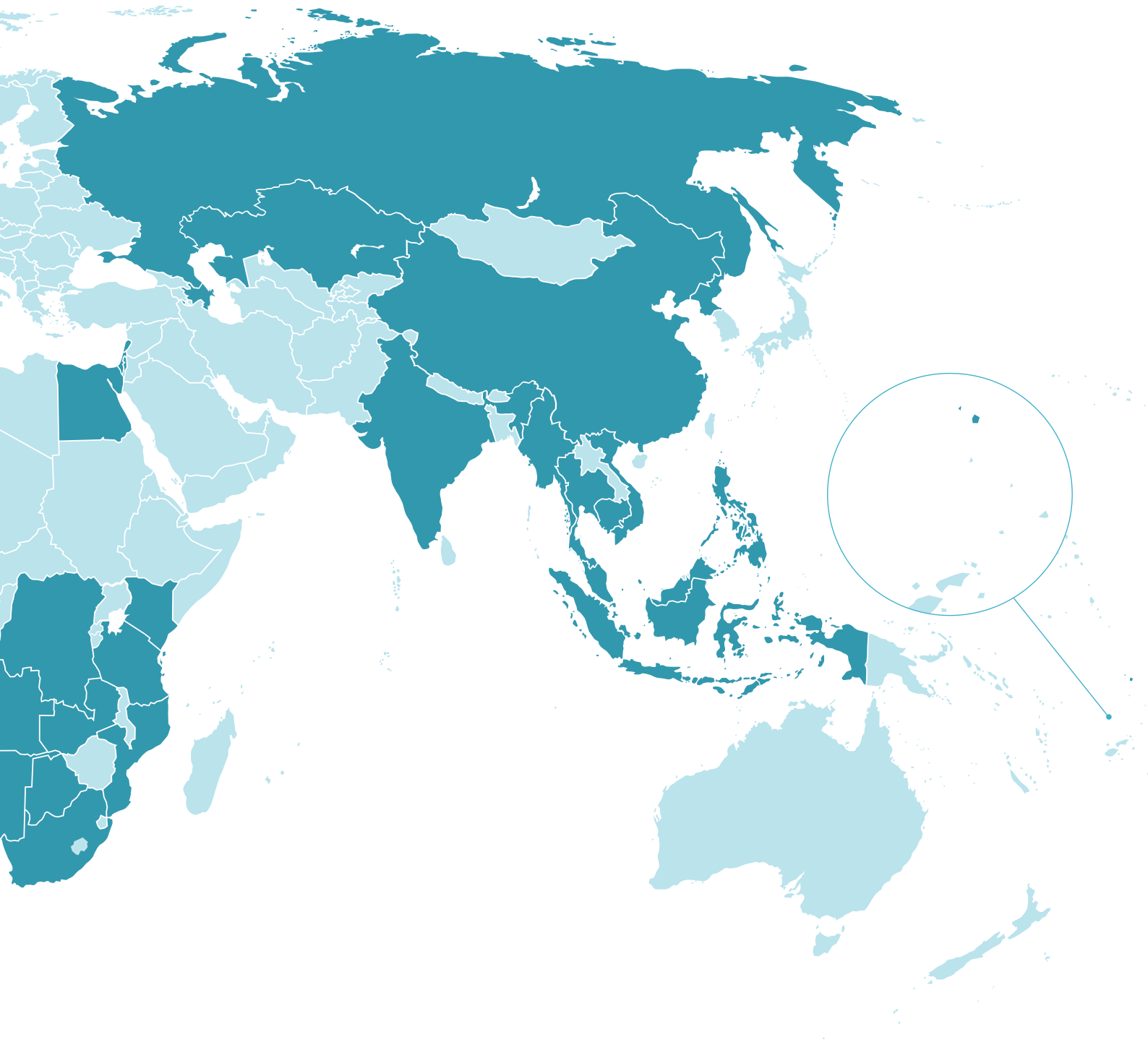
The study breaking down the 229 initiatives by form of cooperation shows that:

a) In the case of Bilateral Horizontal South-South Cooperation, the countries in the region engaged with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 57 projects and 30 actions, always as providers. They were also active as providers in 29 projects and 10 actions in Africa, and in 1 project as recipients. A similar situation was noted in Asia with 26 projects and 13 actions as providers and 21 as recipients. There were also one and four actions exchanged, respectively, with countries in Oceania and the Middle East.

- b) Meanwhile, in 2014, Ibero-America also engaged with other developing regions in 12 projects and 7 actions under Triangular South-South Cooperation. The non-Ibero-American Caribbean was its main partner in 16 of the 19 initiatives. In all except one, the Ibero-American countries were primarily active as first providers in the transfer of capacities. These initiatives were complemented with three exchanges with other developing regions (2 in Africa, and 1 with an Asian country).
- c) Finally, in 2014, Ibero-American countries engaged with other developing countries in 11 programs and 7 projects under Regional Horizontal South-South Cooperation. Though two projects were implemented with Africa and Asia, their main partners (in 16 out of 18 initiatives) were Caribbean countries who participated in these programs and projects through their membership in Mesoamerican (Belize) and Ibero-American (Haiti) cooperation organizations, or through CARICOM, ECLAC and OAS, organizations of which they are full members.

**Countries in other regions
that participated in South-South
Cooperation with Ibero-America.
2014**

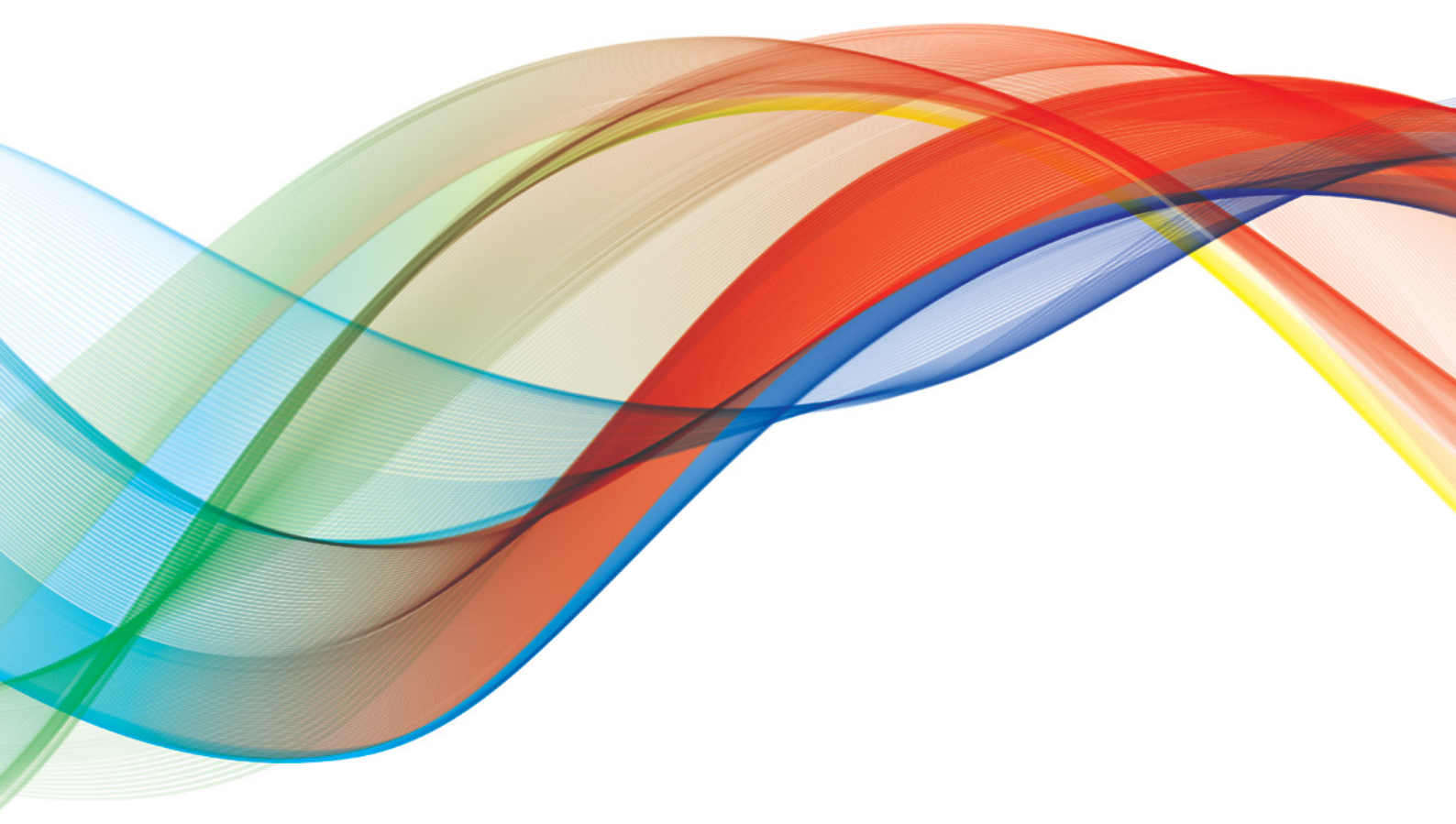




The *Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2016* is the most comprehensive intergovernmental systematization of South-South Cooperation in a developing region. In the context of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this Report, which is the ninth edition, provides an international benchmark for understanding the role of our region in the future of South-South Cooperation.

Andorra :: Argentina :: Bolivia :: Brazil :: Chile :: Colombia :: Costa Rica :: Cuba :: Ecuador :: El Salvador :: Spain :: Guatemala :: Honduras :: Mexico :: Nicaragua :: Panama :: Paraguay :: Peru :: Portugal :: Dominican Republic :: Uruguay :: Venezuela

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