Executive Summary

REPORT ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IBERO-AMERICA 2018

southsouth

Secretaría General Iberoamericana
Secretaria-Geral Ibero-Americana
Towards an international cooperation system “leaving no one behind”: Ibero-American vision

- The challenges and role of international cooperation for sustainable development in Ibero-America looking forward to 2030.
- The need to adjust the narrative and practices for sustainable development.
- Ibero-American countries’ reaction to the graduation of countries classified as upper-middle income within the framework of the Agenda 2030.

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- Bilateral South-South Cooperation actions and projects in 2016
- Bilateral South-South Cooperation in 2016: a geographic perspective
- Cooperation and exchange relationships between countries: an approximation
- Sectoral analysis of Bilateral South-South Cooperation. 2016
- South-South Cooperation in 2016: its potential contribution to SDGs

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- Countries’ share (%) in Regional South-South Cooperation. 2016
- Multilateral agencies’ share (%) in Regional SSC. 2016
- Sectoral analysis of Regional South-South Cooperation in 2016
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- Non-Ibero-American Caribbean
- Africa
- Asia
- Oceania and Middle East

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- Triangular Cooperation Projects and Actions in 2016
- Participation of countries and their partners in Triangular Cooperation in Ibero-America
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FOREWORD

With barely a few months to the Conference commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA), recognized as a foundational landmark of modern South-South Cooperation, the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) is delighted to present the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2018 to the international community. This eleventh edition of the Report signals a new phase in the history of a publication that continues to be the only regional report on South-South Cooperation in the world.

The year 2017 marked the tenth anniversary of the first edition of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, and the mandate provided by the Heads of State and Government of our countries, within the framework of the 27th Ibero-American Summit at Santiago de Chile, to push for its annual publication. Ten years in which we have gained an unprecedented experience and knowledge, with the support of the Ibero-American Program to Strengthen South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) and each of the 22 member countries. We have also designed and implemented the regional online data platform on South-South Cooperation (SIDICSS, by its Spanish acronym), unique in the world, whose greatest asset is the opportunity to learn more and better about the SSC in which Ibero-America participated through the nearly 8,000 projects registered and stored to date on our data platform.

True to the commitment to our countries and further innovation and progress, SEGIB moves forward to this new phase of the Report with as much enthusiasm as with the first one, albeit with some new features that we hope will become a hallmark for the years to come. Indeed, this Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2018 has a new design that seeks to make methodological rigor compatible with an increasingly visual, friendly and relatable story. Furthermore, the Report highlights the prominent role played by our countries. To that end, and for the first time, a summary of the most relevant data on each of the 22 member countries of the Ibero-American Conference that participated in South-South Cooperation is provided at the end of the Report broken down by country. This summary offers greater insight into each country’s participation and supports comparative and regional analysis, but, more importantly, it provides the countries a new tool for greater visibility and better management of SSC. Finally, the 2018 Report reasserts its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, giving a more prominent role to South-South Cooperation’s contributions towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This exercise, which also falls within the joint efforts made by countries and PIFCSS to build collectively a methodology that would allow the region to make greater strides towards alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, would ultimately mark a new milestone that will make Ibero-America a benchmark for other regions.

With this interesting combination of past and future, between what has been learned over the last decade and a renewed enthusiasm for the future to come, we welcome this new Report and the phase we seek to initiate. A time of innovation that looks forward with the same dedication and hard work as always, in the certainty that our collective effort will continue to strengthen a South-South Cooperation that “leaves no one behind”.

Rebeca Grynspan
IBERO-AMERICAN SECRETARY GENERAL

María Andrea Albán
SECRETARY FOR IBERO-AMERICAN COOPERATION
The contents of the publication, however, remain unchanged. Four chapters of this Report focus on systematizing and analyzing the South-South Cooperation exchanged between Ibero-American countries under the three modalities (bilateral, triangular and regional) recognized in this space (Chapters II, III and IV), plus another on exchanges with other developing regions (Chapter V). As has been customary since 2009, this exercise is preceded by a first chapter that includes a collective reflection by the Heads of Cooperation of Ibero-American countries on SSC and its role in the new international agenda for development, heavily influenced by the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (PABA), considered a foundational landmark of modern SSC.

Project between Bolivia and Colombia to strengthen capacities for producing organic coffee
In this context, chapter 1 of this 2018 Report, prepared by the Heads of Cooperation of Ibero-American countries, reflects on the region’s situation and stance on the imperative need to build an inclusive international cooperation system that, in honoring the commitment to help achieve the new development agenda, “leaves no one behind”. Within the framework of the new development paradigm emerging under the 2030 Agenda, countries appeal to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, in which the international community recognizes the need to generate new indicators to measure progress towards sustainable development, without narrowing its focus to merely a question of per capita income. Similarly, the region also challenges the use of OECD and DAC indicators to determine a country’s eligibility to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as the subsequent “graduation” of countries that, despite having improved their income level, have been excluded from the list of ODA eligible countries because their development has yet to be consolidated. The region considers that this process affects its possibilities to consolidate and deepen its development achievements, weakening, in turn, the international cooperation system, which should be adapted to the principles of solidarity and equity.

The 2018 Report then goes on to describe the South-South Cooperation implemented by Ibero-America in 2016, based on the systematization and analysis of the more than 1,300 South-South Cooperation programs, projects and actions exchanged by the region’s countries that year. Indeed, according to the following table, which covers the three modalities accepted in our space, the different means of instrumentalization (programs, projects and actions) and the total number of initiatives exchanged among Ibero-American countries, and between Ibero-American countries and their partners in other developing regions, it can be asserted that Ibero-American countries participated in 1,355 South-South Cooperation initiatives in 2016.

### SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION INITIATIVES PARTICIPATED BY IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES. 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Modalities</th>
<th>Bilateral SSC</th>
<th>Triangular Cooperation</th>
<th>Regional SSC</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programs</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: n/a Not applicable. Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.
each, along with El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, who participated on an ad hoc basis. Meanwhile, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela did not participate as providers of Bilateral SSC.

b) On the other hand, El Salvador was the top recipient country with 106 projects, or 15.6% of the 680 that were exchanged. This figure practically doubled that of the next two countries in terms of relative importance. Mexico and Colombia, with 58 and 56 projects, respectively, contributed a further 16.9% to Bilateral SSC in 2016. Two thirds of the final exchanges are accounted for when Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Paraguay and Uruguay are added to the mix. The last third is explained by the 25% contributed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, together with Ecuador and Peru; and the 7% of projects received by Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil and Venezuela.

CHAPTER II
Chapter II analyzes the 680 projects and 165 actions under Bilateral South-South Cooperation exchanged between the nineteen Latin America countries in 2016. The characterization of these close to 850 initiatives reveals that:

a) Mexico was the top provider of projects with 155, or 22.8% of the 680 that took place. It was followed, in order of relative importance, by Argentina, Chile and Brazil, who exchanged 110, 97 and 76 projects, respectively, jointly equivalent to two thirds of all exchanges. Meanwhile, Colombia and Cuba participated in 66 and 68 projects, respectively. When Uruguay (34 projects), Costa Rica (19) and Ecuador (18) are added to the mix, these 9 countries acted as providers in about 95% of Bilateral SSC in 2016. The remaining 5% (some thirty projects) involved Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay, with 5 to 16 projects each.

b) On the other hand, El Salvador was the top recipient country with 106 projects, or 15.6% of the 680 that were exchanged. This figure practically doubled that of the next two countries in terms of relative importance. Mexico and Colombia, with 58 and 56 projects, respectively, contributed a further 16.9% to Bilateral SSC in 2016. Two thirds of the final exchanges are accounted for when Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Paraguay and Uruguay are added to the mix. The last third is explained by the 25% contributed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, together with Ecuador and Peru; and the 7% of projects received by Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil and Venezuela.

The number of Bilateral SSC projects in 2016 amounted to 680. Of these, Mexico acted as recipient in 22.8% (155) of the projects. Meanwhile, El Salvador implemented the largest number of projects as recipient (106, equivalent to 15.6%)
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION PROJECTS, BY ROLE. 2016

Provider

OVERALL TOTAL: 680

Legend. Color coding, based on the share (%) of cooperation projects provided or received in 2016:

- Between 7.6% and 10.0%
- Between 0.1% and 2.5%
- Between 2.6% and 5.0%
- Between 5.1% and 7.5%
- Over 12.6%
- No projects

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION PROJECTS, BY ROLE. 2016

Recipient

OVERALL TOTAL: 678

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. Projects</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
Furthermore, the bulk of the 680 Bilateral SSC projects (nearly 40%) implemented in 2016 were geared towards strengthening capacities in the Social sector. Another third of the projects focused on the Economic sector, mainly because three-fourth of these 202 initiatives helped strengthen different Productive sectors. Additionally, 91 projects were aimed at strengthening institutions and government policies. The last 14% was distributed between the Environment (42) and the more generic Other multisectoral (40). This distribution by areas of action was influenced by the importance of three sectors: Health, with over one hundred projects, equivalent to 17.2% of the total; Agriculture and livestock, with 75 projects (an additional 12.5%); and the strengthening of Other social services and policies (62 projects, another 10%).

An alternative reading of the type of capacities strengthened through these 680 projects in 2016 allows to identify the contribution made by the region, through SSC, to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). From this perspective, it should be noted that one fifth of the projects (over 100%) could be contributing to SDG 3 on “Good Health and Well-being”. Another 154 (25%) of the projects are aligned with SDG 2 (“Hunger Zero”) and 16 (“Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”). This 45% of Bilateral SSC projects were complemented by another 200 projects (one-third of the total), which aligned with SDG 8 (“Decent Work and Economic Growth”) and SDG 9 (“Industry, Innovation and Infrastructures”), as well as SDG 4 (“Quality Education”), SDG 11 (“Sustainable Cities and Communities”) and SDG 6 (“Clean Water and Sanitation”). The last 23%, which includes almost 140 SSC projects with different purposes, is aligned with the other 10 Development Goals.

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
b) Meanwhile, a score of actors supported 100 Triangular Cooperation projects as second providers. Eight countries acted in this capacity, including Germany (25 projects), Spain (20), Luxembourg and the United States (11 and 10 projects, respectively). The remaining 12 providers were international organizations of the United Nations System (FAO, UN Women, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF) and regional organizations (OAS, IDB, CABEI and CAF). Five actors accounted for three-quarters of the 100 projects finally implemented when the FAO (8 projects) is added to the mix.

CHAPeR III

Meanwhile, chapter III systematizes the 100 projects and 37 Triangular Cooperation actions in which Ibero-America participated in 2016. The aggregate outcome has more than doubled from a decade ago (60). This analysis highlighted that:

a) In 2016, slightly more than half (11) of the Latin American countries acted as first providers, transferring skills through their participation in at least one of the 100 Triangular Cooperation projects implemented. Brazil and Chile stood out with 19 projects each. Mexico, Costa Rica and El Salvador, participated in 10 to 15 projects each, which jointly accounted for one-third of the total. The last 26% was explained by the participation, in descending order, of Uruguay, Colombia, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador and Cuba.
c) In 2016, all 19 Latin American countries acted as recipients in a Triangular Cooperation project, either individually or together with other partners. Indeed, the most common situation (18% of the cases) was to have several countries simultaneously participating as recipients. On an individual basis, El Salvador stood out as recipient of 16 projects. This was followed by Paraguay, recipient of 11 Triangular Cooperation projects, along with Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Guatemala (between 5 and 10, in each case). The contribution of these countries, and the earlier mentioned cases, accounted for 70% of the 100 projects.

Note: The projects and actions in which more than one actor exercised this role are grouped under the heading Various
Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRIANGULAR COOPERATION PROJECTS. 2016

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
d) With regard to capacity building, the Environmental, Social and Economic sectors jointly accounted for about 75% of Triangular Cooperation projects in 2016. Virtually one in four of the remaining projects was geared towards Institutional Strengthening (19%), while Other multisectoral had only anecdotal value (barely 4%). This was influenced by the relevance of the projects that focused on the following activity sectors, in descending order of importance: preservation and protection of the Environment (one in four), Health (around 12%), and development of Agriculture and strengthening of Government Institutions (10.9% each).

e) In keeping with this profile of capacities, the analysis of the potential contribution of the 100 Triangular Cooperation projects in 2016 towards the Sustainable Development Goals revealed that one third of these were aligned with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Another 40% of Triangular Cooperation exchanges in the region contributed towards SDG 8 (Economic Growth and Decent Work), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Up to 16% of the initiatives implemented in 2016 targeted the environmental dimension, when projects focusing on SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) are added to the mix. The last 20% of the projects were aligned with up to seven different Goals (in particular, SDGs 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 17).

« Ibero-America participated in 100 projects and 37 actions under Triangular Cooperation in 2016; a figure that, on an aggregate basis, more than doubled the amount recorded a decade ago (60) »

CHAPTER IV

Chapter IV focuses on the 46 programs and 53 projects under Regional South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-American countries engaged in 2016. Particularly significant were the outcomes related to the actors that participated in this modality, as well as the common problems faced by the countries and the solutions shared and instrumentalized in response to these challenges. Specifically:

a) In 2016, Mexico was the country involved in a larger number of Regional South-South Cooperation initiatives (66). It was followed, in order of relative importance, by Colombia and Costa Rica, both with more than 60 programs and projects. Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Chile and Panama also engaged in more than fifty initiatives. Meanwhile, six countries - Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay - were involved in 40 to 50 programs and projects each. Bolivia, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic participated in 30 to 39 initiatives, and Spain, along with Venezuela and Cuba, were involved in slightly more than 20 each. Finally, Andorra and Portugal engaged, respectively, in 3 and 12 programs and projects under Regional SSC in 2016.
b) Furthermore, a multilateral body was involved in 95% of the cases. In almost one third of the exchanges, these were Ibero-American bodies, including SEGIB, COMJIB, OEI, OIJ and OISS, to name a few. A score of programs and projects were participated by SICA or one of its specialized agencies, such as CENPROMYPE. Meanwhile, MERCOSUR and the IDB were involved in 10 and 6 initiatives, respectively. The rest of the Regional SSC was implemented on an ad hoc basis by up to ten other bodies, including IAEA, ILO, Pacific Alliance partnership scheme, ECLAC, PAHO and UNASUR.

c) The bulk of the 46 programs and 53 projects under Regional SSC (nearly one-third) in which Ibero-American countries participated in 2016 attempted to address social problems collectively. A quarter (25.3%) of the exchanges had an Economic perspective, mainly oriented towards supporting the generation of Infrastructures and services (18.2%). Meanwhile, the programs and projects classified under Other multisectoral -one in five- carried remarkable weight, in particular, Culture (17.1% of the total number of programs and projects). The cooperation geared towards Institutional Strengthening (13.1%), which sought to address a number of environmental issues (10.1%), complemented the profile.

COUNTRIES’ SHARE (%) IN REGIONAL SSC PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS 2016

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V
Chapter V closes the Report with an analysis of the 314 South-South Cooperation programs, projects and actions that Ibero-America exchanged in 2016 with other developing regions. The following table summarizes the main outcomes, including:

### SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION INITIATIVES BETWEEN IBERO-AMERICA AND OTHER DEVELOPING REGIONS. 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developing regions</th>
<th>Bilateral SSC</th>
<th>Triangular Cooperation</th>
<th>Regional SSC</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Ibero-American Caribbean</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various regions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>265</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>314</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**a)** The bulk of these initiatives (130, equivalent to over 40% of the total) were exchanged with non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries. The exchanges with Africa (30% of the total) and Asia (20%) were also very substantial. Consequently, 90% of the 314 actions, projects and programs in 2016 were geared towards these three regions. The remaining 10% was mainly explained by the sum of SSC carried out in Oceania and the Middle East.

**b)** Virtually 85% of the exchanges in which Ibero-America engaged with these countries in other developing regions (265) were implemented through Bilateral SSC. This was clearly the preferred modality in each of the regions concerned, with shares fluctuating between 70% in the Caribbean and 100% in Oceania and the Middle East. The remaining 15% took place under the regional and triangular modalities, with the former (33) being double that of the latter (16).
BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS BETWEEN IBERO-AMERICA (PROVIDER) AND NON-IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN (RECIPIENT). 2016

Units

Cuba 34
Mexico 19
Argentina 14

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus.
BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS BETWEEN IBERO-AMERICA (PROVIDER) AND AFRICA (RECIPIENT). 2016

Units

Number of projects in which countries participated as recipients:
- 1-2 Projects
- 3 Projects
- 5 Projects
- 6-7 Projects

Number of projects in which the countries participated as providers:

- Cuba: 52 projects
- Argentina: 18 projects
- Mexico: 3 projects
- Venezuela: 1 project
- Brazil: 1 project
- Colombia: 3 projects

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS BETWEEN IBERO-AMERICA (PROVIDER) AND ASIA (RECIPIENT). 2016

Units

Number of projects in which countries participated as recipients:

- 1-2 Projects
- 3-4 Projects
- 5-6 Projects
- 9 Projects

Number of projects in which the countries participated as providers:

- Argentina: 20
- Cuba: 18

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS BETWEEN IBERO-AMERICA (PROVIDER) AND OCEANIA (RECIPIENT). 2016

Units

Number of projects in which countries participated as recipients:

- 1 Project
- 2 Projects

Number of projects in which the countries participated as providers:

- Cuba: 7 projects
- Colombia: 1 project

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS BETWEEN IBERO-AMERICA (PROVIDER) AND MIDDLE EAST (RECIPIENT). 2016

Units

Number of projects in which countries participated as recipients:

- 1 Project
- 2 Projects

Number of projects in which the countries participated as providers:

- Cuba: 7
- Venezuela: 2
- Argentina: 1

Source: SEGIB, based on reporting from cooperation agencies and/or bureaus
The Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2018 signals a new decade for a publication that has consolidated its position over the last decade as an international benchmark to increase knowledge and understand the role of our region in the future of South-South Cooperation. The 2018 Report includes new developments that we hope will become a landmark over the coming years. This Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2018 has a new graphic design, highlights more prominently each country’s role -with a summary of each country’s most relevant South-South Cooperation data- and reaffirms the countries’ commitment to the 2030 Agenda, underscoring South-South Cooperation’s contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that “leave no one behind”.

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