This chapter analyzes South-South Cooperation in which Ibero-America participated together with other regions’ developing countries in 2017. The first section takes a global glance at cooperation executed together with these sub-regions: non-Ibero-American Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Middle East; and then focuses on their specific information. In each of these regions, the analysis distinguishes cooperation modalities through which SSC was executed, its main stakeholders and strengthened sectoral capacities.

V.1
A FIRST APPROACH

During 2017, Ibero-American countries aggregated participated in a total of 1,310 South-South Cooperation actions, projects and programs. Basically the fourth part of these initiatives, 319, corresponds to those which Ibero-American countries exchanged with other regions’ developing countries. This figure is very similar to that of 2016 (314), which suggests a slight increase of barely 1.6%. Eighty percent of these initiatives were implemented through projects, while only 11% were executed through actions. The remaining 9% is explained by cooperation programs. In addition, and as an interesting feature, basically 3 out of 19 of these initiatives (28.5%) started their execution during 2017 itself, while a similar percentage started before 2005. This coincidence suggests that Ibero-American cooperation with other regions’ developing countries does not respond to specific efforts, but is systematic and long-term.
### Matrix V.1

**IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL, TRIANGULAR AND REGIONAL SSC INITIATIVES WITH OTHER REGIONS. 2017**

In units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>MODALITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BILATERAL SSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Ibero-American Caribbean</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than one region</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

Matrix V.1 distributes the 319 initiatives according to the developing country with which this cooperation was executed. In fact, in more than 40% of the initiatives (137), the main partner belonged to the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, aspect that can be closely linked to geographical proximity. This feature is emphasized, probably for the same reason, when analyzing Regional SSC (33 out of 35 initiatives registered in 2017 were developed with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean). In terms of relative importance, Africa followed, the region with which Ibero-America developed basically 30% of 2017 exchanges. This region’s role coincides with its efforts, not only to foster South-South Cooperation, but also to systematize the results through a report. Evidence of this is the publication, in 2019, of the first Report on South-South Cooperation in Africa, as well as the collaborative work that the Ibero-American space has developed with this region for this purpose (refer to Box V.1). In addition, 90% of the programs, projects and actions executed with other regions in 2017 (a very similar proportion than in 2016) are explained when exchanges with Asia are added to cooperation developed with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean and Africa.
IBERO-AMERICA SUPPORTS THE ELABORATION OF THE FIRST AFRICAN SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION REPORT

Ten years have passed since the first edition of the Report of SSC in Ibero-America. This, together with the technical work developed in the region to design and implement the online data platform on this modality (the Ibero-American Integrated Data System on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, SIDICSS, by its Spanish acronym), have enabled SEGIB to support Africa in the preparation of its first South-South Cooperation Report, due to its accumulated experience.

In fact, throughout 2016, African countries together with the United Nations Development Program’s Regional Center in Africa and with the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), decided to boost the elaboration of a report to systematize South-South Cooperation exchanged in the region. The final report was presented to the international community only three years later, in March 2019, in the framework of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), held in Argentina.

From the first moment, Africa looked up to Ibero-America’s experience and, for this reason, SEGIB supported the elaboration of the First African SSC Report through technical assistance and its participation in different activities. The regional workshop “Reporting South-South Cooperation in Africa” held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) at the end of 2016, co-organized by SEGIB, UNDP Africa and NEPAD, with the additional contribution of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), is worthy of mention, among other activities. The aim of this workshop was to promote political dialogue on SSC between government officials, African civil society organizations and regional institutions. Conceptual, technical and political aspects of the systematization of this cooperation modality were particularly addressed.

This document represents an important milestone for SSC in Africa. Information on the activities that were executed in 2017 was systematized for the elaboration of this report with data provided by 11 African countries: Benin, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda. Apart from systematizing this information, the report aimed at promoting regional dialogue on key political and institutional aspects to foster SSC in Africa, and at promoting regional integration to advance in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in Africa’s Agenda 2063.

The report has three chapters in which different issues are addressed: (1) global, regional and national efforts to institutionalize SSC, analyzed in light of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action of 1978; (2) the analysis of the information gathered on SSC in Africa; (3) suggestions to strengthen SSC in Africa, including contributions resulted from SEGIB’s and IsDB’s experience, as well as an analysis of Triangular Cooperation’s potential.

Protagonists hope to continue and deepen this exercise in the future, involving more countries under the leadership of NEPAD, in order to strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Africa.

Source: SEGIB based on UNDP and NEPAD (2019)

In addition, the majority (82%) of the initiatives that Ibero-America exchanged in 2017 together with other regions’ developing countries were executed through Bilateral South-South Cooperation. Furthermore, it can be argued that this was the modality through which the majority of the initiatives with each of the other regions were developed: specifically, in 65% of the exchanges with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, in basically 90% of those developed with Africa and in 100% of the exchanges with the remaining regions. In contrast, Triangular Cooperation (23 initiatives corresponding to 7.2% of the total executed with other regions in 2017) was concentrated on the non-Ibero-American Caribbean (65% of 23) and on Africa (the remaining 35%). Finally, as was anticipated, basically 100% of the initiatives executed under Regional SSC were focused on the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, while initiatives with Africa were specific (2).
Graph V.1 complements the above as it disaggregates bilateral SSC exchanged with other regions in terms of Ibero-American countries’ role. As the graph shows, in bilateral exchanges, Ibero-America was predominantly provider (86%). In addition, countries that mainly acted as providers were Cuba, Argentina, Colombia and Mexico, which explained more than 80% of 2017 bilateral exchanges.\(^1\)

In fact, one half of bilateral SSC projects registered with other regions’ developing countries were provided by Cuba. This cooperation is long-term (most initiatives started before 2001) and it strengthens capacities in the Social area, mainly in Health (76 projects) and Education (24), many times through undergraduate degree scholarships or through integral cooperation programs. In addition, recipients belong to the 5 regions that are defined for this Report.

Finally, a fifth part of the total is explained by Argentina’s cooperation with other regions under the provider role. Initiatives are focused on one of its main strengths: the Agriculture and livestock sector, in which more than one half of the total projects are classified. Argentina’s cooperation supports countries from Africa, Asia and the non-Ibero-American Caribbean.

\(^1\) It is worth noting that, since this is one of the latest chapters of the Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America (included since the 2016 edition), countries that act as providers in most occasions coincide with those that more actively register data on SSC with other regions.
V.2

NON-IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN

As explained in the previous section (Matrix V.1), throughout 2017, Ibero-America participated in 137 initiatives with non-Ibero-American Caribbean developing countries. This figure explains more than 40% of the actions, projects and programs that were exchanged with other regions. Specifically:

a) On the one hand, the majority of the 137 initiatives that were executed (89, corresponding to 65% of the total) were developed through Bilateral SSC; almost one fourth (33) corresponded to Regional SSC and the remaining 15 initiatives corresponded to Triangular Cooperation.

b) On the other hand, 3 out of 4 initiatives (103) were executed through projects, while 21 programs and 13 actions were also registered. Another action with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean must be added, in this case classified in the category “more than one region” since Ibero-America participated in this cooperation simultaneously with Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

c) The former coincides with the fact that the 89 Bilateral SSC initiatives were predominately implemented through projects (76) and not through actions (barely 16). In addition, as was mentioned, Ibero-America acted as provider in basically all of these initiatives, with the only exception of one action.

On the other hand, Map V.1 distributes Bilateral SSC projects through which Ibero-America shared its capacities with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in 2017 in terms of the recipient country. Through its analysis, it can be argued that 13 out of 14 non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries acted, at least in one occasion, as recipients of Bilateral SSC projects. In this case, the only exception was Barbados which, however, participated in the reception of actions in two occasions, always together with other partners.

More specifically, and as in previous Reports, Haiti, the only Latin-American and Caribbean country which is in the United Nations list of Least Developed Countries (UNCTAD, 2019), was the country that received more cooperation: a total of 14 projects, corresponding to basically 20% of all projects destined to this region. According to the same records, Ibero-American partners which more actively collaborated with Haiti in 2017 were Cuba and Mexico, which accounted for more than one half of these projects. As recipients, Jamaica, Belize, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines also stand out. These four countries participated in 45% of Bilateral SSC projects developed with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean. Contributions from Guyana and Saint Lucia, together with the other 5 aforementioned countries, aggregates explain 80% percent of the total projects.
Chapter V

IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) WITH THE NON-IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY. 2017

Total: 76

Legend: Intensity bands, according to the percentage of received cooperation projects in 2017.

- More than 12.5%
- Between 10.1% and 12.5%
- Between 7.6% and 10.0%
- Between 5.1% and 7.5%
- Between 2.6% and 5.0%
- Between 0.1% and 2.5%
- No projects registered

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
In addition, the analysis of projects exchanged with the non-Ibero-American Caribbean in terms of activity sectors and areas of action (Graph V.3) shows that more than 60% of these projects were focused on strengthening capacities in the Social area, as in 2016. On the other hand, almost the fourth part of the final projects was destined to Productive sectors and Infrastructure and economic services. Moreover, those dedicated to Institutional strengthening represented another 10.5%.

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) AND THE NON-IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN (RECIPIENT ROLE), BY ACTIVITY SECTOR AND AREA OF ACTION. 2017

In percentage

**GRAPH V.3**

**IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) AND THE NON-IBERO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN (RECIPIENT ROLE), BY ACTIVITY SECTOR AND AREA OF ACTION. 2017**

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

Specifically, basically the third part of exchanged projects corresponds, as in 2016, to the Health sector. In terms of relative shares, projects focused on Other services and social policies and Education followed, both with an accumulated percentage higher than 25%. Cuban cooperation undoubtedly determined this exchange profile. Among this country’s initiatives, scholarships to train professionals and to provide undergraduate studies in Health, Education and sports, stand out.

It is also worth highlighting the importance of sectors such as Agriculture and livestock (7.9%) and Strengthening institutions and public policies (6.6%). Within the former, cooperation provided by Mexico to three non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries stands out, with which it shared its experience in agriculture (improvement of crops such as coconut, Caribbean roots and habanero pepper) and livestock issues (wine production and water management in farms). Colombia also transferred capacities in this sector. In this sense, cooperation developed together with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is worthy of mention, an experience which is detailed in Box V.2. Finally, in terms of projects destined to Strengthening institutions and public policies, 3 with Argentina and Mexico as providers, stood out, conceived to support information systems and data generation.
Between 2017 and 2019, Colombia’s National Learning Service (SENA by its Spanish acronym) provided technical assistance to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the framework of the project "Technical strengthening on fruit processing and cocoa transformation". The island’s Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Education participated in this project, as well as local producers and entrepreneurs. This way, work was developed from a multi-stakeholder perspective, in line with what is suggested in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The aim of the project was to elaborate and present a document with recommendations to adapt the SENA model to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

SENA is a Colombian public institution for professional training that works on the social and technical development of Colombian workers. It provides training "for people’s inclusion and development in productive activities that contribute to the country’s social, economic and technological development". For that purpose, the institution works in permanent association with the Government, entrepreneurs and workers.

At the beginning, the Colombian institution shared its pedagogical model with the officials of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and made a diagnosis of the situation of the industry of fruit drying and cocoa production in the country. Based on this, challenges and recommendations were identified in terms of local companies’ sowing, fertilization, pest management and productivity processes. In addition, training courses on fruit dehydration and their cultivation (prioritizing jujube fruit, breadfruit and pineapple) were developed, as well as on cocoa management.

This way, the project aimed at providing instruments to make the most of agricultural products, through processes for their proper conservation and distribution. In that sense, its ultimate objective was to contribute to the generation of entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, as well as to improve food and nutritional security of the population of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation and the websites of the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia (APC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia and Colombia’s National Learning Service (SENA).

In terms of Triangular Cooperation, there were 15 projects in 2017 in which Ibero-America participated together with other non-Ibero-American Caribbean developing countries, supported by other partners. Mexico transferred capacities as first provider in almost one half of the total projects and Chile followed, accounting for a third part of the projects. When the project in which Chile shared the role of first provider with El Salvador is added to these figures, Mexico and Chile explain 12 out of the 15 projects that were finally registered. These values show a higher concentration than in 2016, year in which three countries (Chile, Argentina and Mexico) almost equally shared their participation under this role.

In contrast, a great variety of partners acted as second providers. In addition, only three (Spain, the United States and the United Kingdom) participated in more than one project. Once again, Haiti’s participation stood out, as recipient in one half of the Triangular Cooperation initiatives.
that were destined to the non-Ibero-American Caribbean region in 2017. Belize followed, as recipient in a third part of the projects, as in 2016.

In terms of strengthened capacities, one half of the projects were destined to the Social area and more than one third were related to the Productive area. From the sectoral perspective, the Agriculture and livestock sector stood out with 4 initiatives, two less than in 2016.

Finally, during 2017, Ibero-American and non-Ibero-American Caribbean developing countries coincided in 21 Regional SSC programs and 12 projects. Since at least two Ibero-American countries participated in the vast majority of these initiatives, almost all them were already considered in the analysis of Chapter 4, specifically dedicated to this modality and to Ibero-America (refer to Methodological Note). Three Regional SSC programs were the exception, two of them with Chile and one with Mexico, in which several countries of the non-Ibero-American Caribbean participated, individually or in the framework of CARICOM.

In more than 40% of the initiatives (137), the main partner belonged to the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, aspect that can be closely linked to geographical proximity. Africa followed in relative importance as the region with which Ibero-America developed basically 30% of 2017 exchanges.

V.3 AFRICA

As was anticipated at the beginning of this chapter, Africa is the second region with which Ibero-America most exchanged in 2017. Cooperation with this region accounts for almost 30% of the total of initiatives with other regions’ developing countries. A first characterization of these 93 initiatives suggests that:

a) Basically 90% was developed under the Bilateral SSC modality. The rest was distributed between Triangular Cooperation (8.6%) and Regional SSC (barely 2.2%). It is worth adding that, Regional SSC initiatives exchanged with Africa started in the previous years, while Triangular Cooperation showed an important increase compared with 2016, year in which only one initiative was registered.

b) In terms of cooperation instruments, the 93 initiatives that were exchanged between Ibero-America and Africa were executed through 2 programs, 81 projects and 11 actions. In addition, this cooperation has been extending over time, since less than a fourth part of these initiatives actually started in 2017.

In this sense, and regarding Bilateral South-South Cooperation, Ibero-America acted as provider in almost all the initiatives in which it participated with Africa; specifically, in 76 projects and 7 actions, as well as in a bidirectional action between Uruguay and South Africa which should be added as an innovative feature in this Report. Map V.2 shows the distribution of the 76 Bilateral SSC projects in which Ibero-America participated as provider, in terms of the African country that acted as recipient. Analysis of the map suggests this cooperation is very disperse, involving 36 African countries in, at least, one initiative, and other 2 countries with which more than 5 projects were executed (Mozambique, 8, and South Africa, 7). One half of the registered initiatives is explained by adding other seven countries to the aforementioned —Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea and Namibia—.
IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) WITH AFRICA, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY. 2017

Legend: Intensity bands, according to the percentage of received cooperation projects in 2017

- More than 12.5%
- Between 10.1% and 12.5%
- Between 7.6% and 10.0%
- Between 5.1% and 7.5%
- Between 2.6 and 5.0%
- Between 0.1% and 2.5%
- No projects registered

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
In addition, Graph V.4 shows how Ibero-American countries participated, as providers, in Bilateral South-South Cooperation with Africa in 2017. As the graph portrays, Cuba stood out and transferred capacities through 50 projects, corresponding to almost two thirds of the total. In terms of relative importance, Argentina followed, with 18 projects that basically represented another 25% of the total. Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil had more specific interventions (between 4 and 1 initiatives, respectively). In any case, these six Ibero-American countries had already performed this role with Africa in 2016.
IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS WITH AFRICA (RECIPIENT ROLE), BY PROVIDER COUNTRY. 2017

In units

- Cuba: 50
- Argentina: 18
- Colombia: 4
- Mexico: 2
- Venezuela: 1
- Brazil: 1

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) AND AFRICA (RECIPIENT ROLE), BY ACTIVITY SECTOR AND AREA OF ACTION. 2017

In percentage

- Health: 43.4%
- Agriculture and livestock: 17.1%
- Water supply and sanitation: 1.3%
- Other services and social policies: 7.9%
- Energy: 1.3%
- Enterprises: 1.3%
- Legal and judicial development and Human Rights: 1.3%
- Employment: 1.3%
- Communications: 1.3%
- Construction: 1.3%
- Industry: 5.3%

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
In addition, as Graph V.5 shows, 70% of the Bilateral SSC projects that Ibero-America executed with Africa were destined to strengthen the Social area. This figure is mainly explained by projects provided by Cuba in this area, which were dedicated to strengthen sectors such as Health (44% of this country’s cooperation) and Education (17%). In the set of exchanged initiatives, it is also worth highlighting the relative importance of projects dedicated to support Productive sectors, as well as the influence that Argentina’s cooperation had on almost the fourth part of these projects. In fact, once again considering the total, exchanges in the Agriculture and livestock sector are equal to those in Education, in terms of intensity. Finally, 4 projects contributed to Industry, an activity in which Argentina was, once again, the most active provider. This trend in sectoral capacity strengthening broadly coincides with 2016 figures.

On the other hand, as was mentioned and compared to 2016, Triangular Cooperation initiatives in which Ibero-America participated with Africa’s developing countries throughout 2017 increased: thus, while records barely registered 1 triangular initiative in 2016, 4 projects and 4 actions were developed in 2017. This figure is higher than that of 2016 but is still far below Bilateral SSC records.

In fact, the same six Ibero-American countries which acted as providers in Bilateral SSC with Africa coincide with first providers in terms of the Triangular modality. Among these, Mexico stood out, which was provider in 1 project and 2 actions. Meanwhile, four countries of different regions and an international organization associated as second providers: in this case, Portugal, Germany and France are worthy of mention, with 2 initiatives each, together with Japan and FAO.

There was great dispersion among recipients, since an important number of countries acted as recipients in two actions simultaneously. In this sense, Mozambique and Morocco stood out, the only two countries which participated as recipients in more than one initiative.

Finally, two Regional SSC projects between Ibero-America and Africa were identified in 2017, which were already under execution in 2016. One of these projects is Paulo Freire’s on Academic Mobility in which OEI participates with Cape Verde. The other initiative is the International Electoral Training Program, led by Mexico, in which Egypt, Libya and Tunisia participate.
PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL JOIN EFFORTS TO SUPPORT COFFEE'S SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION IN MOZAMBIQUE

The project “Coffee’s sustainable development in Gorongosa National Park” between Brazil-Portugal and Mozambique, started in 2017 to characterize and implement a system for coffee’s sustainable production in this National Park. The project’s ultimate aims were to mitigate the effects of deforestation and of climate changes’ pressures, to promote agribusiness and to increase the performance and food security of rural families in the region.

Previously, by the end of 2016, Portugal and Brazil had signed the Memorandum of Understanding on technical cooperation for development for the benefit of third countries, framework under which this project was implemented. In fact, this MoU enabled the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and Camões Institute for Cooperation and Language to finance and coordinate the initiative.

In addition, the project is executed with the technical support of the Center for Agricultural and Biological Sciences of the Federal University of Espirito Santo (UFES) of Brazil, of the Higher Institute of Agronomy of the University of Lisbon (ISA / ULisboa) of Portugal and Gorongosa National Park.

These Brazilian and Portuguese universities have a long trajectory of collaboration in coffee research, both on production systems and on the plant’s reaction against climate limitations and its improvement. Thus, they joined efforts to support the development of human resources and of Mozambique’s agricultural technology.

Gorongosa National Park is one of Africa’s most emblematic areas in which wildlife has been restored. Since 2008 it is managed by a public-private partnership between the Government of Mozambique and the Carr Foundation, an American non-profit organization. The Park works in four main areas: biodiversity conservation, support to local communities, science and ecotourism.

In addition, the Project for coffee’s sustainable production in the Park has three main components that are impossible to dissociate: economic, environmental and social. The first one is related to improve quality throughout all the production cycle. The environmental component aims at recovering trees, which are key, among other things, to retain rainfall —preventing ground slides— and to recover the Park’s fauna. This component also aims at ensuring coffee is sustainably produced and that all practices are environmentally friendly —without using compounds that may be harmful to the Park’s fauna and flora. Meanwhile, the social component aims at improving local people’s quality of life. This way, resources resulted from coffee sales will be directed to local development, for example, to the construction of schools and clinics, which will also have an impact on employment. Together with the above, it is worth mentioning that the project also contributes to scientific development through research activities and genetic improvement, as well as through higher education at masters and doctorate levels for Mozambican students, in the coffee area.

It is planned that the initiative will continue its execution until 2021 and it is expected that, by the end of this period, farmers, extension workers, technicians, students and researchers who have participated will have been trained in the improvement of current production systems. The elaboration of a manual of good management practices and on coffee’s cultivation management is also planned, which will be distributed free of charge to rural producers in Mozambique.

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2 http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarconteudo/778
3 http://www.ufes.br/conteudo/reitor-assina-acordo-trilateral-para-produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-caf%C3%A9-em-mo%C3%A7ambique
4 https://www.gorongosa.org/pt/nossa-hist%C3%B3ria

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation; Camões, I.P and the websites of the University of Lisbon, the Federal University of Espirito Santo, the Brazilian Agency for International Cooperation and Gorongosa National Park.
Chapter V

V.4 ASIA

Throughout 2017, Ibero-American cooperation with Asia was only implemented under the Bilateral SSC modality and it was developed through 50 projects and 10 actions. It is worth adding that 21 of these initiatives started in 2017 itself, which suggests a remarkable dynamism that was only higher in terms of the non-Ibero-American Caribbean, region with which more new projects were fostered.

On the other hand, it is important to highlight that Bilateral SSC with Asia was much determined by mutual capacity strengthening. In this sense, both regions alternated the roles of provider and recipient in very similar proportions. Consequently:

a) In 2017, Ibero-America acted as recipient in the third part of the initiatives exchanged between both regions (14 projects and 6 actions). Eight Asian countries participated in these initiatives, among which China (4 projects and 5 actions) and Vietnam (5 projects), stood out. In addition, in terms of strengthened capacities, the third part of the initiatives in which Ibero-America acted as recipient, contributed to strengthen Productive sectors, while 25% focused on the Social area.

b) On the other hand, Ibero-America participated as provider in 35 Bilateral SSC projects, which facilitated capacity transfer to 16 Asian countries. As portrayed in Map V.3, in 2017, Ibero-America’s Bilateral SSC main recipients were Vietnam (basically the fourth part of the projects), Cambodia (14%), Philippines and Laos. These four countries aggregately participated in one half of the total projects.

c) In this sense, as Graph V.6 shows, only three Ibero-American countries participated as providers. In fact, the total of initiatives is explained by Argentina and Cuba, which provided 17 projects each. Their relation with Asian countries, however, has different profiles: a more concentrated one in Argentina’s case, which main recipient was Vietnam, followed by Cambodia, apart from other 6 partners; and a more disperse profile in Cuba’s case, which exchanged with 14 countries.

d) In terms of sectors, Graph V.7 suggests that more than one half of the projects in which Ibero-America acted as provider strengthened capacities in the Social area, especially through Cuba’s contributions. The region’s support to the Agriculture and livestock sector was also important. More than 40% of Ibero-American projects provided to Asia in 2017 were concentrated on this sector, through Argentina’s influence.

e) Finally, it is important to mention other 2 projects, classified as “bidirectional”, in which both Ibero-America and Asia simultaneously acted as provider and recipient. In fact, bidirectionality is only another way to develop technical exchanges and mutual strengthening through the alternation of these two roles. As was mentioned, this logic has characterized Bilateral SSC between Ibero-America and Asia, as is detailed in Box V.4, which illustrates Vietnam’s particular case.

It is important to highlight that Bilateral SSC with Asia was much determined by mutual capacity strengthening, in which both regions alternated the roles of provider and recipient in very similar proportions.
IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) WITH ASIA, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY. 2017

In percentage

**Total: 35**

- Vietnam: 8 Projects, 22.9%
- Cambodia: 5 Projects, 14.3%
- Philippines: 4 Projects, 11.4%
- Laos: 3 Projects, 8.6%
- China: 2 Projects, 5.7%
- India: 2 Projects, 5.7%
- Thailand: 2 Projects, 5.7%
- Armenia: 1 Project, 2.9%
- Bhutan: 1 Project, 2.9%
- Indonesia: 1 Project, 2.9%
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: 1 Project, 2.9%
- Sri Lanka: 1 Project, 2.9%
- Mongolia: 1 Project, 2.9%
- Malaysia: 1 Project, 2.9%
- Pakistan: 1 Project, 2.9%
- East Timor: 1 Project, 2.9%

Legend: Intensity bands, according to the percentage of received cooperation projects in 2017
- More than 12.5%
- Between 10.1% and 12.5%
- Between 7.6% and 10.0%
- Between 5.1% and 7.5%
- Between 2.6% and 5.0%
- Between 0.1% and 2.5%
- No projects registered

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
Chapter V

Graph V.6

IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS WITH ASIA (RECIPIENT ROLE), BY PROVIDER COUNTRY. 2017

In units

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<td>Argentina</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation

Graph V.7

IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) AND ASIA (RECIPIENT ROLE), BY ACTIVITY SECTOR AND AREA OF ACTION. 2017

In percentage

- Agriculture and livestock: 42.9%
- Health: 28.6%
- Education: 17.1%
- Other services and social policies: 5.7%
- Legal and judicial development and Human Rights: 2.9%
- Culture: 2.9%
- Productive sectors: 42.9%
- Institutional strengthening: 2.9%
- Other areas: 2.9%

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
During 2017, Bilateral South-South Cooperation in which Vietnam participated together with Ibero-American developing countries, stood out for this country’s capacity to participate in this cooperation alternating, in similar proportions, the roles of provider and recipient. This is also suggested in the table plotted for this purpose, which summarizes and categorizes the 13 projects that were exchanged in 2017 by their title, the activity sector in which they were classified, the period in which they were under execution, their main partners and their roles. Its interpretation confirms this distribution: in 8 of these, Vietnam acted as recipient and it was provider in other 5.

**VIETNAM AND IBERO-AMERICA: AN EXAMPLE OF THE ALTERNATION OF THE PROVIDER AND RECIPIENT ROLE**

**IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS WITH VIETNAM. 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support Cuba to promote the development of corn and beans crops. Phase II</td>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of Natural Sciences and Mathematics teaching in El Salvador, based on the Vietnamese experience</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2017-</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional strengthening for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in El Salvador</td>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>2017-</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community rural tourism in El Salvador's ex-conflict areas</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>2017-</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange of experiences in environmental sanitation with the City of Ho Chi Minh, in the Nhieu Loc-Thi Nghe basin</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>2017-</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building for the identification of human victims of the Vietnam War</td>
<td>Legal and judicial development and Human Rights</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of studies and strategies to control foot-and-mouth disease</td>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTINUES ON P. 175
Through these exchanges, this country of Southeast Asia could transfer its capacities to its Ibero-American partners, and it could also take advantage of their experience to strengthen its own. Specifically, due to Argentina’s support, Vietnam strengthened its capacities mainly in the Agriculture and livestock sector. This country provided 6 projects, 5 of which were classified in this sector.

In addition, Vietnam supported El Salvador through 4 projects in different topics, among which Education, Tourism, Fisheries and Environment, should be mentioned. Cooperation with Cuba was bidirectional, in line with both countries’ recognized capacities. Thus, Cuba transferred Vietnam its renowned experience in training Health and Education professionals and, in turn, received Vietnamese cooperation in corn and bean crops’ management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction of an effectively technical procedure of chemical muta...</td>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>2014-2017</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasibility study for the implementation of the rice grain reserve s...</td>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>2014-2018</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle cloning for dairy purposes</td>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>2014-2017</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of elite dairy cows by somatic cell nuclear transfer</td>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>2014-2017</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Students Financed by Cuba (Health)</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2001-</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Students Financed by Cuba (Education)</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2001-</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
V.5
OCEANIA

Eight Ibero-American projects were registered in 2017 with Oceania, all executed under the Bilateral SSC modality. In all cases, Ibero-America acted as provider through Cuba (7 projects) and Colombia (1). In turn, 6 countries of Oceania participated as recipients, as Map V.4 shows. Among these countries, Kiribati and Tuvalu, are worthy of note, the only ones which participated in more than one initiative.

MAP V.4
IBERO-AMERICAN BILATERAL SSC PROJECTS (PROVIDER ROLE) WITH OCEANIA, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY. 2017

In percentage

Total: 8

Legend: Intensity bands, according to the percentage of received cooperation projects in 2017

- More than 15%
- Between 0.1% and 15%
- No projects registered

Source: SEGIB based on Cooperation Agencies and General Directions for Cooperation
Finally, Ibero-America exchanged 17 projects and 2 actions with developing countries of the Middle East. These initiatives were all executed under the Bilateral SSC modality. In most cases (10, developed through 8 projects and 2 actions), Ibero-America predominantly acted as recipient. Turkey stood out as provider and, in turn, had Colombia as its main recipient. Through these exchanges, Ibero-America strengthened its capacities mainly in the Water supply and sanitation sector.

Ibero-America acted as provider in the remaining initiatives that were exchanged in 2017 with the Middle East. Cuba stood out in this role, and transferred capacities through 7 projects. Map V.5 shows the 6 recipient countries; all of which participated in a specific project, with the only exception of Syria (2 projects). Finally, it is worth adding that 2 "bidirectional" projects were registered in which Turkey and Venezuela were involved.