Ibero–American Programme for the Strengthening of South–South Cooperation

Economic Development Policy Workshop
September 30th – October 5th, 2013

Korean Development Institute – Seoul, Korea

Martín Rivero Illa – Executive Secretary
Content

1. Main aims, member countries
2. Mission and Vision
3. Strategic Objectives and Lines of Action
4. Working areas
5. Main Achievements
   a) Report on SSC in Ibero-America
   b) Building regional positions on SSC
   c) Methodology for the systematization of SS and Triangular Cooperation Experiences
1. Main aims, member countries

CREATION
San Salvador Summit (2008)

Its main aim is to build instruments which can improve South-South Cooperation projects and actions, and strengthen institutional capacities of Cooperation organizations of its member countries.
Strengthen South–South Cooperation in the Ibero–American framework, promoting its values and principles so it can efficiently contribute to development.

Be the regional and global reference in South–South and Triangular Cooperation.
**EO1**: Strengthen International Cooperation Organization institutional capacities

**EO2**: Improve South–South Cooperation quality in the Ibero–American framework through knowledge management

**EO3**: Position the region’s South–South Cooperation strategies and achievements in the global framework of cooperation for development

**L1**: Training and exchange of experiences

**L2**: Supporting and Harmonizing member countries’ Information and Registration Systems

**L3**: Building regional positions, fostering an active presence in international fora and dialogue with other stakeholders

**L4**: Generating methodologies and instruments for South–South and Triangular Cooperation

**L5**: Supporting and boosting the Annual Report on South–South Cooperation in Ibero–America, and generating additional working documents

**L6**: Developing a visibility strategy

**L7**: Synergies with other Ibero–American Programmes
a. Report on South–South Cooperation in Ibero–America
What is the Report on South–South Cooperation in Ibero–America?

Intergovernmental and horizontal exercise to systematize South–South Cooperation in the region

Conceptualization according to the Ibero–American field

**Principles**
- Horizontality
- Knowledge Exchange
- Reciprocity
- Respect of sovereignty
- Resource efficiency
- Promotion of relations between countries
  (...)

**Modalities**
- CHSS
- Bilateral
- Regional
- Triangular
Contents

- Systematization of SSC by modalities
  - Bilateral, Regional and Triangular

Report on South–South Cooperation in Ibero–America

- Identification of successful experiences
  - What? How?

- Ibero–America and World and Bilateral ODA

- Participation of Ibero–American countries

Ibero–American Cooperation

- Political debate on South–South Cooperation in Ibero–America
2012 Report: Horizontal Bilateral SSC figures

**Providers from to executed projects**
- Brazil
- Argentina
- Mexico
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Chile
- Uruguay
- Ecuador
- Costa Rica
- Peru
- Bolivia
- El Salvador
- Honduras
- Paraguay
- Venezuela
- Guatemala
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Dominican R.

**Concentration**
Six countries executed 95% of the projects

**586 Projects**

**Recepients from to received projects**
- Paraguay
- Bolivia
- El Salvador
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- Peru
- Mexico
- Venezuela
- Cuba
- Argentina
- Honduras
- Guatemala
- Nicaragua
- Dominican R.
- Panama
- Uruguay
- Chile
- Brazil

**Dispersion**
Stronger weighting for Paraguay, together with Andean and Central American countries

**229 Actions**
2012 Report: Triangular SSC figures

First Provider

Argentina
Chile
Brazil
Mexico

Second Provider

Japan
Germany
UNDP
USA
ILO
Spain

Recipient

Paraguay
Bolivia
Ecuador
Colombia
Peru
El Salvador
Chile
Uruguay
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Brazil

74 Projects
70 Actions
Feature: Scientific and technological complexity
Has ratified SSC dynamism in the region

Has provided visibility (internal and external)

Has contributed to institutional and methodological capacity strengthening of Ibero-American countries

Has enabled the building of regional block positions on SSC and has contributed to the international debate

Has become a reference for other developing regions
b. Building Regional Positions on SSC

Main concepts agreed:

- It is important for MICs to continue receiving traditional cooperation – still face major challenges

- SSC arises through agreements between countries with similar national and global development challenges – easier to adapt activities to their common needs

- SSC bolsters relations between countries in the same region – promotes regional development and integration

- SSC should be recognized, promoted and supported – contributes to policies and practices of international cooperation in general.

- Triangular Cooperation must be increased as it substitutes the traditional donor-receipient relationship with horizontal partnerships – reciprocity and knowledge sharing (SS-NS-SN)
b. Building Regional Positions on SSC (cont.)

Examples:

Position Paper on SSC of Nineteen Ibero–American Countries in the Framework of International Development cooperation

Presence at international level:

- Policy Dialogue on Triangular Cooperation. Lisbon, May 2013
- Development Cooperation Forum High Level Symposium. Ethiopia, June 2013
- Global South–South Development Expo 2013. Nairobi, Kenya
c. Methodology for the systematization of SS and Triangular Cooperation Experiences

WHY SHOULD COUNTRIES SYSTEMATIZE?

• Systematization enables countries to identify:

• How South–South and Triangular Cooperation characteristics, politically agreed, reveal in practice

• Lessons or skills derived from South–South and Triangular Cooperation practice, which can strengthen cooperation management
Thank You!

Martín Rivero Illa
mrivero@auci.gub.uy